

The Dignity and Honour of the Clergy,
Francis Represented in an *Hargrave.*

HISTORICAL COLLECTION:

SHEWING HOW

Useful and Serviceable

THE

CLERGY

Have been to this NATION;

By Their UNIVERSAL

Learning, Acts of Charity, and the
Administraction of Civil Offices :

Wherein an ACCOUNT is given of BOOKS
Published by them, in the Learned Languages
and Sciences; of Churches, Colleges, Schools,
&c. Founded at their Charge, and what Offices
of State they have born, and how well they
have Acquitted themselves in them.

By **JOHN GROOME**, Vicar of *Childerditch*,
in *Essex*, and Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. *Robert*,
Earl of *Holderness*.

To which is prefix'd a LETTER to the
AUTHOR from the Reverend Dr. *HICKES*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *J. Wyat* at the *Rose*, and *D. Midwinter*
at the *Three-Crowns*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*.
M D C C X.

A Supplement to & Continuation of this book would I think be very interesting & useful.
Wm. D. M. H.

37. Dignity and Honour of the Clergy
Registered in an

HISTORICAL COLLECTION
SHOWING HOW
TO THE
Right Reverend

FATHER in GOD

How dear to this NATION
HENRY
Lord Bishop of LONDON

**MUSEVM
BRITANNICVM**

DEPT of
have Acquired themselves in them

My Lord

Having the Honour to be One of
Your Clergy I am Indebted
by that Relation in all Humility

to Present this Book to Your Lord-
ship, who have presided many Years over
Your Diocese as a Spiritual Father, and Most
Vigilant Pastor, and Govern'd Your Flock
with so much Wisdom, as to have always
been Happy in the Love and Veneration of
Your

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The DEDICATION.

Your Clergy and People. I Present it to Your Lordship as the *First-Fruits* of my Labours, which I collected at such Hours as I could spare from more Necessary Studies: And tho' it is not worthy of Your Lordship's Acceptance, yet I trust You will favourably Receive it, as being Written with a Pious Intention to Vindicate the Honour of the Clergy, which their Enemies defame now with greater Insolence than ever; not only as Enslavers of the People, but as an Ignorant and Useless Order of Men, who have little Polite Learning among them, and are utterly unserviceable to their Country, to which they have never done any Good.

As Young as I am, and as little Conversation as I have yet had in the World, I have with much Grief often heard them thus unjustly charged. To shew the latter Part of this Charge is as unjust as the former, I have made this Collection, which, till one more Large and Compleat can be published by a better Hand, I hope may serve to shew how Eminent the Clergy have been for Human as well as Divine Learning, and how Serviceable they have been to their Country both at Home and Abroad in the Greatest Offices, Trusts and Negotiations of the State, as well as of the Church.

And when People come to know how Beneficial this Order of Men has been to their Native Country, by their Large and Numerous

The DEDICATION.

rous Charities, as well as other Great Services, they will not so easily be drawn aside from their Wonted Reverence for them, and Duty to them: But see thro' the Malice and Design of their Enemies, who by the Basest Artifices are endeavouring to render the Shepherds suspected, that they may the more easily make a Prey of their Flocks and Revenues.

My Lord, to Vindicate the Honour of the Clergy, was my Motive to Write this Small Volume, which though I am sensible is but a Slender and Imperfect Performance of the Kind, yet Your Lordship's Great Goodness, I hope, may accept the Will for the Deed; and not only Accept, but Patronize it, upon the Account of my Good Meaning and Intention, who think it an Happiness to be One of Your Presbyters, and will ever be, upon Primitive Principles of Adherence and Submission to the Bishop, as to Christ's Vicegerent in his District,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

most Dutiful and

Obedient Servant,

J. GROOME.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

Custom has directed me to give some Account of my Design in the Publication of this Compendious History.

The Motives which induced me to this Work, were the Unjust Reflections cast upon the Clergy of our English Church by Prejudic'd Men; and I have more than once heard these Calumniators assert, That Covetousness and Sloth over-run the Sacred Order.

The First Objection put me upon Enquiry after their Publick Works, which are now in Being; and those which are not Standing, yet Recorded in History, to Perpetuate the Memory of their Founders. Of this Nature are Churches and Chapels, Colleges, Schools, and Libraries, Hospitals, Monasteries, Priors, Abbies; &c. And so many of their Performances have I found dispersed in several Authors, as I think them over and above sufficient to clear the the Persons so abused. From what Helps my Small

Ability could procure, I have muster'd up this Imperfect Collection, and as a Testimony of my Affection to the Clergy, have ventured to Publish it in their Vindication.

Another Objection alledged against them, is Their Idleness, and their Inactive Course of Life; and that they are Serviceable upon no Account, besides the Composing of a Few Practical Discourses.

This Second Allegation Spirited me up to another Enquiry; and that was, To acquaint my self how Useful the Clergy have been in the Promotion and Advancement of Learning; How Famous they have been for their Acquired Knowledge in the Languages, and all Arts and Sciences of Literature: How Celebrated they have been for the Supplying of several Great Places both of Trust and Honour in the Civil Government: And Lastly, upon what Embassies they have been sent, and how well they have acquitted themselves in those Nice and Difficult Employs. Upon a Survey of these Matters, I can impartially say, That the Clergy, abstracted from their Spiritual Offices, have proved exceeding Useful to this Nation; as I bore the following Collection, however imperfect, will sufficiently make out. And as to Publick Buildings Erected, and other Acts of Charity done by them, if any Impartial Eye will but take a Transient View, it will behold the splendid and Famous Deeds of the Clergy, appearing like so many Bright Stars in the Firmament.

Having notified to the Reader the Motives that induced me to this Undertaking, I think it further requisite to acquaint him with the Nature of my Proceeding, in the Compiling of this Short Abridgment:

For

THE PREFACE

ix

For by knowing what Difficulties occur'd herein, 'twill make my Performance the less obnoxious to Censure, and my Faults the more pardonable.

'Tis probable the Reader may find some Difference about the Succession of the Bishops in their Sees, from what he meets with in other Authors. I have discovered a great Variation in this Matter among Writers, and therefore to give the Reader a better Satisfaction, I have noted the Time of their Living, and the Reigns in which they Flourished: And if there should be any Mistake in the Chronology, as I am sensible of none, that will break no Squares, nor be any Obstruction to my Design; which is chiefly to Publish the Good Works they have done, and not the Times and Reigns in which they liv'd. Nevertheless, to render the Performance as perfect as I am able, I have been exact to the utmost of my Ability in this Point.

Another Objection to which I find my self liable, is the not-Ranging the Bishops in Order of Time, for I have sometimes postponed and set down the Senior after the Junior. To which I answer, That whoever expects this, is only desirous of putting me to the Expence of much Pains and Labour to another Purpose, that relates not to my present Business: For 'tis sufficient to my Design, that I note and set down their Good Works in their Proper Places; but I thought it convenient to mention and take off this Objection which some Over-curious Persons might possibly make. However to atone for this Default, if it should be thought one, I have added an Alphabetical Index, so that the Reader may know how to meet with any Person mentioned in the Book, (though not in the Appendix) without much Pains or Trouble.

THE PREFACE.

It will not be improper to acquaint the Reader, that I have not set down the Editions of the Greek and Latin Fathers Published by the Clergy, notwithstanding these shew their Knowledge in those Tongues, because such Works relate to their Studies in Divinity, and belong not to my Design; which is to shew their Extraordinary Usefulness in Matters distinct from their Sacred Learning: And this is also the Reason that I generally omit their Commentaries upon the Scriptures, and so rarely mention them. Nor do I concern my self with the Works of Living Persons, and very seldom the Charities of such; because I would avoid all Appearances of Flattery and Dissimulation, and render this Performance as Impartial and Inoffensive as possible. Nor indeed have I any Occasion for so doing, because without it I have collected enough for my present Purpose.

For I pretend not to comprehend every Thing that the Clergy have done, that would make this Work swell to a very Large Volume; but only intend to prove that the Clergy, (not to insist on their Spiritual Offices) have been Serviceable and Useful to this Nation by their Universal Learning, Acts of Charity, and the Administration of Civil Affairs. Let not then any Man's Expectations of more than what my present Design is, be an Objection against me, nor a Reason to prevail with Others to make them think that I have not performed what I undertook.

For I never proposed this Work to be any thing more than an Essay, to prove the Usefulness of the English Clergy to their Country, in the aforesaid Particulars.

But

But some far want of a Real Objection will have it, That none deny the Usefulness of the Clergy to this Nation, even in Secular Matters, and therefore look upon this Work as a needless Undertaking.

I heartily wish this were true, and that all Men were so well-read as to know it without any farther Information; and I could also wish, that if they really know it, that they would be so ingenuous on all Occasions, as impartially to confess this Matter of Fact; and then we might hope, we should have no more Printed Pamphlets and Libels, that so unjustly reflect upon the Characters of Men in Holy Orders, as of late we have had too many.

For our Modern Scriblers have not only reflected on the Memory of many Pious and Learned Divines, but even dared to ridicule and deny the Authority of their Divine Mission. Whereas if the Clergies Merits were so notoriously known to all Persons, as I am sure they are known but to few, certainly Men, tho' they are so wicked as to deny the Derivation of Holy Orders from Christ and his Apostles, would notwithstanding value the Priestly Office, for the sake of those who have born it. But since they have treated the Sacred Function and its Ministers with equal Malice and Disrespect, 'tis too Evident a Proof that they design as much to lessen the Reputation of the Persons, as to ridicule the Dignity of the Office, and by both to destroy the Church: And till these Profligates are restrained by Wholesome Laws, 'tis necessary Books should be written to vindicate the Credit and Honour of the Clergy, as well as to justify the Authority of the Priestly Power.

I wish

• I wish that one of better Parts and Judgment, and in every Circumstance more amply qualify'd than my self, would have undertaken this Design, he would have improved it to a more considerable Degree; but considering that so Fine a Subject hath hitherto been neglected, I was willing to see what my Small Talent could do in writing upon it: And tho' I fall short in the Performance, yet I hope my Readiness to defend, or rather to promote so Good a Cause, by giving a Handle to others to compleat this Imperfect Work, will meet with, at least, a Tolerable Reception from all Candid and Sober Men.

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CHAP. V. Of the several Orders of the Clergy.

CHAP. VI. Of the Language and Habit of the Clergy. Of the Labour to which they are bound. How useful the Clergy have been to the Kingdom, and the Advantages of the Kingdom.

CHAP. VII. Of the Use and Advantage of the Greek and Latin Tongues, and how they are improved. Of the Clergy who have been distinguished by the Use of these Languages.

CHAP. VIII. Of the several Orders of the Clergy, and what the Clergy have done and are doing to the Honour and Service of the Kingdom.

CHAP. IX. How useful the Clergy have been to the Profane Students of Philosophy and Astronomy.

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ALET,

*A LETTER from the Re-
verend Dr. Hickes to the Au-
thor.*

April the 23d, 1709.

S I R,

I Have Read over Your *Historical
Collection*; and though You don't
Publish it as a Compleat and Perfect
Account, yet what you have done, I
think, is Sufficient and Large enough
to Vindicate the Credit and Honour
of the Clergy; which Answers Your
Present Design.

I am

Your Faithful Friend

and Servant,

Geo. Hickes.

ERRATA.

Page 7. Line 34. read Ingenuous. P. 38. l. 14. r. Ethel-
 red Alfred. P. 82. l. 9. r. acutum. P. 99. l. 9. r. vix.
 P. 114. l. 10. r. Prebendary. P. 116. l. 31. r. Dorset. P. 132.
 l. 22. r. foelicis. P. 141. l. 31. r. Psalm 19. P. 164. l. 18.
 r. Proemio. P. 211. l. 14. for 44th r. 41st. P. 212. l. 5. r.
 Ruthal. l. 8. for 1381. r. 1406. P. 221, dele in the Marg. Ibid.
 P. 245. in the Marg. Bennet's dele s. P. 255. l. 36. r. ædifi-
 catum tunc autem vacuum. P. 277. l. 29. r. for the Pur-
 chase of Land at Horsington. P. 306. l. 22 and 24. dele Ibid.
 P. 401. l. 4. r. Britannicæ. P. 414. l. 31. r. Region. P. 450.
 l. 25. r. optimi. Index, P. 457. r. Hayne, 101. Ind. P. 459.
 & Muskhame. 263. Ind. P. 643, dele 121 after White.

C H A P. I.

Of the Origine and Dignity of the Name;
CLERGY:

Which have brought Men of the Highest Rank and Quality into Holy Orders. The great Advantage Religion has gained hereby.

THE Clergy are so call'd from *Kl^lness*, *Dr. Cham-berlain's present State of England.* or *Portion*: For tho' all *Christians* may be stiled God's Portion, as well as God's Servants; yet among Christians, those Persons whom God has set a-part and separated from common Use to his Service, to be, as it were, his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's Portion. And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set a-part, have been call'd *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy-men*.

The Dignity of the Name has brought Men of the highest Quality into Holy Orders; which will appear from Dr.

Men of the highest Rank Clergymen.

Cave's Epistle Dedicatory to the Bishop of Oxford, in his Book of *Primitive Christianity*. There he tells his Lordship so honourable an Order has Episcopacy ever been accounted, even when there have been no visible Advantages either of

Dr. Cave's Primitive Christianity.

B

Riches

Riches or Grandeur to attend it, (as there were not in the more early Ages of Christianity) that Persons of the greatest Birth and Fortunes; have not thought it below them to exchange the *Civil Tribunal* for the *Bishop's Throne*, and to lay down the publick Rods and Axes to take up the *Crozier*, and the *Pedum Pastorale*. And if we may Credit that Catalogue of the Bishops of *Constantinople*, recorded by *Nicephorus*, we find *Dometius*, Brother to the Emperor *Probus*, and after him his Two Sons, *Probus* and *Metrophanes*, successively sitting in that Chair; as afterwards *Nectarius*, *St. Chrysostom's* Predecessor, was of a Senator made Bishop of that See. *Thalassus* became Bishop of *Cæsarea*, when he was a Senator, the *Præfectus-Prætorio* (or the Emperor's Lieutenant, one of the highest Places, both of *Trust* and *Honour* in the *Roman Empire*) of *Illyricum*, and rising to greater Dignities, being designed by the Emperor for the Government of the *East*. *St. Ambrose* (whose Father was an *Illustrious Person*, the *Præfect* of *France*) was made Governor of *Liguria* and *Æmilia*, and sent thither with Consular Power and Dignity; during which Employment he was made Bishop of *Milan*. *Petronius*, Bishop of *Bononia*, is said to have been first a *Præfectus-Prætorio*, and to descend of the Family of *Constantine the Great*. *Sidonius Apollinaris* descended for many Generations of Noble and *Illustrious Parents*, his Father the *Præfectus-Prætorio* of *Gaul*, himself Son-in-Law to *Avitus*, (a Person of extraordinary Honour and Employment, and afterwards Consul and Emperor) and yet in the midst of this, disdained not to become Bishop of *Clermont* in *France*.

Nor need we go so far to trace the illustrious Families of Men in Orders, when we may discover

cover Persons of our own Nation of the highest Rank and Quality, who yet thought not the Office of the Ministry too mean for their Employment. Divers of the Sons, and Brothers of several *English* Kings since the Conquest, and before, have went into Holy Orders. *Ethelwolph*, Son and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole King of *England*, was in Holy Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester* at his Father's Death. *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William* the Conqueror. *Henry de Bloys*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofry Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry II.* was Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry IV.* was Bishop also of *Winchester*. And of later Times that most Prudent Prince *Henry VII.* had designed his second Son to be a Clergyman.

*Dr. Chamberlain's
Present
State of
England.*

* *Aldelm*, Bishop of *Sbirburn*, *A. D.* 705. was Son of *Kenten*, of Noble, some say Royal, Lineage, and a Man of so great Learning, that he was consulted by the most Learned of *Europe*, as the Oracle of the Age.

*These with
Stars pre-
fixed to
them; are
not to be
found in*

* *Arthur Hildersham*, a worthy Divine, was Born in *Cambridgeshire*, and Bred in *Christ-Col. Camb.* By the Father's Side he was a Gentleman of an Ancient Family, and descended by the Mother's Side from Royal Blood, being Great Grand-child to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.*

*Dr. Chamberlain's
Present
State of
England.*

* *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Born in the Year 1334. He was Fourth Son of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Essex* and *Hereford*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, who was Daughter to *K. Edward I.*

* *St. Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Born in 927. His Parents were Persons of the

first Quality, and He himself was related to *K. Athelstane*.

* *Thomas Arundel*, 68th Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Son to *Robert*, Brother to *Richard Fitz-Allen*, both Earls of *Arundel*. He died in the Year of our Lord 1413.

* *John Williams*, Archbishop of *York*, was youngest Son of *Edmund Williams*, Esq; of *Alberconway*, in the County of *Carnarvan*, by *Mary*, Daughter to *Owen Winn*, Esq; His Grandfather was *William Williams* of *Cogwillan*, Esq;. This Family is of great Antiquity, the Chiefs of it being Princes of *North-Wales*, in King *Stephen's* Reign, and had before that Time distinguished themselves with great Bravery against the *Saxons*; the Memory of which is still preserved in their Arms.

Walton's
Lives.

Dr. Donne, Dean of *St. Paul's London*, by his Mother was descended of the Famous and Learned Sir *Thomas Moor*, some time Lord-Chancellor of *England*, as also from that Worthy and Laborious Judge *Rastal*, who left Posterity the vast Statutes of the Law of this Nation most exactly abridged.

To omit many others of the Noble Blood, whose Policy is still observed amongst the few Families of the *Romish* Religion in *England*, wherein are to be found this Day, some Brothers or Sons of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls and Barons in Holy-Orders, and most of the rest of the Stock of *Baronets*, Knights or Gentry; And for this Cause they find Respect, not only amongst those of their own Religion, but even of the most sober, moderate and best-civilized Protestants.

Nor is this present Age wholly destitute of this Honour; witness the present Bishop of
London,

London, Dr. Compton, Brother to the Earl of Northampton.

Dr. Fane, late Brother to an Earl of Westmoreland. Note, allowance is to be made for the Alterations in Titles, occasioned by Mortality since 1700. the time when this Edition of Dr. Chamb. P. S. of E. was published.

Mr. Finch, Son to the late Earl of Winchelsea, and another Mr. Finch Brother to the Earl of Nottingham.

Dr. Mountague, Uncle to the Earl of Sandwich.

Dr. Annesley, Uncle to the Earl of Anglesey.

Dr. Greenvil, late Dean of Durham, Brother to the Earl of Bath.

Mr. Berkley, Brother to the Earl of Berkley.

Dr. Booth, Brother to the Earl of Warrington.

Dr. Crew, Bishop of Durham, Son to the Lord Crew, and is since the present Lord Crew.

Dr. Graham, Brother to the late Lord Viscount Preston.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Baronet, late Bishop of Exeter, and since, the present Bishop of Winchester.

Sir William Dawes, Baronet, Master of Katherine-Hall Cambridge, and now Bishop of Chester.

To which we may add many others now Living, or lately Dead. Besides these, Mr. Oley mentions a Son of the old Lord Cameron, Father to Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, who was first a Regular and Sober Fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and afterwards Rector of Bolton-Percy in Yorkshire, where he was sequestred. Oley's Preface to the Temple.

And likewise, a Brother of the Lord Grey of Wark, in Cambridge, who was very Studious and Virtuous, and after that entred into Holy-Orders, and took a Charge of Souls upon him, and discharged it as became him.

Also a Son of the Lord North, and a Son of the late Lord Brereton, of Brereton-green in Cheshire.

This is taken from another Edition of Dr. Chamberlain's P. S. of E. printed 1704.

Mr. Bruges, one of the younger Sons of the Right Honourable the Lord Chandois.

Sir Robert Sutton, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Turkey, and nearly related to the Lord Lexington. Not to mention the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, descended from the Ancient Earls of Shrewsbury, and not above the fourth or fifth Person from the Earldom.

Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham.

To these I may add the Reverend Mr. Herbert and Mr. Grey, the latter of which is now Living, and is nearly related to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Kent.

The Advantage the Church receives from these Persons of Noble Parentage.

These Noble Persons so excellently qualified with Vertue, Learning and Piety, by bringing along with them, into the Church, the Eminence of their Birth, have also cast a Lustre upon the Clergy, as greater Stars help to brighten up the less; and have advanced the Priesthood to the height it was at under the Law of Nature, when it was the Hereditary Honour and Prerogative of the First-Born, of the chief Family, to be the Priest of the most High God.

The Prudence of the Nobility in assuming Holy-Orders.

The Advantage of doing God's Service, which height of Birth gives a Nobleman or Gentleman, over what a Clerk of lower Parentage hath, is very considerable. The Truth taught by them is sooner believed; A Reproof bestowed by them is better received; And an Example of Vertue, shewed by them, makes deeper Impression, than the same thing coming from meaner Extraction would do. This Observation has been made upon those

two great Lights of our Church, Dr. *Fern*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*, who was a Knight's Son, and Dr. *Hammond*, who was of an eminent Family.

The Wisdom of the Land confirms this Truth. Our Laws give that Privilege to higher Birth, for which a Man of meaner Descent must stay, study and perform divers Exercises, by the space of fourteen Years. To be a Knight's Son, born in Wedlock, is as good a Qualification for some Preferments, as to be a Batchelor of Divinity.

What Encouragement the Nobility have to go into Orders.

The Example and Wisdom of these Noble Persons will save me the Labour, of beseeching the present Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom; First, to think the Priesthood a Function worthy of them and their Relations. Secondly, to look upon the Patrimony of the Church, a good Provision for their own Children, as it is also for every Son of the Commonalty, that is duly qualified.

And Thirdly, That it is not therefore only an impious Thing, because Sacrilege, but also an impolitick Deed, because destructive of a Man's own, and his Children's well-being, to wish or desire, much more to consent to, or endeavour, the taking away of Church-Means, devoted to God for the Clergy's Maintenance.

The Maintenance of the Priest is not beneath a Nobleman's Acceptance; for it is Liberal and Ingenious, counted a Tribute of Honour, and not an Alms. Let the Elders

Mr. Medes's Discourse.
The Maintenance of the Clergy, and their Profits, are not beneath a Nobleman's Acceptance.

that rule well, be accounted worthy of double Honour,

especially they who labour in the Word and Doctrine, 1 Tim. 5. 17. Whereby is understood a Liberal Maintenance for the Priest. And this is not to be thought an *Alms*, but a *Tribute of Honour*; Such as is given by an Inferior to his Superior; For *Alms* and *Honour*,

(*Haud bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur.*) they are of a very different Importance; the One respecting those to whom it is given, as *Miserable*, the Other as *Honourable*: That is, if *Alms* be taken, as we use the Word, for a Work of Mercy. From the same Ground also it follows, That the Priest's Maintenance is no ordinary Maintenance, as Mercenary, but such as is given by the way of *Honour*, as well as *Reward*. For such as is given to ordinary Workmen is *Reward* and *Wages* only, and not a *Testimony* or *Tribute of Honour*: But that which is due to the Priest, is *tiµn*, *Honour*, of the same Nature with that which is given to Princes and Magistrates, by those who are under them. For as the Ministers of the Gospel are in the Nature of Presbyters or Elders, to the People over whom they are set; so is their Maintenance from them, such as is suitable to the Condition and Dignity of an Elder; that is to say, not a common *Wages*, which the Superior gives to an Inferior, or *Servant*; but *Honorarium*, or *tiµn*, *Honour*.

Mr. Hooker's 7th Book of Ecclesiast. Policy.

Their Persons Honourable as well as their Maintenance.

Nor were their Persons less Honourable. For Theodoret gave the Title of most Honourable to the Bishops. And Emperors, writing to Bishops, have given them the Title of Honour, *Your Holiness*, *Your Blessedness*, *Your Magnificence*, *Your Highness*, &c. which Respect was so commonly given, that all who refused to do them Honour in such-like Expressions, were counted Proud. The

The Honour that is done our Bishops, by giving them *Preference in Respect of Place* one before another, was thought so decent and orderly, that to prevent Disputes about it, Imperial and Canon-Laws have specially provided for it. And for Habits and Ornamental *Garments*, there are no more just Exceptions against Bishops Robes, than those of the Kings and Judges, all being appointed for no other End, than to add a Respect, Reverence and Honour to the Persons that wear them; and to shew them as Persons whom God has bless'd with a Superiority above others. Bishops are also honour'd by an agreeable Number of *Servants* and *Attendants*, which were thought so requisite, that even our Saviour was attended by his Twelve Apostles, who followed him not as *Scholars* only, but as *Servants*. And in all Distresses which they underwent, when he sent them to preach the Gospel, this Honour was done them by the Faithful; and so was continued to their Successors the Bishops, under the Name of *Acolythites*. But more will be said of this, when we come to treat particularly of the Honour and Respect paid to the Clergy in the first Ages of Christianity; when the Acts of our Saviour and his Disciples remained fresh in People's Memory: Then, then it was, that the Gospel was so much valued, and the Dispensers thereof had in such high Estimation.

Their Place, Habit and Attendance make them Honourable.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Honour and Respect paid to the CLERGY by the Primitive Christians.

*Dr. Cave's
Prim. Chri-
stianity,
Par. I. c. 8.*

*The great Honour
and Respect paid to
Bishops and Ministers.*

*Julian
Fragm. o-
per. cap. I.
pag. 542.*

Gal. 4. 15.

P. 2.

TO Persons set apart for Holy Offices, the Christians in those Days discovered no small Piety, in that mighty Respect and Reverence which they paid to them. That the Ministers of Religion should be peculiarly honoured and regarded, seems to have been accounted a Piece of Natural Justice by the common Sentiments of Mankind; the most Barbarous and Unpolish'd Nations, that ever had a Value for any Thing of Religion, have always had a Proportionable Regard to them, to whom the Care and Administration of it belong. *Julian* the Emperor expressly pleads for it as the most reasonable Thing in the World, that Priests should be honour'd, yea in some Respects above Magistrates, as being the immediate Attendants and domestick Servants of God, our Intercessors with Heaven, and the Means of deriving down great Blessings from God upon us. But never was this clearer demonstrated, than in the Practice of the Primitive Christians, who carried themselves toward their *Bishops* and *Ministers*, with all that Kindness and Veneration, which they were capable to express towards them. *St. Paul* bears Record to the *Galatians*, that he was accounted so dear to them; that if the plucking out of their Eyes, would have done him any good, they were ready to have done it for his Sake. And *St. Clemens* testifies of the *Corinthians*, that they walked

walked in the Laws of God, being subject to them, that had the *Rule over them* ; yielding also due Honour to the Seniors or Elder Persons, that were amongst them. That by ἡγεμῶνες in this Place he should mean *Civil Magistrates*, (as some have told us) I can hardly be perswaded, both because 'tis the same Word, that is used by the Author to the *Hebrews*, obey, τοῖς ἡγεμῶνσι ὑμῶν, *them that have Rule over you, and submit your selves.* Heb. 13. And indeed both *Eusebius* and *St. Hierom* observ'd 17. such a mighty Affinity, in the Phrase between *Hist. Eccles. lib. 3. c. 38.* this and the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, as certainly P. 110. De Scrip. Eccl. in Clem. to conclude *St. Clemens* to have been, if not the Author, at least the Translator of that Epistle: And also because the sole Occasion of *St. Clement's* Writing this Epistle, was a Mutiny, which they had made against the *Spiritual Guides and Governors* ; and therefore, according to the Right Art of Orators, he first commends them for their Eminent Subjection to them, that he might with more Advantage reprove and censure them for their Schism afterwards, which he does severely in the latter Part of the Epistle: And towards the End of it, he exhorts those who had laid the Foundation of the Sedition, to become subject to their Presbyters; and being instructed to Repentance, to bow the Knees of their Hearts, to lay aside the Arrogant and Insolent Boldness of their Tongues, and to learn to subject and submit themselves.

The Truth is, Bishops and Ministers were then looked upon, as the common Parents of Christians; whom, as such, they honoured and obeyed, and to whom they repaired for Counsel and Direction in all important Cases. 'Tis plain from several Passages in *Tertulli-*

CLERGY look'd upon as common Parents.

Vide Constit A-
post. l. 2.
c. 33. pag.
859.

De Mo- *Tertullian*, that none could lawfully marry, till they
 nogam. c. had first advised with the Bishop and Clergy of
 11. p. 531. the Church, and had asked and obtained their
 Ad Uxor. Leave; which probably they did to secure the Per-
 1.2. C.2, 9. son from marrying with a *Gentile*, and to prevent
 De Cor. further Inconveniencies of Matches made up
 Mil. c. 13. without a prudent Consideration.
 p. 139.

*Their Welcome, and
 the Honour done them
 where-ever they came.*

No Respect, no Submission, was thought great enough, whereby they might do Honour to them: They were wont

Chrylost.
 De S. Mel.
 Antioch.
 Hom. 45.
 tom. 1. p.
 526.
 & Annot.
 p. 91.

to kiss their Hands, to embrace their Feet, and at their going from, or returning, Home, or indeed their coming to any Place, to wait upon them; and either to receive or dismiss them with the Universal Confluence of the People. Happy they thought themselves, if they could but entertain them in their Houses, and bless their Roofs with such Welcome Guests. Amongst the various Ways of Kindness which *Constantine* the

De vita
 Constant.
 11. c. 42.
 p. 429.

Great shewed to the Clergy, the Writer of his Life tells us, that he used to treat them at his own Table, tho' in the meanest and most despicable Habit: He never went a Journey, but he took some of them along with him; reckoning that thereby he made himself surer of the Propitious and Favourable Influence of the Divine Presence.

Lib. 3.

What Honours he did them at the Council of *Nice*, where he refused to sit down, till they had given him Intimation: With what magnificent Gifts and Entertainments he treated them afterwards; the same Author relates at large. The Truth is, the Piety of that Devout and Excellent Prince, thought nothing too Good for those who were the Messengers of God, and Ministers of Holy Things: And so exceedingly tender was he of their Honour, as to profess, that

Theod.
 Hist. Ec-
 cles. 1. 1.
 cap. 11.

if

if at any time he should spy a Bishop overtaken in any immodest and uncomely Action, he would cover him with his own *Imperial Robe*, rather than others should take notice of it, to the Scandal of his Place and Person.

And because their Spiritual Authority and Relation, might not be sufficient to secure them from the Contempt of rude and prophane Persons;

Bishops invested with Power to determine Civil Controversies.

therefore the first Christian Emperors invested them with Power even in Civil Cases, as the way to beget them Respect and Authority amongst the People. Thus *Constantine*, (as *Sozomen* tells us, and he sets it down as a great Argument of that Prince's Reverence for Religion), ordained, That Persons contending in Law, might (if they pleased) remove their Cause out of the Civil Courts, and appeal to the Judgment of the Bishops, whose Sentence should be firm, and take Place before that of any other Judges, as if it had been immediately pass'd by the Emperor himself. And Cases thus Judg'd by Bishops, all Governors of Provinces, and their Officers, were presently to put in Execution: Which was afterwards ratify'd by Two Laws; one of *Arcadius*, another of *Honorius*, to that Purpose. This Power the Bishops sometimes delegated to their Inferior Clergy, making them Judges in these Cases; as appears from what *Socrates* reports of *Silvanus*, Bishop of *Troas*, That finding a *Male-Administration* of this Power, he took it out of the Hands of his Clergy, and devolved the Hearing and Determining Causes over to the *Laitie*. And to name no more, *St. Augustin* often tells us, how much he was Crowded and even Oppres-

sed

Hist. Eccles. l. i. c. 9. p. 413.

C. Tit. 4. de Epist. Audient. Ill. 7. 8. Hist. Eccl. l. 7. c. 37. p. 383. Epist. 147. col. 68. 5. Vide Ep. Nebrid. ad Aug. Epist. 114. & alibi passim.

sed in Deciding the Contests and Causes of Secular Persons. It seems, they thought themselves Happy in those Days, if they could have their Causes heard and determin'd by Bishops

*How much beloved
by the People.*

A Pious Bishop and Faithful Minister were in those Days dearer to them than the most Valuable Blessings upon Earth; and

Chryf.
Ep. 125.
to. 4. p.
763.

they could want any thing rather than be without them. When *Chrysoftom* was driven by the *Empress* into Banishment, the People, as he went along, burst into Tears, and cried out, *'Twas better the Sun should not shine, than that John Chrysoftom should not Preach.* And when, through the Importunity of the People, he was recalled from his former Banishment, and diverted into the Suburbs, till he might have an Opportunity to make a Publick Vindication of his Innocence; the People not enduring such Delays, the Emperor was forc'd to send for him into the City, the People universally meeting him, and Conducting him to his Church, with all Expressions of Reverence and Veneration. Nay, while he was yet Presbyter of the Church of *Antioch*, so highly was he lov'd and honour'd by the People of that Place, that tho' he was chosen to the See of *Constantinople*, and sent for by the Emperor's Letters; tho' their Bishop made an Oration on purpose to persuade them to it, yet would they by no means be brought to part with him: And when the Messengers by Force attempted to bring him away, he was forc'd, to prevent a Tumult, to withdraw and hide himself, the People keeping a Guard about him, lest he should be taken from them: Nor could the Emperor, or his Agents,

Socrat.
Hist. Eccl.
L. 6. c. 16.
p. 324.

Meta-
phraf. in
vit. Chryf.
apud Su-
rium, ad
diem 27.

gents, with all their Arts effect it, till he used this Wile. He secretly wrote to the Governor of *Antioch*, who pretending to *Chrysostom*, that he had Concerns of Moment to impart to him, invited him to a private Place without the City; where seizing upon him, by Mules which he had in readiness, he convey'd him to *Constantinople*: Where, that his Welcome might be the more Magnificent, the Emperor commanded, that all Persons of Eminence, both *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil*, should with all possible Pomp and State, go *Six Miles* to meet him. Of *Nazianzen*, (who sat in the same Chair of *Constantinople* before him) I find, That when he would have left that Bishoprick, by reason of the Stirs that were about it, and deliver'd himself up to Solitude and a private Life, as a thing much more suitable to his Humour and *Genius*; many of the People came about him, with Tears beseeching him not to forsake his Flock, which he had hitherto fed with so much Sweat and Labour. They could not then lose their Spiritual Guides, but they look'd upon themselves as *Widows* and *Orphans*; resenting their Death with a general Sorrow and Lamentation, as if they had lost a common Father. *Nazianzen* reports, That when his Father (who was Bishop of but a little Diocese) lay very Sick, and all other Remedies proved Unsuccessful, the People generally flock'd to Church; and tho' it was then the *Joyful Time of Easter*, broke out into mournful and passionate Complaints, and with the most earnest Prayers and Tears besought God for his Life. And of *Basil*, Bishop of *Cæsarea*, he tells us, That when he lay a-Dying, the whole City came about him, not able to bear his Departure from them; praying, as if they would have

Georg.
Presbyt.
de Vit.
Greg.
Naz.
præfix.
Op. Naz.

In Laud.
Patris,
Orat. 19.
p. 304.

In Laud.
Basil. Or.
29. p. 371.

have laid Hands upon his Soul, and by Force detain'd it in his Body. They were, says he, even distracted with the Thoughts of so great a Loss: Nor was there any who could not have been willing to have been deprived of part of his own Life, might it have added unto his. His Funeral was solemnized with all possible Testimonies of Love and Honourable Attendance; and with the Abundant Tears, not only of Christians, but of *Jews* and *Heathens*. The Confluence so vast, that many were press'd to Death in the Crowd; and sent to bear him Company to his long-Home.

The Plentiful Provision made for the Clergy.

And that we may see that their Respect did not lye only in a few kind Words, or external Gestures, they made it good in more real and evident Demonstrations, by providing *Liberal Maintenance* for them; parting at first with their own Estates, to supply the Uses of the Church; and after that, making no less large than frequent Contributions, which could not but amount to very considerable Sums of Money, the Piety of Christians daily adding to their Liberality: Of which we may make some Estimate, by what the *Heathen-Historian*, with a little kind of Envy, relates only of the Church of *Rome*; (and doubtless 'twas so in some Proportion in other Places) That the Profits of the *Clergy*, arising from *Oblations* chiefly, were so great, as to enable them to live in a *Prince-like* State and Plenty. And not long after, it became the Object, not only of Admiration, but Envy; insomuch that *Chrysostom* was forc'd to make one whole Sermon against those that envied the Wealth of the Clergy.

Anim.
Marcellin
Lib. 27.
P. 1739.

It was also the great Care of those Times, to free them from what might be either Scandalous or Burthenfome to their Calling. *Constantine* decreed, that the Orthodox Clergy should be exempted from all Civil Offices, or whatever might hinder their Attendance upon the Services of the Church. His Son *Constantinus*, that Bishops in many Cases should not be Chargeable in the Secular Courts, but be try'd in an Assembly of Bishops; which Privilege was extended by *Honorius* to all the Clergy, that they should be try'd before their Bishops: Before whom also he ordained, That all Causes properly belonging to Religion, should be brought, and be determin'd by them; and by another Constitution, that for the Veneration that is due to the Church, all Ecclesiastical Causes should be decided with all possible Speed. And, to name no more, that the Persons of Ministers might be secur'd from Foreign Attempts, He and his Colleague *Arcadius* made a Law, that whosoever did offer any Violence to them, should, upon Conviction or Confessing of the Fact, be punish'd with Death. And that the Ministers of Civil Justice should not stay till the Bishop complain'd of the Injury done; (it being probable that he would rather incline to Mercy and Forgiveness) but that every one should in this Case be admitted and encouraged to prefer and prosecute the Charge. And in case the Rude Multitude should by Arms, or otherwise, obstruct the Execution, and that the Powers of that Place could not see it done; that then they should call in the Assistance of the Governor of that Province, to see Justice put in Execution.

Laws to secure the Clergy from Scandal.

Euseb.
Hist.
L. 10. c. 7.
P. 394.
Theod.
Cod. L. 10.
Tit. 2.
Leg. 1, 2,
12, 21.
Ibid. Tit.
11. Leg. 4.

Ib. Lib. 2.
Tit. 4. L. 7.
Lib. 16.
Tit. 3.
L. 31.

Ibid.
Lib. 41.

Can. 55,
56.

And because next to his Person, nothing is so dear to a Clergyman, as his Credit and Reputation ; Care therefore was taken by a Law, that whosoever, be he a Person of the Highest Rank, should charge any Clergyman with Crimes, which he could not make out, he himself should be publickly accounted Vile and Infamous : It being but Just and Equal, says the Law, that as Guilt should be punished, and Offenders reckon'd as Spots and Blemishes to the Church, so that Injur'd Innocence should be righted and maintain'd. How very tender the *First General Council of Constantinople* was in this Case, to secure the Honour and Good Name of Bishops and Clergymen, against the malicious Insinuations and Charges of False Accusers, may appear by the Large Provision which they made about it in the Sixth Canon of that Council. And because it sometimes so happens, that a *Man's Enemies are those of his own House* ; therefore the Apostolical Canons ordain'd, That if any Clergyman reproach and defame a Bishop ; he shall be deposed from his Ministry. For thou may'st not, says the Canon, *Speak evil of the Ruler of thy People*. But if he be a *Presbyter*, or *Deacon*, whom he thus reproaches ; he shall be suspended from the Executing of his Office. So Sacred and Venerable did they then account the Persons and Concernments of those, who ministred in the Affairs of Divine Worship.

From hence we see, how Tender a Regard was born to their Reputation ; that no Laws were thought Secure enough, if there were any Room left to make them more Binding, to preserve the Sacred Character of the Clergy

gy from Slander and Disgrace. What Grants did they enjoy from the Imperial Crown? What Power were they invested with, especially in Judicial Cases? When once determin'd by them, no Appeal could be afterwards made to any other. This Authority kept their Profession, from being invaded and run down by the Wicked; where Religion and Conscience would not prevail. But how necessary soever our Ancestors thought this Power, to Defend Religion, and Support the Sacred Ministry from any Violation of the *Rude and Unpolish'd*; yet some will not allow Bishops to be concern'd in Civil Offices. To this Purpose they alledge, that *our Saviour said, his Kingdom was not of this world; and therefore he refused to act like a King, in Giving Judgment in a Criminal Cause of Adultery; and in a Civil, about Dividing an Inheritance.* Now Christ said, his Kingdom was not of this World, to convince the Jews of their Error; who expected his Appearance to be like the State and Grandeur of a Monarch; and therefore shew'd, that to be a Temporal King, was no Part of the Office of the Messiah: And refused to concern himself in Acts of Civil Judgments; because he was a Person of a Mean Calling, and had no such Authority in the Commonwealth; but did not refuse to do it, with Design to make a Difference between Civil and Ecclesiastical Power.

Hooker's
Eccl. Pol.

Others alledge, that the Apostle taught, *That* 2 Tim. 2. 4. *Soldiers should not entangle themselves in the Affairs of this Life: And the good Soldiers of Christ ought to follow the Example of Christ.* By this is meant, that Soldiers should not be Overcurious, or affect too great a Tenderness in their manner of Living; but inure themselves to be Hardy, and

to endure Want and Wounds with such a Fortitude and Courage, as may please the Commanders under whom they serve. And in this the Soldiers of Christ will imitate them, whensoever they are lawfully call'd to it.

They further object, there are several Ancient Canons and Councils, which prohibit the Clergy from executing any Secular Offices. Now, these being Human Laws, and not Laws of God and Nature, which are immutable, may be alter'd and chang'd, as Time administers Occasion. Which being the Case before us, it necessarily follows, that those Ancient Canons and Constitutions ought not to be produced, as a Rule for the Church's Observation to Perpetuity : For then, no Ecclesiastical Person can be a Guardian to Children ; nor a Bishop be capable of making a *Will*. Nor are we, in the second place, to give a Reason why these Laws were repealed ; when it is not contrary to Reason they should be made void. For we can prove from Scripture, that the Clergy may execute Secular Offices : As in the Case of *Eli* ; who was both a Priest and a Temporal Judge. And that after the *Jews* Return from Captivity, *Esdra*s also, at the same time, was both Priest and their Chief Governor, in the Administration of Secular Affairs. These Scriptural Instances prove the above-mentioned Objections frivolous, weak and insignificant.

C H A P. III.

Ministers, the *Just PROPRIETORS*
of the Church-Revenues.

Nothing gives so great
Offence to some People, as the Wealth
and Opulence of the Bishops.

*How much People
are offended at the
Wealth of the Clergy.*

This they look upon as *Unwarrantable* : And think, the only Way to *Reform* the Church agreeable to their Wishes, is, for the Supreme Authority to give them Leave to Seize Bishop's Lands, to Rattle their Churches, the Bishop's Palaces ; and Divide all their Estates, Revenues, and Goods, amongst their *Righteous Selves*. Then ! O then ! would the Church be Undesiled and Happy. But Heaven puts a stop to their Designs by the Sovereign Power ; who believes there is a God : And that, if there be a God in Heaven ; the *Sacrilegious* Purposes of Church-Robbers, which are cloak'd under the plausible Pretence of *Reformation*, must be as odious in his Eyes, as the Miscreants who spit in the Face of our Saviour. To employ Arguments to gain these *Avaritious* Reformers to a better Mind, is to as little Purpose, as to use Persuasions, when Men fall into the Hands of Thieves and Robbers. However, in Hopes of Retrieving some that are not irrecoverably lost, I shall endeavour to reclaim them by proving,

*Hooker's
Eccl. Pol.*

First, That none have Propriety in the Endowments or Estates of the Church, but only God.

C 3

Secondly,

Secondly, That the Clergy have the Honour to be God's Receivers.

Thirdly, Tho' they are found to abuse these Estates, yet they ought not to be applied to other Uses.

None have a Right to the Goods of the Church, but God only.

Spiritual Possessions, and the Goods of the Church, are God's; and not our's. Not after the manner that all Things are his in general; but by another *Tenure*: Because those Men, who first received them from his Bounty, have return'd them to him again; as *Oblations* to be employ'd in his Service: Which in Scripture-Language is call'd, *Honouring God with our Substance*. And tho' it be true, that the best way to procure the Favour of God, is to be Virtuous; and that He is better pleased with a sincere Obedience than *Oblations*; yet we must take special Care, lest by misunderstanding those Words, which are meant comparatively, we don't so worship him in *Spirit*, as to rob him of External Worship, Reverence and Honour; which are due to him, as well as Internal Worship. 'Tis not sufficient to carry Religion in our Hearts, like Fire in a Flint; but we must also express it in our Bodies, and in the Choicest of our Goods: For those, in their Degree, are also acceptable to him, as Reasonable Services. For that Precept, *Honour God with thy Riches*, is an unalienable Law of Nature; as a Means to express our Gratitude. And we find it mention'd in Scripture, in Praise of the Wise Men of the *East*; not only, that they were the first that Worshiped Christ upon Earth, but also, because they

opened

opened their Treasure, and presented him with Gifts, Gold, Incense and Myrrb. Matth. 2. 21. And so our Saviour says of Mary's Gift, that it should be in Eternal Memory of her : Of all Services done to God, those are best, which are most durable ; and in that Respect nothing can compare with Gifts, which are dedicated to his Service for ever.

The first *Donations* consecrated to Christ were Sums of Money, afterwards Goods, and then Churches and Oratories ; of which *Melchisedech* pretends to give a Reason : *The Apostles*, says he, *foreseeing that God would have his Church among the Gentiles, they accepted no Lands in Judea, but the Money the Lands were sold for.* But afterwards, this Custom was changed for Lands and Possessions, as for the better. The Devotion of *Constantine the Great*, was very exemplary in this Particular. And few Christians died in the Primitive Times, but they added something to the Church's *Patrimony*. But I shall Instance one Example for all, which was before those Times. When *Jacob* undertook his Journey to *Haran*, He made this Solemn Vow ; *If God will be with me, and keep me in the way which I shall go, and give me Bread to eat, and Cloaths to put on, so that I return to my Father's House in Safety ; then shall the Lord be my God : And this Stone which I have set up for a Pillar, shall be the House of God ; And of all thou shalt give me, will I give the Tenth unto thee.* Gen. 28. Ver. 20, 21, 22. Now why any Christian that is able, should not follow *Jacob's Example*, and why it should not be acceptable to God and Man, to present such Things to God, which are called τὰ τῷ Θεῷ ἀφιερωμένα, Goods consecrated to God ; and as Ter-

tullian says, *Deposita Pietatis*, Things; which Piety has deposited, as it were, in the Bosom of God; Things; which, the Civil Law, in Conformity to the Law of Nature, says, no Mortal Man has a Propriety therein; I can see no Reason, nor can find it any where forbidden.

Ecclesiastical Persons are God's Receivers.

Ecclesiastical Persons are not only God's Stewards for the Disposition of Spiritual Things, but also his Temporal Revenues, the Gifts and Oblations which were presented to him by Men: And to wave the Custom of the *Jews* in this Matter, we find that the Apostle magnifies the Honour of *Melchisedeck*; in that he, being the High Priest, received Tithes from the Hands of *Abram*, which he gave to the Honour of God: So it was a great Honour to the *Apostles*, that the Price of those Possessions, which Men gave to Christ, was laid at their Feet. St. Paul commending the Liberality of the *Macedonian Churches* this way, says, that they had so far exceeded his Expectation, *That they seem'd, as it were, even to give away themselves first to the Lord, and then by the Will of God to us.* 2 Cor. 8. 5. To God as the Proprietor of such Gifts, and then to the Apostles, as his *Receivers*, and *Dispensers*.

One of those Canons which are called Apostolical, does ordain, *That the Bishop should take care of Things belonging to the Church*; and that by those, the Canon means the Goods of the Church, is plain from the following Words. For if the precious Souls of Men must be committed to him, much more the Charge of Money; that by his Authority, the *Presbyters* and *Deacons* may relieve those that are in want: So that he who has given Bishops the Honour of being

ing his Stewards, has also given them Authority to dispose of his Treasure ; for the Support of their own Estates, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy in Proportion.

And this brings me to the great Debate, what, and how much is fit to maintain Ecclesiastical Persons? Some will allow more, Others less, and Some nothing at all. So that the Difference among Men may direct us to look to the Law of God for a Rule in this Matter : And if we look to the Quality of that, which God assign'd to his Clergy, and their Manner of Receiving it, without Labour, Expence, or Charge ; it will appear, that the Tribe of *Levi*, being but the Twelfth Part of *Israel*, had in Effect as good as Four Twelve Parts of all such Goods, as the Holy Land afforded : So that their Temporal Estates were, Four times, as good as any of the other Tribes of *Israel* ; and the High Priest, by the same Computation, had as much as Three or Four Thousand of the other Clergy to live on. Over and besides all this, lest the *Egyptian* Priests should seem better provided for, because they had Lands, God appointed them Forty eight Cities with Territories adjoining to them, to hold as their free Inheritance for ever.

Now if such a Provision were possible to be made, the Christian Clergy ought to have as much, and not be Inferior to the *Jewish*, in the Judgment of *St. Paul*. Do you not know, saith he, that they who minister about Holy Things, eat of the Things of the Temple, and they which wait at the Altar, are partakers with the Altar ? So (even so after the same manner) hath the Lord ordained, that they who preach the Gospel,

What the Clergy ought to have.

The present Clergy ought to have as much as the Jewish.

Gospel, should live of the Gospel. Upon which Words I conclude, That if the People of God are both able and willing to shew their Thankfulness to Christ their Saviour, so as to honour him with their Wealth, after the Example of the *Jewish* People, which no Law of God or Nature does prohibit; The plain Ordinance of Christ does appoint the Ministers of the Gospel, as large and ample a Share out of his own Treasure, as ever the Priests under the Law did enjoy. For what stronger Proof can Men expect, than those Words of the Blessed Apostle, *even so the Lord hath ordained.* Nor ought Men to think, the Clergy live upon other Men's Labours, and are Servants and Stipendaries to Men, for the Service they do them: For that which they enjoy, is paid as a *Debt, Homage and Tribute* due to Christ our Saviour, whose Servants they are; and from Him, and not from Men, they receive their Dues.

*How the Church
was supplied at first
with Money.*

In the Beginning of Christianity, the Apostles, and the Rest of the Clergy in *Jerusalem*, lived together in a kind of Collegiate Society, subsisting themselves and the Poor out of a common Purse, which was maintain'd by the rest of the Faithful; and in that Sense it is that the Scripture says, *All that believed were in one Place, and had all things in common.* Acts 2. 44. And in our Ecclesiastical Histories, for some Hundred Years after, we find no other way for the Maintenance of the Clergy than this: The Treasury of *Jesus Christ* was furnished by good Men's Devotions, and out of this Treasury the Charge of God's Service was defrayed; the Bishop and Clergy under him were maintained, and the Poor relieved.

For

For which Purpose every Bishop had some one Presbyter under him, as his Treasurer; to receive, keep, and dispose of all, according to the Bishop's Order; which Office of Treasurer does still continue in all our Cathedral Churches. When the People were divided into *Parishes*, the Presbyters who had the Charge of them, had their Allowances apart, which Allowances were called *Sportulae*, *small Commons*; and they who received them, *Sportulantes Fratres*. The Bishops Expenses, in Time, growing much greater than the Rest, it caused great Feuds and Animosities among them; and several Constitutions were made to settle Things in Order; but still new Contentions arising, there appear'd a Necessity of making a *Partition* of Ecclesiastical Revenues; so that the Bishop's Part might be certain and enjoyed by himself, and the Rest of the Clergy have theirs. A Third Part was sequestred to the furnishing and upholding the Church, and a Fourth for erecting and maintaining Houses, where the Poor might have Relief. After which *Division*, Lands and Livings began, every Day, to be dedicated to distinct Uses: By which means the Wealth and Revenues of the Church increased, Devout Christians being Joyful of such a New Opportunity of expressing their Zeal to the House of God, in a more certain Order than they did before.

A Bishop's Proportion for his Maintenance, was generally a Fourth Part of the whole Yearly Revenues of the Church; nor is it likely, that before those Temporalities were added, which now are such great Eyes-sores to our Adversaries, that the Condition of the Bishops was so mean, as they would represent it: And whereas they bitterly

*What Bishops had;
And the Objections
made against their
Modest, Honourable and
Decent, Living, taken
off.*

terly inveigh against the present Estate and Portion of Bishops; and object the ancient Canons against them, that enjoin a more sparing Life, they are improperly urged. For those Canons were made, when Bishops lived on the *same Purse*, and could exceed in nothing, but what would be prejudicial to others; and therefore those Canons cannot affect them: For now they live on their own Revenues, in which no Person has a Joint-Interest, their own Discretion is their Law in that Matter. They also quote the Example of our Saviour against the State of Bishops, in such Instances, in which Christ never intended Men should follow him. Thus, against the Wealth of the Clergy, they object the Poverty of Christ: Against their Palaces, his Want of where to lay his Head; which are Allegations of no Force against modest Honours and Decency, but against excessive Pride and Ambition. But it is much to be feared, that these Men who have nothing in their Mouths, but the Poverty of Christ, have the same Purposes in their Hearts, as *Julian* had in saying, *Beati Pauperes*, *Blessed are the Poor*, to the Christians, when he designed to plunder them of all they had.

*Church Revenues
may not be alienated,
tho' abused.*

But they say Church Revenues are abused and misapplied, and therefore ought to be taken away. But let us grant what they say, that the Bishops are unworthy of Possessing any thing: What does it advantage their Cause, unless they can prove, that our Lord, *Jesus Christ*, has done something that might cause what is his own, to be taken from him, and be given to others, that have no Title to them? Let their Pretences be what they will, this is the Mark that our chief *Lay-Reformers* did aim at
People

People have seen it already, and Posterity hereafter will more experience it : that it is not that God's Clergy may be made better, that they are thus lifted at, but because they that pretend to reform them, might enjoy their Possessions.

However, let the Case be as it will, in respect of the Clergy's good or ill Qualities, the Decree of our Saviour ought to abide, and remain for ever, *Quæ dei sunt, deo.* Let Men bear the Punishments of their own Iniquities ; But for those Things which belong to God, let him not be Sacrilegiously deprived of them : Nor let any Man be offended at the use of that Word ; For if with-holding that, which was only design'd to be given to God, but was never actually delivered, brought so severe a Punishment upon *Ananias* and *Sapphira* ; certainly taking that away which they never gave, and that God has been so long possessed of, under no other Pretence, but only because it is thought too much for them that Enjoy it, *by such as would have it themselves,* is no less than impious Injustice, and hainous Sacrilege : Which Opinion is the same with that of Archbishop *Whitgift* ; as appears from his Speech to Queen *Elizabeth*, to stop the Earl of *Leicester's* Proceedings, when he was going about so fast to rob the Church of her Lands and Revenues. Thus he begins, " I beseech Your Majesty, to hear me Patiently, " and believe that the Church's and Your Safety " is dearer to me than my Life, but my Conscience dearer than both : And therefore beg " Leave to discharge my Duty, in telling You, that " Princes are intrusted with Power to Protect the " Church, and therefore God forbid you should be " so much as passive in Her Ruin, when you may " prevent it ; or that I should see it, without Horror

" or

" or Detestation, or forbear to acquaint Your
 " Majesty with the Sin and Danger that attend
 " it. Madam, there are such Sins as Prophane-
 " ness and *Sacrilege*; and that as the last is the
 " greatest, so the Curse of God is due to it in
 " a high Degree. Your Majesty, like all Your
 " Predecessors, was Sworn at Your *Coronation*, to
 " Protect the Church in all her Rights and Pri-
 " vileges; and it would be a great Crime in a-
 " ny that abhor *Idols*, to commit *Sacrilege*. Let
 " not what the Earl of *Leicester* objected against
 " some few Clergymen, prevail with Your Ma-
 " jesty to prejudice Posterity. Let particular Men
 " be punished for their particular Errors; and
 " not the Righteous made to suffer with the Wicked.
 " I pretend not to Prophecy, yet would have
 " Posterity observe, *That Church-Lands added to*
 " *an ancient Inheritance, has often consumed both;*
 " or like the Eagle, that stole a Coal from the
 " Altar, which set her Nest on Fire, and con-
 " sumed her young Eagles, and her self that
 " stole it. And tho' I forbear to speak reproach-
 " fully of Your *Father*, yet I beg you to take
 " notice, that a Part of the Church's Estate be-
 " ing added to the vast Treasure, left him by
 " his Father, brought an inevitable Consump-
 " tion upon Both, notwithstanding all his Se-
 " dulity to Preserve it. And Your Majesty
 " may Please to Consider, that after he had vi-
 " olated his Oath, with respect to *Magna Charta*,
 " God so far denied him his restraining Grace,
 " that he fell into greater Sins than I will men-
 " tion. Madam, Religion is the Foundation
 " and Ligament of *Human Societies*; and when
 " they that Minister at God's Altar, shall be reduced
 " to Poverty and Contempt, Religion will soon
 " dwindle into nothing. And therefore, a

" Your

“ Your Majesty is now endued with a Power,
 “ to save or waste the Church’s Patrimony,
 “ yet I beg You for *Jesus* sake, the Good of
 “ Your Kingdom, and the Peace of Your own
 “ Conscience, to dispose of them according to
 “ the *Intentions of the Donors*. Put a stop, I be-
 “ seech You, to the Ruin of the Church, as
 “ You expect Comfort in the Great Day of the
 “ Lord ; For *Kings must be judged*. Pardon this
 “ dutiful Plainness, my most dear Sovereign,
 “ still continue me in Your Favour, and the
 “ Lord continue You in his.

This Affectionate Speech not only accomplish-
 ed what it was intended for, but was so well ta-
 ken by the Queen, that the Churches Enemies
 declined in Her Favour, which was increased
 towards the Good *Bishop*, who lived to be Her
 greatest Comfort in Her Old Age.

But to return to our Judi-
 cious *Hooker* : Possibly, says *What may be the*
 he, these new Reformers by *ill Consequence to those*
 some strange Discovery, have *who Rob the Church.*
 found out, that God has left the *Christian Clergy*
 like Fishes in the Sea, to be devoured by any
 that can catch them in their Nets ; or that there
 is no God in Heaven to Pity them, or Men on
 Earth to keep them out of the Hands of
 Destroyers : And then what will become of that
 Church and Kingdom, which have no Eye of
 Learning to Adorn and Direct them ? What
 will become of that *Learning*, which has no En-
 couragement for Laborious Students ? Certainly
 this wicked Intention of overthrowing Cathedral
 Churches, taking away Ecclesiastical Prefer-
 ments, Lands and Livings, which the Bishops
 have so long enjoyed, must be followed by Pa-
 ganism, and extream Barbarity. But let these
 Pro-

Projectors of the Church's Ruin, take care that the Pit which they are digging for others, does not become their own Grave. For as the Prophet *Habbakuk* observes, it sometimes falls out, that the *savage Beasts of Prey* are *dreadful to themselves*, Hab. ii. 17. So it happened to *Judas, Achab* and *Nebuchadnezzar*: Their ill-gotten Goods were a Snare to them, and their Prey their Torment; and the same Consequence is not more unlikely in any thing, than in those Goods and Possessions, which being purloined from their proper Use, are attended with the Curse of God.

However, this is not able to deter Men from prosecuting their first Attempt; and so that they may have the Spoils of the Episcopal Clergy, they care not, if they have the Curse along with them. Computations have been made, large Sums have been promised to come by these means into the King's Treasury, many publick Burdens eased, and there will be Ability to reward their Friends and Servants, if they please to yield but their Assent, that the Bishops may be spoiled, by whom the Goods of the Church have been abused to Excess and Ambition. But Queen *Elizabeth* was so displeased at the Proposal of Enriching her Exchequer, by the Plunder of the Church, that the Church's Enemies dared never to renew their Request in that Matter, but departed her Presence with Shame and Confusion; so that during her Reign, the Church was secure in that Particular: And as for publick Burdens, says Mr. *Hooker*, I challenge any Politician living to prove, that the Confiscation of *Bishop's Lands*, and their utter Dissolution,

can

can be half so Advantagious to the Publick, as continuing in the Hands where they are.

Would the Laity think it reasonable, That a Pretence of their too splendid living, should deprive them of their Inheritances? And yet the Bishops have as good a Title to

How would the Laity pine, if their Estates were taken away by a Pretence of their abusing them.

their Lands, as the Laity have to their Estates, if we look no further than the Laws of the Land. We acknowledge, that God is just in depriving Men of what they abuse; but that does not excuse the Violence of Thieves and Robbers. We don't complain with St. Jerom, That Men are not liberal enough towards the Augmentation of the Church's Patrimony, because we are satisfied with a Mediocrity; and are of Opinion, That if Men's Fervour, which sometimes exceeded in this Affair, had been more moderate, their *Oblations*, as well as their *Zeal*, had been more durable; And if one Estate had not over-grown the rest, Men would not have been tempted to *undermine* it. The Evil is now redressed; and if the Church's Treasury was then too full, it has been more than reasonably emptied since. We don't repine at what has been taken from the Church by *Appropriations*, which amounts to above One Hundred and Twenty Six Thousand Pounds a Year, at an unimproved Value; Yet we are contented, till it shall please God to touch their Hearts that enjoy it, and they of their own voluntary Accord, shall restore it to him again. In the mean time, we live on the scanty Remains of God's Treasury, which has been already so clipp'd and diminished, that it will hardly pass current for the Support of any ordinary Family.

D

And

And yet, 'twas the Clergy's hard Lot, That none but the Guides and Governors of Souls were push'd at in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, and now envied by some, for Possessing what they have a good Title to by the Laws of God and Man.

But such worthy and renowned Men has the Church been stock'd with, that Mr. *Hooker*, in his fifth Book, tells us, they would sooner endure the bitterest Effects of great Men's Displeasure, than suffer them to Rob the Church of its Treasure. There were also *Martyrs*, who are honoured by Posterity, who regarded not their own Lives, to keep the Church from being made a Prey to Ambition, Covetousness, and Sacrilege. One Example may be given for all, in this Matter. An Arch-deacon under *Xistus*, Bishop of *Rome*, being convened before a Judge, who understanding him to be Steward of the Church, waved his bloody Arguments, and discoursed him at a milder Rate: Saying, you Christians complain of our Cruelties, and I am willing to treat you with Lenity; and therefore, your Churches abounding with Vessels of Gold and Silver for their Use, and Money for other Purposes, which your Master has no Occasion for, but on the contrary, has commanded you to give to *Cæsar*, what is fit for, and due to him, and has also taught you to despise transitory Riches; the *Emperor* having chargeable Wars upon his Hands, that require great Expences; If you will be contented to part with what you ought not to esteem of, I will secure the Safety of your Lives, and the free Exercise of your Consciences in matters of Religion, which is better than Wealth. Which plausible Discourse, the Martyr quietly hearkning to,

to, he required three Days time to collect the Church-Plate together, which he concealed; and when the Governor came to the Church-Door, in Expectation of receiving all the Church's Treasure, a miserable Company of *Poor, Lame, Blind, and Helpless Creatures*, were provided, and their Names given him in Writing, as a true Inventory of the Church's Goods, and that She gloried in these Treasures. From whence we may see, nothing in ancient Times was more abhorred than Sacrilege.

It is observed in the second Part of Sir Edward Coke's Reports, in the Bishop of Winchester's Case, that there were

Sacrilege destructive to Religion it self.

Sir Simon Degg's Parson's Counsellor.

two great Persecutions of the Christian Religion, the one under *Dioclesian*, the other under *Julian*, the Apostate; the first by murdering the Priests, who, by their Preaching, advanced the Christian Religion: the latter, by spoiling the Church of its Revenues. The former, contrary to Expectation, advanced, and not suppressed Religion; for it has proved in all Ages, That *sanguis Martyrum est semen Ecclesiae*; for the patient Suffering of so many Martyrs of the Primitive Christians, gave the World a sufficient Testimony, that those poor Christians had some extraordinary Divine Assistance, to undergo with Patience so much Cruelty, that no others dare put themselves to the Trial of. But the taking away the Revenues of the Church, martyr'd the Priesthood it self, and struck at the Foundation: For when People saw there was nothing else left but Persecutions; no Sustenance for those that ministred at the Altar; it discouraged them from breeding their Children up to a Study, that advanced them to

nothing but Danger, which introduced great Ignorance of the true Knowledge of God and Religion: So that as one killed the Priests, the other the Priesthood it self. And tho' the Apostle St. Paul, got his Living by his own Labour, that he might not become Burdensome to his Profelytes, yet the same tells us, *That the Labourer is worthy of his Hire: And that by the Law of Moses, the Ox was not to be muzzled, that treads forth the Corn: And by way of Expostulation in another Place, he says, Who goes on Warfare at his own Charge? Who plants a Vineyard, and eats not of the Fruit thereof? And who feeds a Flock, and eats not of the Milk thereof? For he that Ploweth, should Plow in Hope, and he that thresheth, should be partaker of his Hope. And again, says he, Is it a great Thing, that those that sow to you Spiritual Things, should reap Temporal? And do you not know, says the same Apostle, that they that minister about holy Things, live of the Things of the Temple, and they that wait at the Altar, are partakers with the Altar? For so hath the Lord ordained, that they that preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel. What Effect this Doctrine wrought amongst the Primitive Christians, you may read, as I have already mentioned, in the 4th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles; where 'tis said, That as many as were Possessors of Houses or Lands, sold them, and brought the Prices of Things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles Feet, and Distribution was made to every Man according as he had need. But the Christians of the present Age, are so far from selling their Houses and Lands, and laying the Price at the Apostles Feet, according to ancient Practice, that they will rather detain that from the Clergy, which by*
Law

Law and Right is due to them. This will be more apparent, when we consider the Revenues of the *English* Clergy, and how they have been abused.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Revenues belonging to the English CLERGY, and how abused. Of some Privileges granted them, in Magna Charta.

TO the End, That Men of the best Rank and Ability, should in all Times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergyman; and that the People should be the more willingly guided and conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of God's Ancient People, the *Jews*, and other Christian Commonwealths, judged it expedient to allot large Revenues, and a most plentiful Maintenance to the *English* Clergy; having observed with Solomon, *That a Wise Man for his Poverty is too often contemned and despised*; and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous, than a poor Clergyman.

And therefore, the Second Sole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, Ann. 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and his Church, both the Tithe of all Goods, and the Tenth Part of all the Lands in *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus*, and other

*Dr. Chamberlain's
P. S. of E.*

Authors ; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem*, (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done,) *Augeat omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuere præsumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increase his happy Days ; but if any one shall presume to change or diminish it, let him know, that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirmed by divers Acts in following Reigns ; as of *Edmund, Edgar, Ethered, Alared*, and *William the Conqueror* ; so that Common Law, were there no *Jus divinum*, gave the Clergy Right to Tythes.

They had the Tenths of Husbandmen's Profits, Merchants and Shopkeeper's Gain, and in several Places, of Servants Wages, and of the pay of Handicraft-men and day Labourers. The Tythe of Venison has been paid in divers Parts of *England*. Men making a Conscience, in those Days, as amongst the Ancient *Jews*, to pay Tythes of all they possessed.

Besides these, in some Places were paid to the Pastor, *Obventions, Oblations, Pensions, Mortuaries, &c.* To Bishops belonged several Perquisites for *Ordinations, Institutions, Censu Cathedraticus, Subsidium Charitativum.*

Tenths, and First Fruits were anciently paid (as is believed, to the several Diocesans,) as were continued to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Henry the VIIIth* deprived him thereof ; and deprived the Pope of all the rest. But now given by the most Gracious Queen *Anne*, of ever Blessed Memory, for the Augmentation of poor Vicariges.

More-

Moreover, all Cathedral Churches, were by divers Kings and Nobles, richly furnished with Lands, for a plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries: Inso-much, that together with the Lands given to the Monasteries', a third Part of the Lands of *England*, belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much Benefit to the Nation. Great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges were built, and other publick pious and charitable Works were done. All Leases held of them by the Laity, were not only much more easie than other Tenures, but so unquestionable, that there was little work for the Lawyers: There was so much Peaceableness in those Days, that one hundred and forty sworn Attorneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

But God knows, things have been turned upside down, *The Abuse of the*
 since those Times; for at pre- *REVENUES.*
 sent, the Revenues of the *English* Clergy are generally very small and insufficient: The Pope's Grants having appropriated many of them towards the Maintenance of Monasteries, and upon their dissolution were made Lay-Fees. Besides what have been taken by secret, or indirect Means, thro' corrupt Compositions, Compacts and Customs in many Parishes.

Besides, many large Estates pay no Tythe, as Lands belonging to Monasteries; of which about One hundred and Ninety, were dissolv'd in *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, which at a moderate Computation, amounted to 285000 *l.* per Ann. Tythe-free: Besides all the less Priories, Abbies and Monasteries. Nor is the Church allowed the Tythe of that Land which was ta-

ken from it. And for all this, the Clergy are taxed to all Publick Charges, above and beyond the Proportion of the Laity. Namely, in Tenths, First Fruits to the Crown, (tho' now given to the Church,) Procurations to the Bishops.

Instead of having the Tenth of every Thing, as being what God allows them, what by Reason of *Impropriations*, *Præscriptions*, *Alienations*, *Couzenages* and the like, they have not a Fortieth Penny of the Yearly Rent of *England*; whereas the Clergy of *France* have a Sixth Part of the whole Yearly Revenue.

The Bishopricks of *England*, from the latter End of *Henry the VIIIth's* Reign, to the Coming of King *James the Ist*, have been most miserably robb'd, and spoiled of the greatest Part of their Lands and Revenues. So, that a Gentleman of Two hundred Pound *per Ann.* will not change his Worldly State and Condition, with divers Bishops; nor an Attorney, Shop-keeper, or common Artizan, change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

The great Diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little Care of Augmenting and Defending the Patrimony of the Church, are the great Reproach and Shame of the *English* Reformation; and 'tis to be feared, will one Day prove the Ruin of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. *Hooker*, (who in the Preface of his Works, foretold our late Troubles, Forty Years before they came to pass) observing in his Time, how much the Church was robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rise, (*That to give to the Church, smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, was Reformation,*) declared what

what *Moses* said, was likely to be verify'd of Religion and God's Service amongst us ; the Time thereof may be 70 Years, if it continue till 80, it will be but small Joy to those, who shall then behold the Condition of the *English* Church : Nor can the best read Historian produce one Example of a happy State, where the Clergy have been expos'd to the Peoples Contempt ; which must happen, where their Benefices are Small, their Maintenance Scandalous, and thereby their Persons Despicable.

'Tis the last Trick, saith *Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments into Disgrace by Errors and Heresies, to invent this Project, to bring the Clergy into Contempt and low Esteem, as it is now in *England* : Whereas, anciently in *England*, (as among the *Jews*, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted Noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high Account and Esteem, that not only the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons, and Brothers of several *English* Kings, since the Conquest, and before, disdained not to enter into Holy-Orders ; which has been already proved : And from hence it is, the following Privileges have been granted.

It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary Course of common Affairs is disposed of by General Laws ; so likewise Men's rarer Incidents, Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity consider'd. Hence it is, that so many Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, and Dispensations have been granted at all times to the Clergy.

Our

Privileges of the
CLERGY.

Our Ancestors have thought it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the *Roman* Emperors, to be endowed with certain Privileges for their Warding and Fighting, to preserve the State from External Enemies; so the Clergy should have certain Immunities and Privileges, for their Watching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, the World, the Flesh, and the Devil.

Of Privileges, some belong to Arch-Bishops, some to Bishops, as they are so; and some belong to them, and the Inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks, or Churchmen.

Clergymen's Goods were not to pay Toll at Fairs, or Markets.

No Clergyman is compelled to undergo any Office, as that of Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c. or Services of the Commonwealth; but the latter of these they have done spontaneously, and of their own Accord; nay, the greatest and most Honourable Offices of the Kingdom have they discharged, as will be hereafter proved.

All Clergymen were free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Posts, &c.; for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum clausula nolumus*.

If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by virtue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *fi Laicus sit*, &c.

No Clergyman could be arrested in the Church or Church-Yard; or any where attending Divine Service, Going, Staying, or Returning.

Clergymen were not obliged to appear at Sheriff-Tourns, or Views of Frank-Pledge, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Law

'Tis to be observed, that the Clergy enjoyed many Privileges before the Reformation, which since have been taken away.

Law presuming, that they whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher is to be disturb'd, vexed, or molested, while he is preaching, or officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergyman was to be fined, or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are (or at least have been) discharged by the common Law of *England*, from Tolls and Customs (*si non exerçant merchandizas de eisdem*) of Avarage, Pontage, Murage, Pavage; for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

The Glebe-Land, and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen, being held *in purâ & perpetuâ Elymozyna*, (*i. e.*) in *Frankalmoine*, were exempted from Arraying and mustering Men or Horses for the War; as appears in a Statute still in Force, *Viz.* 8. *Hen.* 4. *Numb.* 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bailiff, Reeve or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office by Reason thereof, he hath a Cursory-Writ out of the *Chancery*, to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (Their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise; and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow Hue and Cry.

A Clergyman arraigned before a Temporal Judge, for Felony, may plead the Jurisdiction of the Court.

A Clerk, in Holy-Orders, convicted of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon shewing his Orders be burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy-Orders, formerly, had the Benefit of the Clergy *ad infinitum*, which no Layman can have but once.

'Twas an ancient Maxim in England, *Nullus pro decimis onerari debet aliqua de reparatione Pontis, sive aliquibus oneribus temporalibus*. No one, on the account of Tythes, is chargeable with the Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burdens.

These, and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to Natural Equity, or the Law of Nature; thence it was, that King *Pharaoh*, *Gen. 47*. when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. And, so in our Ancient Laws we find: *De Danigeldo Libera et quita erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia, & etiam omnis terra, quæ in proprio Dominio Ecclesiæ erat, ubicunque jacebat, nihil prorsus in tale Redditione persolvens*; And the Reason thereof is added, *quia Rex magis in Ecclesiæ orationibus confidebat, quam in Armorum Defensionibus*.

The Sheriff was not to intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions; but return, *quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu, non habet Laicum fœdum in Balivâ meâ*. And this Privilege is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statutes of this Land, That the Clergy are not to be burden'd in the general Charges with the Laity

Lairty of this Realm ; neither to be troubled or incumber'd, nor any ways be concerned, unless they be specially named , and expressly charged by some Statutes : For General Words do not affect them. Therefore, if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it ; it is not understood, that the Minister should Contribute ; tho' the Words are, *Gentes Demorantes*. So they are not to be assessed for Watching or Warding, nor for Mending the High-ways.

Many more *Privileges, Immunities, Liberties, and Franchises*, there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of *England* ; so many, that to set down all, says Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The Privileges of the Clergy, and Franchises of the Church, were, with the Liberties of the People, granted, confirm'd and settled by the King in full Parliament, *An. 1253.* in such a solemn manner, as no Story can parallel it.

* The King stood up, with his Hand upon his Breast : All the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, stood with Burning Tapers in their Hands ; and the Archbishop pronounced as follows. *By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. We Excommunicate, Anathematize, and Sequester from our Holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their Right ; and all those that shall by any Art or Wit, rashly violate, diminish, or alter, secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counsel, these Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Prelates, &c. for Everlasting Memory. Whereof we have hereunto put our Seal. After which, all throw-*

* Hen. 3^d.

throwing down their Tapers, extinguished and smoaking, they all said: *So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct, and sink in Hell.*

Since which, all Kings of *England*, at their Coronation, have by Solemn Oaths promised to Preserve the same. And they have been confirmed by above Thirty Successive Parliaments; commanded to be Read once a Year in Churches. But if any Act should be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 *Edward 3.* God knows, this was miserably broke in *Henry* the eighth's Reign; who not only gave away the Rights, but Lands belonging to the Church. The following Chapters will tell us, whether the Clergy have deserved a Continuation of these Privileges, or no.

Before we proceed to them, we shall entertain the Reader with some other Grants and Privileges made over to the Clergy. And first; whereas before the Time of *William* the Conqueror, the Sheriff and Bishop jointly kept their Courts together; (especially at the two solemn Times of the Year, about *Easter* and *Michaelmas*;) this King, in Favour of the Clergy, assign'd the Bishops an Entire Jurisdiction by themselves; wherein they should have Cognizance of all Causes relating to Religion. Whilst the Power of Sheriff and Bishop went before that time *Hand in Hand* together in the same Court, neither could much outstrip each other: But since they were sever'd, the Spiritual Power far outwent its old Mate; improving its own, by impairing the Secular Courts: And henceforward the *Canon Law* took the firmer Footing in *England*.

As

As he conferred Power on, so he confirmed Profit to the Clergy. Witness his Charter, granting them throughout *England*, Tythes of Calves, Colts, Lambs, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Woods, Meadows, Mills, &c. Which Charter is concluded ('tis the strong Hem which keeps all the Cloth from Ravelling out) *Qui decimam detinuerit, per Justitiam Episcopi, & Regis (si necesse fuerit) ad redditionem arguatur: Who shall detain his Tythes, by the Power of the Bishop, and King (if need be) let him be argued into the Payment thereof.* And King's Arguments, we know, are unanswerable, as *ab Authoritate*, carrying Power and Penalties with them. This Charter might seem to give the Tenth Loaf, of all the Bread in the Land, into the Hands of the *English* Clergy: But the Municipal Laws, which were afterwards made, did so chip and pare this Loaf, with their *Modus decimandi*, that in many Places (Vicaridges especially) a small Shiver of Bread falls to the Share of the Minister, not enough for his Necessary Maintenance.

'Tis one of the clearest distinguishing Characters betwixt the Temporal and Spiritual Lords, that the former

A Bishop not Triable by his Peers.

are to be Try'd *per Pares*, by their *Peers*; being Barons of the Realm: The latter are by Law and Custom allow'd a Trial only by a Jury of Able and Substantial Persons.

C H A P.

CHAP. V.

Of the Usefulness of the Clergy in general to England.

Dr. Cham.
P. S. of E.

THE Weal of this Kingdom, and all the *English* Kings, has depended upon the Bishops : And for this End their Presence is so much requir'd at *London*, that it was judged expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace, or House belonging to it, in or about *London*. And it is known at this Day, where stood the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph* ; which also might probably have had one.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those Days ; and their Memory should be Precious in these, if we consider, that they were the Authors of so great Benefits and Advantages to this Kingdom ; that there are few Things of any Importance, for promoting the Welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops, under God, have not been the Principal Instruments. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstane*, King *Edmund*, and *St. Edward* the Confessor ; from whom we have our Common Laws, and our Privileges mention'd in *Magna Charta* ; were all made by the Advices and Persuasions of Archbishops and Bishops, named in our Histories. The Union of the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy Counsellor. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible

ble Advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the long Foresight of Reverend Bishop Fox, a Privy-Counsellor; in advising Henry VII. to match his Eldest Daughter to Scotland, and his Younger to France. Most of the Great Publick Works now remaining in England, acknowledge their ancient and present Being, either to the sole Cost and Charges, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the powerful Persuasions of Bishops: As most of the best endowed Colleges in both our Universities: Very many Hospitals, Churches, Palaces, Castles, have been founded and built by Bishops. Even that Famous, Chargeable, and Difficult Structure of London-Bridge, stands obliged to the liberal Contribution of an Archbishop. And it was a Bishop of London, at whose earnest Request, William the Conqueror granted to the City of London so large Privileges, that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, upon some Solemn Days of their Resort to St. Paul's Church, did, before the late Dreadful Fire, go in Procession about the Grave-Stone, where that Bishop did lie interred.

Since the late Restauration of Bishops, should I here set down the many Considerable and publick Benefits flowing from them, and other Dignify'd Clergy, 'twould tire the Reader. As, their Founding, Building, and Augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hospitals; and Repairing Cathedral Churches, and Episcopal Houses: Besides several other Magnificent and Useful Works, (as the Theatre of Oxford, entirely Built at the sole Charge of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury;) Publick Libraries, and the like. In the Redemption of Captives from Algiers, all the English

E that

that were Slaves there, were at once Redeem'd by the *English Prelates*. In the Augmentation of Poor Vicariges to eighty Pounds *per Annum*; in Subsidies, Poll-Money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, &c. Abatements to Tenants; in Furnishing Chapels and Churches with Plate, and other Decent Ornaments; Buying of Impropriations; Relieving Sequestred Clergymen, their Widows, and Distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were Sequestred. In these, and such like Particulars, the Beneficences of

	L.
Dr. <i>Will. Juxon</i> , A. B. of <i>Cant.</i> came to	64000
Dr. <i>Gilbert Sheldon</i> —————	57000
Dr. <i>Brian Duppa</i> —————	46000
Dr. <i>Frewen</i> , besides Abatements, —	15000
Dr. <i>Cofins</i> —————	66000
Dr. <i>Warner</i> —————	59600
	—————
	307600 l.
	—————

Besides Deans and Chapters;

	L.
<i>Canterbury</i> —————	16000
<i>Winchester</i> —————	45800
<i>Durham</i> —————	1500
<i>Ely</i> —————	14000
<i>Exeter</i> —————	26000
<i>Lincoln</i> —————	11000
<i>Rocheſter</i> —————	10000
<i>Worceſter</i> —————	19000
<i>Windſor</i> —————	28500
	<i>York</i>

	L.
<i>York</i>	8000
<i>Wells</i>	8000
	187800
Sum Total	495400

All Clergymen are in Eng-
land, (as anciently among *Their further Use.*
God's own People the *Jews*,
and amongst the Ancient Christians, so soon
as they were under Christian Emperors) judg-
ed fit to enjoy divers temporal Honours and
Employments.

First, to be in Commission of the Peace.
*And this, not only an Honour purely conferr'd upon
them to get them Esteem only, but were thought
the most proper Persons.*

For who so proper to make and keep Peace,
as they, whose constant Duty is to Preach Peace?
Who so fit, as they, whose main Business and
Study is to reconcile those that are at Vari-
ance? And therefore, since his late Majesty
King *Charles* his happy Restoration, as well
as before, divers Grave Discreet Divines have
been made Justices of the Peace; and thereby
not only the Poor Clergymen have been pro-
tected from the Oppression of their Causeless
Enemies, but many Differences have been com-
posed without any Law-Suit.

Moreover, the Archbishops and Bishops were
(and are still) call'd to Parliament, for their
Gravity, Learning and Wisdom. Mr. *Hooker*
says, that the Fathers and first Founders of this

Government, have thought it expedient and beneficial, that the Body Politick of this Kingdom should consist of King, Lords and Commons: So 'tis necessary, that the second Ingredient in this Mixture, should as well consist of Lords Spiritual and Temporal. For Nobility and Prelacy being thus Combined, one cannot be injur'd without touching the other, and, by consequence, the whole be considerably weaken'd.

Bishops have ever been of the Great Council.

Commune Concilium Cantuariæ habitum 5 Idus Januarij, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis 605. Presentibus Rege, & Augustino, Episcopo, Clero etiam & Populo.

Ego Ethelbertus, Anno 603. Rex Cantia, cum consensu Venerabilis Archiepiscopi Augustini, & Principum meorum.

Mr. Cambden in his *Britannia* assures us, that in the Time of the English-Saxons, and in the ensuing Age, a Parliament was called, *Commune Consilium*; which was, saith he, *Præsentia Regis, Prelatorum, Procerumque collectorum, &c.*

21 Ed. 3. There is mention made of a Parliament held under *William* the Conqueror; wherein all the Bishops of the Land, Earls and Barons, made an Ordinance, touching the Exemption of the Abby of *Bury* from the Bishops of *Norwich*, in the tenth Year of *William* the First: *Episcopi, Comites & Barones Regni, Regia Potestate, ad Universalem Synodum, pro causis audiendis & tractandis Convocati*; saith the Book of *Westminster*.

A Writ was directed by King *John* to the Sheriff of *Rutland*, in the sixth Year of his Reign: *Viz. Rex, &c. Vicecomiti Rutland, &c. Sciatis, Provisum est, cum Assensu Archiepiscoporum, Comi-*

Comitum, Baronum, & omnium fidelium nostrorum Angliæ.

That the Clergy do make One of the Three Estates of this Realm, is apparent from those Statutes, which a Person of Honour has collected for this Intent: And to which Dispute, Dr. *Stillingsfleet*, in his Grand Question, has put an end.

1 *Rich. 3.* Therefore, at the Request, and by the Assistance of the Three Estates of this Realm; that is to say, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of this Land assembled in this present Parliament, be it enacted, &c. The Three Estates assembled in this present Parliament.

In the Explanation of the Duke of *Bedford's* Power, where this is also included, it was advised and appointed, by the Authority of the King, assenting with the Three Estates of this Realm.

The Duke of *Bedford* appeared in Parliament; and declar'd of his coming, *Coram Domino Rege, & Tribus Statibus Regni*; before the King and the Three Estates.

10. 1 *Eliz. Cap. 3.* The Act of Recognition of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and Stiling themselves, thus — We your said most Loving, Humble and Obedient Subjects, viz. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, representing the Three Estates of your Realm of *England*. — And then declaring the Queen's Title to the Crown by Inheritance and Lineal Descent, they proceeded as follows: For which Causes, we your most Loving, Faithful and Obedient Subjects, representing the Three Estates of your Realm of *England*. — In the eighth of *Eliz.*

Elizabeth, are these Words in an Act: The Clergy, being One of the Greatest Estates of this Realm.—— This Court, says *Coke*, in 4 Inst. consists of the King, and of the Three Estates of the Realm, of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons.—— *Præsentè Domino Rege & Tribus Statibus in præsentè Parlamento existentibus, &c.* Our Lord the King being present, and the Three Estates, in the present Parliament assembled.—— *Domino Rege, & Tribus Statibus Regni, in pleno Parlamento comparentibus, &c.* Our Lord the King, and the Three Estates, in full Parliament appearing, &c. From this Collection of Statutes, there appears to be Three Estates in this Realm, without the King. Who, according to the famous Judge *Jenkins*, is *Principium, Caput, & Finis Parliamenti*; And that the Bishops are the Chief and First of these Three Estates.

Dr Chamb. Secondly, Bishops have been, and are now of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State-Matters, that admit of neither Delay nor Publication: And therefore, after the Pattern of the First Christian Emperor, *Constantine the Great*, our Good Kings, before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

And therefore, Mr. *Hooker* says, Prelates are very beneficial to the Publick, especially those that have any Office at Court, and consequently must be near the Persons, and in the Council of Kings and Princes, in taking Care, that in the Variety and Intricacy of their Affairs, nothing may be done to the Prejudice of Religion,

gion, being in this Case the true Directors of the King's Conscience ; And tho' it may be objected, That other Learned and Pious Clergymen might serve the King in such Cases, that is not material what Kings might condescend to ; because all Men will grant, that it is more immediately the Work of the highest of that Order, of which we have many Examples, as in *Eleazer* to *Joshua*, *Abiathar* to *David*, and *Hosius*, Bishop of *Corduba* to *Constantine* : And other Emperors and Kings also had Bishops near them ; who privately, as the best Way of dealing with Princes, Admonished them, Comforted, and upon occasion Reproved them ; and the higher such Ecclesiasticks are in Esteem and Dignity, the more successful are those good Offices. To which may be added, That since the Courts of Princes are too often frequented by Time-Servers, Flatterers, *Abi-tophels* and Traitors, there seems the greater Necessity, that they should be over-balanced by the Piety, Integrity, Fidelity, and Courage of the Prelates ; whose Understandings capacitating them to know what is *Right*, *Just* and *Beneficial* to the Publick, their Consciences as Guides of the Church, will not suffer them to take other Measures, than what will agree with their Characters. To which End, it would be happy for *Christendom*, if all Christian Kings and Princes were as well inclin'd to the Episcopal Order, as sometime a celebrated Monarch of our Nation was, in countenancing a great Prelate under him, in the Discharge of his Spiritual Authority. Let my Lord of Canterbury know, says the King, That if any Bishop, Earl, or other great Person, yea, if my own Son, should presume to Oppose or Hinder him from per-

Peter Be-
len's Epi-
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forming what in Conscience he thinks himself obliged to do ; such a one shall find, that I will be as severe a Prosecutor and Revenger of that Contempt, as I would be against Treason committed against my Crown and Dignity.

Thirdly, The Clergy have been employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, which have been successfully managed ; witness Mr. Hill at Brussels, and Mr. Robinson in Sweden.

Fourthly, They have enjoy'd some of the great Offices of the Crown, as to be Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. And it hath been observed, that in one of the late Reigns, when the Bishop of London was Lord Treasurer, that Office was executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity and Content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay-Predecessors.

I shall insert here, what Dr. Chamberlain says in another Part of his Book. And when this Policy, meaning the Nobility their going into Holy Orders, was more in Use, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the Chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom ; according to the Divine Policy amongst God's own People, where the Priests and Levites were the principal Officers and Judges in every Court ; to whom the People were to be Obedient on the severest Pain, and the Laity did with much Reverence and Respect, submit to them ; and as then, *Os Sacerdotis Oraculum erat Plebis*, according to that of Malachy, Chap. 2. Ver. 7. So *Os Episcopi Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex amplectebatur universum clerum læta Fronte ; & ex eo semper eligebat sibi Primos a consiliis, Primos ad officia Regni obeunda.*

abeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitibus & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum Regni Magnatibus in Comitatu una cum Comite, in Turno cum vice-comite, & in Hundredo cum domino Hundredi; & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel Episcopo, ageretur. And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons Authority, and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden de Synedruiis, L. 2.* makes apparent, above Four Thousand Years, amongst God's own People, both *Jews* and Christians; till Pope *Nicholas I.* about the eighth Century, to exclude the Emperor from meddling in the Ecclesiastical Government, began to exclude the Clergy from meddling with the Civil.

I shall only add, that in the Glorious Reign of that Wise and Experienced King *Edward III.* the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy-Seal, Master of the Rolls, ten Masters in Chancery; Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Surveyor and Comptroller of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guisnes* and *Calice*, were all Clergy-men.

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

Of Languages and their Use ; the great Labour to understand them ; how useful the Clergy have been with respect to the Tongues ; And first of Hebrew.

*Reflections
upon
Learning.*

THE Author of *Reflections upon Human Learning*, calls Languages the Channels, by which most of our Learning is convey'd ; it is necessary to the attaining of Knowledge, that these should be kept clear and open. If the Streams in these run muddy, or are corrupted, all the knowledge, that is conveyed by them, must be obscure : Words at the best are no very certain Signs of Things ; they are liable to Ambiguity, and under that Ambiguity, are often subject to very different Meanings : And tho' this, as far as it is the common Condition of Speech, must be submitted to, and is no Objection in plain Laws and easy Precepts, that are intelligible enough in any Language, yet in matters of Science, it is much otherwise ; these are nice Things ; the strict Meaning is to be observed in them ; nor can we mistake a Word without losing the Notion. *Must so nice a Scrutiny be observed in discovering the sense of Words ? The Labours of those industrious Gentlemen, whose Names will be hereafter mentioned, deserve our Commendation and Respect.*

The first Language, the *Hebrew*, was very plain and simple, (a good Argument of its being an Original) consisting of few Roots, and those very simple, and uncompounded : it seems fitted

fitted for the Purposes for which it was designed, which was not so much to improve Men's knowledge, as to better their Lives, and this End it did perfectly answer: indeed, the *Ancient Tongues* are generally the most uncompounded, and consequently more plain and easie; but then whilst Things continued thus, as Languages were easie, so they were defective, and therefore, as from Necessity, men were put upon improving Speech; so particularly, as Arts increased, Languages grew up with them, and men were put upon coining new Words, to express the new Ideas they had of things. This has enlarged the Bounds of Language, and swoln it to such a Height, that its Redundancy is now a greater Inconvenience, than the Defectiveness of it was before. *This has likewise render'd the Labours of Linguists more difficult, who would not suffer the Knowledge of Arts and Sciences to be lost, by their not knowing the sense and meaning of Languages; which make their Memory more lasting and acceptable to the world. In this the Clergy have not lost their Reputation, but their Credit has got Ground; as the Works published by them give plain and evident Demonstration.*

Variety and Mutability, the two great Inconveniencies arising from Languages, have not discouraged their studies after the Tongues. And first in respect of *variety*. Were there only one Language in the World, Learning would be a much easier thing, than it now is; Men might then immediately apply to things, whereas now a great Part of our Time is spent in Words, and that with so little Advantage, that we often blunt

blunt the Edge of our Understanding, by dealing with such rough and unpleasant Tools: For however apt men may be, to overvalue the Tongues, and to think they have made a considerable Progress in Learning, when they have once overcome these; yet in reality, there is no internal Worth in them; and Men may understand a thousand Languages without being the wiser, unless they attend to the things, that they deliver: It is in order to this, that they are to be learnt, and 'tis the hard Condition of Learning, that in this respect, it cannot be without them: This Labour must necessarily be devoured in our way to Knowledge; and every Man must dig in this Mine, that hopes to be Master of the Treasure it conceals; much Dross is to be separated, and many Difficulties to be overcome. *Tho' the bare Knowledge of the Languages, abstracted from things written in those Tongues, be not so advantageous, and necessary to be understood, yet Words which express them, are of great use, and are mighty Helps to Human Understanding, witness the many excellent Writings, that have been published both in the Greek and Latin Tongues, as well as the Hebrew.*

When I speak of the Variety of Languages, I do not mean, that all of them are necessary, at least, not to all sorts of Learning; were this our case, we could have few compleat Scholars: but tho' all of them be not necessary, yet some of them are allowed to be so, particularly such as are stiled Learned; and there is such a Connexion amongst most Tongues of the same Kind, that it is hard to excel in any one, without a tolerable Skill in the rest. This is pretty plain in the *Greek and Latin*, and the Reason

Reason is clearer in the *Eastern Tongues*, where the Affinity is greater. Two of the Languages, that in their different Kinds, pretend to most Learning, (I do not here enquire, how truly,) are the *Arabick* and *Greek*, and it happens not well, that these two are the most copious and difficult. They that have Skill in the first, assure us, that it abounds in synonymous Words; that it has five hundred Words for a Lyon, and almost a thousand for a Sword, which are enough to make an entire Language, and almost as many as all the Radicals in the *Hebrew* Tongue. And as for the *Greek*, which is uncontestedly Learned, most know how copious it is; for tho' its Radicals are not so many as might be imagined, which some have computed not much to exceed three thousand, yet this is abundantly made up in its Compositions; and however simple it may be in its *Roots*, it spreads very widely in its branches: If we add to this, its many different Dialects, and all the various Inflections of Nouns and Verbs, which diversify Words, and distinguish them from themselves; this will swell the account much higher, and make it almost an indefinite thing. *This argues, the Labours of Men, celebrated for this Language, to be great and indefatigable, their Resolutions firm and fix'd, to overcome such mighty difficulties; If the Clergy have been useful in this respect, our Country stands indebted to their Endeavours, and we must speak well of them.*

The other Inconvenience is from their Mutability, for whatever their Number may be, yet were their Nature fixed, and their Condition stated, the Measures that are taken from them, might be more steady; but when to the Multitude of them, we add their Mutability,

we

W. Wals.
Prelog. 14
S. 6.

Wilk. R.
Ch. cap.
ult.

we are still under greater Difficulties, (But the Persons that overcome them, are meritorious of the higher commendations.) Words, like other things, are subject to the common Fate of Vicissitude and Change; they are always in Flux, ebbing and flowing, and have scarce any fixed Period: For being governed by Custom, which it self depends upon one of the most unconstant things in the World, the Humour of the People; it is scarce possible it should be otherwise: no Prince ever gave Laws to these. *Cæsar*, who gave Laws to *Rome*, could give none to its Language; and it was look'd upon as the Height of Flattery in that Sycophant, that offered to complement him with such an extravagant Power; In this Custom is only absolute. We can scarce have a better Instance of this, than in the Tongue we are now speaking of, the *Latin*; that Language that was spoke soon after the Foundation of *Rome*, was perfectly unintelligible in the Age of *Augustus*; nay, some hundred years after that Period, and not 150, before *Cicero's* Time, the Tongue that was then vulgar, can hardly now be understood without a comment. This is evident from the Inscription upon the *Columna Rostrata*, that is yet in being, and a Copy of which has been given us (by several) especially by Bishop *Walton*. In *Cicero's* Age, that Tongue was in its full Height; it had been growing up till then, ever after it was declining, and had only one short Stage of Perfection. They that came after, were observed to write with some Mixture; even *Livy* had his *Patavinity*, which is most probably understood of a Tincture from his Country-Education.

Proleg.
P. 5.

Successively on, they were more corrupt; *Paterculus, Seneca, &c.* still writ with a greater Mixture; till at last, either by mixing with foreign Nations, in sending Colonies, or by the breaking in of barbarous People upon them, the Language sunk into Decay, and became utterly barbarous.

The *Greek* had the same Fortune with the *Latin*, tho' it continued vulgar longer; For as *Greece* did assist the *Romans* in giving Perfection to their Speech, (they having not begun to cultivate Arts, or polish their Language, till they had subdued *Greece*) so they received a great Tincture and Corruption from their Conquerors; either first, when they became an Accession to their Empire, as appears from those that writ in that Tongue after the Reduction of *Greece*; or after, when the Empire was translated to *Constantinople*, and that City became new *Rome*, and the seat of Empire. From that time the *Greek* sunk apace, as must needs be expected, where the *Latin* was the Court-Language, and made use of in their Laws and Courts of Judicature, and the *Greek* in a manner confined to the Vulgar. In *Justinian's* time, who was not very long after *Constantine*, it is plain, it was much corrupted, as is evident, from the Acts of the Councils of these times, and the Acclamations of People and Clergy on such occasions; Instances whereof are given by *Du Fresne*, in his Learned Preface to his *Greek Glossary*. As we descend lower the Corruption is greater, as is shown by the same learned Person: The Reduction of *Constantinople* by the *Franks* was one other great Blow; the last and fatal stroke was given by that Deluge of Barbarism in the Inundation of the *Turks*, who bore down all

Turco-
gra. p. 99,
224, &c.

all before them. What the Condition of it now is, may be seen in *Crusius*, whence will appear not only the present corrupt State of that Tongue, but also the Reasons from which it proceeds; either from the Mixture of the *Latin*, the *Turco-Arabic*, and other foreign Tongues; or by dividing Words that should be conjoin'd, or running two Words into one that should be divided, or by other Faults in *Orthography*, that is now in great Neglect among them. And what is most melancholy in the Account, is, that even at *Athens*, that was once renowned for Learning and Eloquence, their Tongue is now more corrupt and barbarous, than in any other Part of *Greece*; to that degree, as is there taken notice of, that it would draw Tears from any one to observe the miserable change. In all Parts of *Greece* their Speech is so far degenerated from its ancient Purity, that as a learned *Greek* cannot thoroughly understand the modern vulgar Tongue, much less is the Ancient *Greek* understood by the Moderns.

Ibid. p. 99.

Now under this great Multiplicity, as well as Change, what Difficulties are we to struggle with, and what Uncertainties are to be overcome? Our Words are so many, and so uncertain, that there is both great Difficulty in becoming Masters of them, and after that in fixing and determining their Sense: We are to trace them up to their first Originals, and afterwards to pursue them down to their last Decay; to mark their several Times and Periods, in all which they much vary, and are often capable of different Meanings, or their true Meaning is very obscure.

What

What Difficulties must those Clergy have run thro', who to preserve the genuine Sense of one word, have been forced to consult,

The great Difficulties men undergo to understand the Languages.

perhaps, forty Authors? What Large Volumes of Criticisms have been published of this Nature, many, as well as endless Disputations have been held about the Ambiguity of Words, and oftentimes to no Purpose? What Enquiries have been made after the Time and Occasion of a Word being spoken; how much Sweat has been exhausted, and Spirits wasted, to know the Dialect of that Country to which any Language belongs? The Greek Tongue labours under great Difficulties of being understood by these very means. What with the Dorick, Attick, Eolick, Boetick, and several other Dialects, together with the Poetica Licentia, this Language has been render'd so intricate, that it takes up a Man's whole Life-time to be a compleat Master of it, and scarce then. In fine, to understand any Language, 'tis necessary to know the Laws and Customs, the Trades and Employments, the Arts and Sciences, the Instruments and Terms belonging to them; and last of all, the whole Nature, both of People and Country; but this cannot be effected without great Pains and Industry, and the taking of much Time.

Terms of Art more particularly render Languages unintelligible, they must needs be obscure, as being too comprehensive, and taking in more Notions than one under the same Word: Which tho' of good Use, as being design'd to make Knowledge more compendious, yet have frequently turned the other way, by requiring large Comments, that have been often writ upon a single Word, and perhaps after all, have left it more doubtful than it was before.

Dictionaries indeed have been called in to our Assistance, which have been compiled with much Pains, and in great Plenty ; not only for Words, but for Sciences and Arts ; but besides the no great Agreement that is among them, they are swoln to such a Height, and become so Numerous, that those very Books that were design'd as Helps, now breed Confusion ; and their Bulk and Number are become a Burthen. Such alone as have been compos'd for the *French* Tongue (which as yet is no learned Language, tho' it bids pretty fair for it) would fill a Library ; and only one of those, and that not the largest, has been the Work of forty Years, tho' it was carried on by the united Labours of the *French Academy* ; after all which Care, it has not escaped Censure, but has been thought to want Correction ; and does thereby shew how impossible it is to set Bounds, or give a Standard to Language, for which Purpose it was designed. Not only every Tongue, but every Faculty has met with this Help, Dictionaries are become a great part of Learning, and nothing remains, but that as it has fard with *Bibliothèques*, which were grown so numerous, that a *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum* was thought a necessary Work, so Dictionaries should have the like Service done them ; a *Dictionarium Dictionariorum*, might be a Work of some Use, I am sure of great Bulk, and I wonder it has not been yet undertaken.

But after all these Difficulties and Obstructions, which we meet with in the Interpretation of Tongues ; yet our Understandings have received great Light from Works extant of this Nature. And first from the Knowledge Men have gained in the *Hebrew* and other *Eastern* Tongues,

Tongues, have been discovered the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Jews*, which are very useful in the Exposition both of Old and New Testament ; because the whole Oeconomy (*vide Grotium in Matt. 10. 2. Luke 10. 1. & 22. 16. Hieronym's Epistle ad Evagrium, Editione Erasmi, tom. 3. p. 150. B.*) and Government of the Church under the Gospel, is taken from the Synagogue, and carries an express Analogy with the Legal Administrations of that Time. So Baptizing in the Church, bears a Similitude or Analogy to their Baptizing of Profelytes in the Synagogue : The Lord's Supper to the Paschal Lamb. Bishops, Priests and Deacons to their High Priests, Priests and *Levites*. The twelve Apostles to their twelve *Φυλακᾶι*, or Heads of Tribes. Ordination by Imposition of Hands, (*vid. Cod. Sanhedrim, c. 1, 6, 3. apud Joh. Coch. de Duobus Titul Talmud.*) to the Ordination in the Synagogue. The Christian way of Excommunication is expressly taken from theirs. Therefore it will be a thing of clear Consequence, for the right Apprehension of the Gospel, to be well seen in the *Jewish* Antiquities, both sacred and civil, the want of which hath (in these unhappy Times) been the Cause of so many wild and, to a knowing Man, ridiculous Disputes and writing about Excommunication, Ordination, &c. it being impossible for any one to rightly state and determine, of such like Questions, who is unskill'd in the Customs and Ceremonies of the *Jewish* Church.

Bishop Barlow's Advice to the Clergy.

Now if the following Clergy, whose Names and Characters are here set down, have contributed any thing to the Preservation of our Knowledge and Improvement in this, and o-

ther *Eastern Tongues*, whereby the Rites and Ceremonies, nay, the whole History of the *Jews*, are kept open to us, I think I have prov'd my Design, the Usefulness of the Clergy in respect of the *Hebrew* and other *Eastern Tongues*.

Athen.
Oxon. by
Anthony
Wood.

NICHOLAS FULLER, a Man singularly Famous for the *Hebrew Tongue*, at last entred into the sacred Function, and became Rector of a small Village, call'd *Aldington*, alias *Allington*, near to *Amesbury* in *Wilts.* But so small was his Benefice, that it could not maintain an ingenious Person in common Necessaries. Here he was as a Candle put under a Bushel; so private was his Place and Employment, yet so dear were his Studies to him, that by passing thro' all Difficulties, he attained to so great a Proficiency in the Tongues, and was so happy in pitching upon useful Difficulties, tending to the understanding of the Scripture, that he surpassed all Criticks of his Time. Afterwards he was made Prebendary of *Ulfcomb* in the Church of *Salisbury*, and Rector of *Bishops-Waltham* in *Hampshire*.

This most renowned Person has written *Miscellanea Theologica. Lib. 3: Heidelb. 1612. 8vo.* To which he added a Fourth Book, published with the former Three at *Oxon. 1616.* and at *London 1617.* He added a Fifth and Sixth Book to the former, Intit. *Miscellanea sacra, cum Apologia contra V. Cl. Joh. Drusium, Ludg. Bat. 1622.* All which Miscellanies are to be found in the Ninth Volume of the Criticks, and scatter'd and dispers'd throughout the whole Work of Mr. Poole's *Synopsis.* He hath also written an

Exposition of Rabbi Mordochie Nathan's Hebr. Athen.
Oxon.
Roots, with Notes upon it — M. S. in the
Archives of Bodlies Library, which Book doth
shew his excellent Skill in the Hebrew, and in
other Philological Learning. He died at Al-
lington, Feb. 10th, 162 $\frac{2}{3}$.

JAMES LAMB, Son of Richard Lamb,
was born in All-Saints Parish, within the City
of Oxon. 2. Feb. 1598. bred in the Free-School,
joyning to Magd. Coll. Was a Communer for a
Time of Brasn. Coll. and as a Member thereof
took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1615.
and then, or soon after, translated himself to
St. Mary's Hall. Afterwards he became Chap-
lain to the Earl of Southampton, and after the
King's Restauration in 1660. he was not only
actually created D. of D. as a Member some-
time of the said Hall, but for his Sufferings,
as a Loyalist, was made Canon of Westminster,
and Rector of St. Andrew's Church in Holbourn
near London. He had a most exact Stile in Pen-
ning and Discoursing, was a sententious and
acute Preacher, and above all, had an excel-
lent Faculty in opening and explaining the Ori-
ental Languages. He has written

Grammatica Arabica, in Three Vol. in 4to.

Danielis Prophetiae Liber, Syriace. 1 Vol. 4to.

Collectiones ad Lexicon Arabicum spectantes, For-
mâ oblongâ, in Four Vol. 8vo.

Flectio Verborum Arabicorum, in one Octavo;
All which were written with his own Hand,
and are at this Day kept as Rarities in the Bod-
leian Library. He died in Sixteen Hundred
Sixty and Four, and was buried in the Abbey
Church of St. Peter in the City of Westminster,
near to the Stairs going up to the Pulpit, and

Athen.
Oxon.

not far from the Grave of Dr. *Samuel Bolton*, on the Twentieth Day of *October*.

CHARLES HOOLE, Rector of *Stock*, near *Chelmsford*, in *Essex*, was reported to be a very good *Hebrician*, tho' he ne're publish'd any thing of that Nature, but several things in relation to *Latin*.

MERIC CASAUBON, who was descended from both sides of Learned Parents, was born within the City of *Geneva* in *France*, in the Month of *Septemb.* 1599. and at Nine Years of Age, being brought into *England* by his Father, was instructed by a private Master till 1614. at which Time he was sent to *Christ-Church*, *Oxon*; where being put under a most careful Tutor, Dr. *Edward à Meetkirk*, the King's *Hebrew* Professor, made great Progress in that Language, as will appear from his Writing on that Tongue. He was soon elected Student of that House, and afterwards making a very considerable Improvement in *Logick* and *Philosophy*, took the Degrees of Arts. He was in great Favour with King *James I.* for a Book call'd *Vindictio Patris*, written by the King's Command in Defence of his Father and the Church of *England*, against the Puritans of those Days. About that time he was Minister of *Bledon*, in *Somersetshire*, afterwards made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Ickham*, four Miles distant from thence; which was done by the Favour of Archbishop *Laud*, as it was generally thought. Mr. *Greaves* of *Grey's-Inn*, an intimate Acquaintance of our Author, Mr. *Casaubon*, brought him three Messages, at several Times, from *Oliver Cromwell*, when he was Lieutenant of the Parliament-Forces,

Forces, to bring him to *White-Hall* to confer with him about matters of Moment. Mr. *Cassaubon* always sent handsome and gentile Excuses for not complying to these Requests, altho' *Cromwell* loaded him with Promises of Reward. Not long after he was invited over by *Christiana*, Queen of *Sweedland*, into her Country to have the Government of one, or Inspection of all her Universities; And for an Encouragement, She Proposed not only an honorable Salary for himself, but offered to settle 300 *l. per Ann.* upon his eldest Son during Life. But this also was waved with full Design to spend the Remainder of his Days in *England*. After the King's Return he was restored to his Spiritualities, (which he was robb'd of in the Times of Rebellion) and went on in writing several Books, which he continued almost to his last. He was a general Scholar, but not singular in any Sort, unless in Criticism, wherein his Father's Notes might probably have set him up. He was also a Religious Man, Loyal to his Prince, Exemplary in his Life and Conversation, and very Charitable to the Poor. The Writings and Translations he has published are many; But what may be reduced to this Head whereof we are now speaking, is his Book

De quatuor Linguis Commentationis Pars prior:
que, de Lingua Hebraica; & de Lingua Saxonica.
Lond. 1650. 8vo. The Gr. and Lat. were not finished.

SIXTIN AMAMA was born in the Province of *Westfriesin* in *Holland*, educated in the Univerſity at *Franaker* for a Time; where obtaining conſiderable Knowledge in Oriental Tongues took a Journey into *England*, and about 1613 ſettled in *Oxford*, taught the *Hebrew* Tongue, and for the ſake of Dr. *Prideaux*, Re-
F 4
ctor

Athen.
Oxon.

ctor of *Exeter* College, whose Person and Doctrine he much admired, became Sojourner of that House, and a zealous Student in the Sacred Faculty. After he had continued there some Years, he retired (without a Degree conferr'd upon him) to his own Country, where at *Franaker* he was made *Hebrew*-Professor, and at length Dr. of Divinity, and held much in Esteem for his great Learning. Tho' this renowned Person was not a Native of this Country, yet being a Member of *Oxford*, and having there the first Seeds of his Learning in Divinity planted in him, and being number'd amongst those Authors in the History of the *Oxford* Writers, I thought it not improper to insert him here. He has written

Censura Vulgatæ atque a Tridentinis canonizata versionis quinque Librorum Mosis, &c. Franak. 1620. 4to.

Observationes in Gram. Hebr. Petri Martini. Franak. 1625. 8vo.

Coron. ad Gram. Martino-Buxtorf. Ibid.

THOMAS GODWIN, Second Son of *Anthony Godwin* of *Wookey* in *Somersetshire*, and he the Second Son of *William Godwin* of the City of *Wells*, was born in that County; became a Student in *Magdalen Hall* in the beginning of the Year 1602, and in that of his Age 15. Four Years after he was made Demie of *Magd. College*, where following the Studies of Philology and the Tongues with unwearied Industry, became at length, after he was Master of Arts, chief Master of *Abendon* School in *Berks*: where, by his sedulous Endeavours, were many educated; that were afterwards Men eminent in the Church and State. In the Year 1616 being then, and some

Some Years before, Chaplain to Dr. *Montague* Athen.
 Bishop of *Bathe* and *Wells*, he was admitted to Oxon.
 the reading of the Sentences, and in 1636, was
 licensed to proceed in Divinity. Before which
 Time, he being, as 'twere Broken, or wearied
 out with the Drudgery of a School, had the
 Rectory of *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in *Berks*
 conferr'd upon him; which he kept to his dying
 Day. He was a Person of a grave and reverend
 Aspect, was a Grace to his Profession; was most
 learned also in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* Antiqui-
 ty, and admirably well versed in all those Mat-
 ters requisite for the Accomplishment of a Re-
 ctor of an Academy. He hath transmitted to
 Posterity in Relation to *Hebrew*,

*Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum ad Explicati-
 onem utriusq; Testamenti valde necessaria.* Oxon.
 1616. 4to.

Moses and *Aaron*, ecclesiastical and civil Rites,
 used by the Ancient *Hebrews*, observ'd and at
 large opened, for the clearing of many obscure
 Texts throughout the whole Scripture, in Six
 Books. Printed 1625 in 4to.

THOMAS LYDYAT, the Son of
Christopher Lydyat, Lord of the Mannor
 of *Aulkryngton*, commonly called *Okerton*
 near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and Citizen of
London, was born at *Okerton* in the Beginning
 of the Year 1572; and having pregnant Parts,
 while a Youth, was by the Endeavours of his
 Father elected one of the Number of the Chil-
 dren of *Wykeham's* College near *Winchester* at a-
 bout 13 Years of Age; where being soon ri-
 pen'd in Grammaticals, was elected Probationer-
 Fellow of *New College* 1591. At which Time
 being under the Tuition of Dr. (afterwards Sir)
Henry Marten, made great Proficiency in Logi-
 cals,

Athen.
Oxon.

cals, and two Years after was admitted *Socius*. After he had taken the Degrees in Arts, he studied Astronomy, Mathematicks, the Tongues and Divinity: In the last of which he had an eager Desire to continue and improve himself; but finding himself labour under a great defect of Memory and Utterance, of which he often complained, (particularly to Dr. Bancroft Bishop of Oxon his Diocesan, in his Epistle Dedicatory to him, of a Sermon preach'd at a Visitation while he was rural Dean) made Choice rather to quit his Place in the College (for the Statutes thereof obliged him to Divinity,) and live upon that small Patrimony he had, than to follow and prosecute the said Study of Divinity. What farther I have to observe of him is,

(1.) That the Seven Years next ensuing, after he had left his Fellowship of New College, (which was 1603) he spent in the finishing and setting forth those Books that he had begun in the College, especially that *De Emendatione Temporum*, dedicated to Prince Henry, to whom he was Chronographer and Cosmographer. Which Prince being solely given up to Virtue, did graciously accept of it, and had so great a Respect for the Author, that had he lived he would have done great Matters for him; but dying in the Flower of his Youth, the Hopes of our Author were interr'd with that Prince in his Grave.

(2.) That at the End of those Seven Years Dr. Usher (afterwards Arch-Bishop of Armagh) being in London found him out, and had him with him into Ireland, where he continued in the College near Dublin about two Years. At the end of which purposing to return for England, the Lord-Deputy and Chancellor of Ireland did,

upon

upon his Motion, make him a joint Promise of ^{Athen.}
 competent Maintenance upon his Return back ^{Oxon.}
 either. When he came into *England*, the Re-
 vory of *Okerton* before-mentioned falling void,
 which before he had refused when Fellow of
 New College upon the Offer of it by his Father
 (the Patron) he did, after several Demurrs, and
 without much Reluctancy of Mind, ac-
 cept of it in the Year 1612; where being set-
 tled, he did not only go over the Harmony of
 the Gospels in less than 12 Years, making
 thereon above 600 Sermons, but wrote also se-
 veral Books, and laid the Foundation of others.
 All which in due Time he would have publish'd,
 had he not been unadvisedly engaged for the
 debts of one very near related to him. Which
 debts he being unable to pay, having before
 lent his small Patrimony for the printing of his
 books, remained in the Prison call'd *Bocardo* in
 London, and in the *Kings-Bench* and elsewhere;
 till such Time Sir *William Boswell*, a great En-
 courager of deserving Men, Dr. *Robert Pink*
 garden of *New College*; and if I am not
 mistaken, Dr. *Usher* before-mentioned had laid
 down the Debt and released him. Dr. *Laud*
 then Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* gave his Affi-
 dance (upon the Desire of Sir *Henry Marten*,)
 for the delivery of him from Prison; but
John Alden who was desired and importuned to con-
 tribute towards, refus'd it, for no other Reason,
 'tis thought, than that his *Marmora Arundeliana*
 should not stand uncontradicted by him, and that
 instead of a most Judicious, he gave him only
 the Name of an Industrious Author for his La-
 bour.

(3.) That

Athen.
Oxon.

(3.) That about that Time he put up a Petition to K. *Charles I.* wherein among several Things, that he desired was, that his Majesty would give him Leave to travel into Foreign Parts, *Viz.* into *Turky*, *Ethiopia*, or the *Abyssyn* Emperor's Country, to search and find Copies, especially of Civil and Ecclesiastical Histories to be published in Print, or whatsoever Copies may tend to the Propagation or Increase of good Learning. And farther also, whereas he had Leiger-Ambassadors and Agents with his Confederates Emperors, Kings and Princes of other Countries, they might in his Majesty's Name, in behalf of Mr. *Lydyat* and his Assigns, move their Highnesses to grant the like Privilege to him and his Assigns, &c. What the Effect of this Petition was, I know not; however from thence his noble Intentions and publick Spirit may be discover'd.

(4.) That tho' he was a Person of small Stature, yet of great Parts and of a publick Soul, and tho' a poor contemptible Priest to look upon, (for so he was held by the Vulgar) yet he not only puzzled *Christoph. Clavius* and the whole College of Mathematicians, but also that great Goliath of Literature *Josepb Scaliger*; who when he was worsted by our Author's Writings, (tho' he would never acknowledge it, however great Men, particularly the famous *Usher*, held it for granted) betook himself unmanly to his Tongue, by calling him in a scornful manner, a *beggarly, beardless, and gelt Priest*.

(5.) That as he was much esteemed by learned Men at Home, among whom were *Usher* before-mention'd, Sir *Adam Newton* Secretary, and Sir *Thomas Chaloner* Chamberlain

to Prince Henry, Dr. John Bainbridge, Mr. Henry Briggs, Dr. Peter Turner, &c. who were his great Acquaintance : So was he by the Vir-
tuosi abroad, who were pleased, and that wor-
 thily, to rank him with the Lord Bacon of Ve-
 sulam and Mr. Joseph Mede. But when they
 heard that our Author and Mr. Mede were very
 poorly prefer'd, they answer'd, That English-
 men deserved not to have such brave Scholars among,
 since they made no more of, them.

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 Oxon.

(6.) That in the Great Rebellion which began
 An. 1642. he suffer'd much at his Rectory of
 Okerton before-mention'd, by the Parliament-
 Party ; For in a Letter written by him to Sir
 William Compton Knight, Governor of Banbury-
 Castle, dated 10 Dec. 1644, I find that he had
 been four times pillaged by the Parliament-
 Forces of Compton House (commonly call'd
 Compton in the Hole) in Warwickshire, to the
 Value of at least 70 l. and forced for a Quar-
 ter of a Year together to borrow a Shirt to
 shift himself ; that also he had been twice car-
 ried away from his House, once to Warwick,
 and another time to Banbury. To the First of
 which Places being hurried away on a poor
 Mule, was infamously used by the Soldiers there,
 and so sorely hurt, that he was at the writing
 of the said Letter not thoroughly whole, and he
 doubted scarce ever should be, &c. The Cause
 of all which ill Usage, was for that he denied
 them Money, and had defended his Books and
 Papers ; and afterwards while a Prisoner in
 Warwick Castle, had spoken much for the King
 and Bishops. He has publish'd several things,
 but what relates to our present Design of this
 Chapter, is his

Chro-

Athen.
Oxon.

Chronicon Regum Judæorum, methodo magis perspicuâ; written in Hebrew.

JOHN GREGORY, the Miracle of his Age for Critical and Curious Learning was born at *Agmundesham*, commonly call'd *Amersham* in *Bucks*, on the 10th of Nov. 1607. he applied himself to Academical Learning in the Condition of a Servitor in *Christ-Church* Ann. 1624, being then put under the Tuition (with his Master *Sir William Drake*) of the most Ingenious and learned Mr. *George Morley* (afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*) where for several Years spending Sixteen, of every Twenty four hours in his Study, he arrived to great Learning, and took the Degrees in Arts, that of Master being compleated in 1631. About which Time being received into the Favour of Dr. *Duppa*, the vigilant Dean of his House, he was by him made Chaplain or Petty Canon of the Cathedral, and after that his own Domestick, and Prebendary of *Chichester* and *Salisbury* when he successively sat at those Places as Bishop. He attained to a Learned Elegance in *English*, *Latin* and *Greek*; and to an exact Skill in *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Chaldee*, *Arabick*, *Ethiopick*, &c. He was also well vers'd in Philosophy, had a curious Faculty in Astronomy, Geometry, and Arithmetick, and a familiar Acquaintance with the Jewish Rabbins, Ancient Fathers, Modern Criticks, Commentators and what not. His Works, that may be inserted here, are,

Notes on the *View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law* written by *Sir Thomas Ridley*, Kt. Oxon. 1634. Second Edition, Ox. 1662, 8vo. there again 1675. 76. 4to. in which Notes (he being scarce 26 Years of Age when he wrote them)

hem) he made an early Discovery of his Ci-^{Athen.}
vil, Historical, Ecclesiastical, Ritual and Ori-^{Oxon:}
ental Learning.

Notes and Observations upon some Passages
of Scripture. *Oxon.* 1646. *Lond.* 1660. 65. 71.
3. *Quarto.* translated also into *Latin* and to be
found in the *Critica Sacra*. From which Notes
may easily be discover'd his exact Skill in the O-
riental Languages.

A Discourse of the Seventy Interpreters.

EDMUND CASTLE was educated in
Cambridge, where he was Doctor of Divinity,
Master of *Catherine-Hall* and *Arabick* Professor
towards the latter End of the 17th Century.
He was a great Orientalist, had a considerable
share in preparing the *Polyglot* Bible for the
press. He wrote a very learned and elaborate
Work, call'd *Lexicon Heptaglotton pro septem Lin-*
guis Orientalibus & Grammatica Harmonica pro eis-
dem. *London* 1669.

Archbishop USHER does not come within
my reach, for he was born, educated and pre-
ferred in *Ireland*, and therefore let not the o-
mitting of that worthy Man be thought a
Defect in this Collection.

Dr. BRYAN WALTON, a learned
English Divine, who towards the latter end of
his Life was promoted to the See of *Chester*.
He gained great Reputation by his Edition
of the *Polyglot* Bible: Notwithstanding this
Work related to Divinity, it shew'd his Know-
ledge in the Languages.

ABRAHAM WHELOCK, by Birth
Shropshire man, was bred Fellow of *Clare-Hall*,
he was also *Library-Keeper*, *Arabick-Professor* and
Minister of *St. Sepulchres* in *Cambridge*; he was
so skill'd in the *Oriental* Languages, that had he
been

been alive then, he might have served for an Interpreter to the Queen of *Sheba* coming to *Solomon*, and the Wise-men in the *East* who came to *Herod*. He translated the New Testament into *Persian*. He died in 1654.

Dr. EDWARD POCOCK lived in the 17th Century, was *Arabick* Professor at *Oxford*, and had deservedly the Reputation of a great *Orientalist*. His Works are, *Versio & Notæ ad 4 Epistolas Syriacæ (viz.) ad Petri secundam, Johannis secundam & tertiam, & Judæ unam. Porta Mosis Arab. Lat. cum Notis Miscellaneis ad varia Sacræ Scripturæ loca. Specimen Historiæ Arabum cum Notis. Gregorij Abulpharagij Historiæ Dynasticarum Arabicæ & Latine, cum Appendice.*

ROBERT SHERINGHAM, Fellow of *Caies-College* in *Cambridge*, was a very learned Person, admirably well skill'd in the *Oriental* and *Gothick* Languages, and a considerable Antiquary, as appears by his learned Book *De Anglorum Gentis Origine*. He published a Translation and Comment upon a *Talmudic* Book called *Joma*. He died in 1677.

THOMAS HOLLAND, D. D. he was *Socius Sacerdotalis*, Chaplain-Fellow of *Balio College*, and succeeded Dr. *Humphry* in the *Divinity* Chair in 1589, and Dr. *Glasier* in the *Rectory* of *Exeter-College*, Anno 1592. Dr. *Fowler* says of him, that he was *mersus in libris* drowned in his Books; he was, says the Author of his Funeral-Sermon, so familiar with the Fathers, as if he had been one of them; and with the Schoolmen, as if he had been a Seraphic Doctor. He had a considerable Hand in the Translation of the Bible appointed by King *James I.* he died *March 17, 1611.* *Collier's Dictionary, Vol. I.*

CHA

CHAP. VII.

Of the Use and Advantage of the Greek and Latin, and how Beneficial the Clergy have been herein.

AS Greek is uncontestedly reckoned to be one of the learned Tongues, so it has gained its Reputation from the excellent Things written therein by Men of the same Nation. This Country afforded not only Historians, but Poets, Geographers, Orators, Philosophers and the like; and these Men of such excellent Characters, that succeeding Ages have thought fit to hand them down to us, and we ourselves think their Memories worthy of Continuation. I shall, by way of Introduction to the Characters of those worthy Divines, whose Names will hereafter be inserted, touch upon some of the Grecian Writers and their Works; that I may shew what Respect is due to those Gentlemen, who have endeavour'd to keep up this Language amongst us.

And to begin with the Historians, especially *Herodotus*, who was the first Writer of all the Greek Historians, and therefore by *Cicero* styled, *The Father of History*, and *Prince of Historians*; tho' *Vossius* says several others have wrote before him. However he has penn'd Nine Books, which go under the Name of the Nine Muses, a Complement put upon them by some learned Men, as 'tis supposed, for the Elegancy of his Style. If we have a Mind to receive a true satisfaction of the *Grecian* and *Barbarian* Antiquities,

Ductor
Histo.

ties, he is the most likely Man to give it us of any of the *Grecian* Historians: Father *Rapin* celebrates his Character in a most wonderful Manner. *Thucydides* was of illustrious Parentage, and a Student in one of the most famous Colleges in *Greece* at the same Time that *Herodotus* read his History; he is much in *Cicero's* Favour, who crowns him with this Character, *Authorem Subtilem, Acutem, Brevem, Sententiis, magis quam verbis Abundantem. Liber de Oratoria.* And *Rapin* says his Style is more noble and lofty than that of *Herodotus*; tho' fails of being so Natural and Easy. In his History is described the *Peloponnesian* War, which was that between the States of *Athens* and *Sparta*, and lasted full 27 Years, but *Thucydides* died when he was about the 21st Year of it; so that *Theopompus* supply'd the Six other Years. *Xenophon* the Son of *Gallus*, a Native of *Athens*, was a great Philosopher, a mighty Orator, and as good an Historian. He begins where *Thucydides* ended, giving an Account of the Affairs of the *Grecians* for the space of 48 Years; *Quintilian* speaks highly in his Commendation. For he says that the Graces were very lavish of their Favours throughout *Xenophon's* whole Works. Father *Rapin* says that *Xenophon* had the Skill in making that pleasant, which had few or no Charms in it self.

If we have a Mind to take a View of History, from the Beginning of the *Punick* War to the End of that which determin'd all Differences between *Rome* and the Kings of *Macedon*, by the entire Name of the Monarchy of the latter, we must look into *Polybius*; who has frequent Digressions upon Politicks, the Art of War, and the Laws of History, which may be useful to the Reader, tho' they were not so necessary for that

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Historian's Design. He treats also of the Opinions the People then had of their Gods and Hell by way of Ridicule ; which may serve to give the Reader a Taste of the Religion in those Days. If we desire at once to see what *Berosus*, *Theopompus*, *Ephorus*, *Philastus*, *Callisthenes*, *Timæus*, and several more great Authors have done, we must cast an Eye into *Diodorus Siculus*, who has collected all their Writings into his own Books ; But the Misfortune is, not only these famous Historians Writings are lost, but all the greater Part of *Diodorus Siculus* ; for of 40 Books , whereof his History consisted, there are only 15 now remaining. 'Twas said all the Gold of *Potosi* is not a sufficient Recompence for the Recovery of these admirable Writings; and Monsieur *de la Mothe le Vayer* declared (upon *Vossius's* Character of this History) that he would go to the End of the World, to recover this great Treasure. These Books contain all that happen'd before the War of *Troy*; giving an Account of the Antiquity of the *Barbarians* and *Greeks*, and extend to the Conquest of *Julius Cæsar*, over the *Gauls*, when he made the *British* Ocean the *Northern* Borders of the *Roman* Empire. It certainly must be worth our Time to keep this Language as clear and open as we can, to know these excellent Men.

Dionysius has wrote 22 Books in History which come down no lower than the Beginning of the *Punick* War, in the Year of the Founding of *Rome* 488. In these he has given us an Account of the *Roman Antiquities*, and distinguishes his Books by that Name : And 'tis said by *Scaliger*, that he has writ better of them than the *Latin* Historians themselves.

Plutarch was a Philosopher, Historian, and Orator, and therefore the Memory of so great a Man cannot be buried in Oblivion. *Theodorus Gaza* a Man of great Merit, being ask'd by one, if all Books were to be cast into the Sea, which should be thrown last ? He answered, *Plutarch's*.

To these we may add *Arrian*, who has writ seven Books of the Conquests of *Alexander* the Great, and one which treats particularly of the *Indies* ; *Appian*, who has compiled twenty four Books, beginning with the Burning of *Troy*, and comes down to *Trajan* the Roman Emperor: Also *Diogenes Laertius* , who has pennd the Lives and History of the Geographers, and *Philostates*, who has compos'd the History of *Apollonius Thianaus* in 8 Books ; To these we may join *Dion Cassius*, whose History consisted of 80 Books ; likewise *Herodian*, who has wrote 8 Books, which contain a series of Seventy Years ; being an Account of the Emperors from *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* the Philosopher to the young *Gordianus* Son to the first : And also *Sozimus*, *Procopius* and *Agathias*. So many have been the Greek Historians, and all Men of great Characters, as it appears from *Cicero*, *Father Rapin*, *Vossius* and others : For which Reason the Greek Tongue, tho' its Monarchy has been sunk for almost two thousand Years, has been still preserved amongst us : If then the Clergy have been, and are instrumental in the Promotion of so good a Work as I shall hereafter prove, our Country stands so much the more indebted to them for this particular Kindness.

As to Geography the *Grecians* were not Strangers, witness the Works of *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*, which Bishop *Barlow* in his Advice to the
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Young Clergy, commends to their Perusal ; *Bishop Barlow's Advice to the Clergy.* wherein he tells them, that sacred Geography conduces much to the understanding many Places in both Testaments; and for solving many Doubts, which otherwise are not easily satisfied: Helps for this Purpose, says he, are *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* amongst the Ancients. And as for Poets they have had an equal Share with other Nations, and indeed our modern Poetry, as well as the *Latin*, is in a great Measure borrowed from the *Greeks*; so that both *Latin* and *English* Poets seem to stand upon their Shoulders. I would not be thought to affirm, that all the modern Poems are Copies and Transcripts of the Ancients. This would be a Provocation sufficient to bring the Wits of the present Age upon my Back; For no doubt but the Fancies of our own Country-Men are great and admirable, and they have made great Improvements of those which they have borrowed, either from the *Greeks* or *Latins*. But however, the Model and Platform was first laid by the Ancients; For as we derive our Odes and Heroick Way of writing from *Horace* and *Virgil*, so they borrowed them from *Pindar* and *Homer*, the latter being called the Prince of Poets: In so great Esteem was he among the *Grecians*, that no less than Seven Countries challenged him to be theirs.

Besides these Two Champions, there are Poets of less Note, such are

Hesiodus,
Theocritus,
Moschus,
Bion Smyrn:
Simmias Rhod:
Musæus,

Theognis,
Phocylides,
Phythagoras,
Solon,
Tyrtæus,
Simonides,

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Rhianus,

Rbianus,
Naumachius,
Panyasis,
Orpheus,
Minnermus,
Linus,

Callimachus,
Evenus Par.
Eratosthenes,
Menecrates,
Posidippus,
Metrodorus.

As to their Philosophy it has been faulty in some Particulars, tho' in other Things useful and good, but the Morals laid down by them, most of them, are fine and excellent; And let some Men say what they please, He is the best Philosopher, who can most subdue his Passions. And if the Grecians have done any thing extraordinary tending this Way, 'tis pity it should have been lost thro' want of Knowledge in that Tongue. Epictetus his Morals could not be condemn'd, when he comprizes all Philosophy in these two Words, *Bear and Forbear*. 'Tis certain he had a noble Idea of Patience, which is none of the meanest Christian Virtues, and herein a good Christian need not be ashamed to follow him. And Epicurus, tho' he had a wrong Notion of the Creation and Government of this World, excluding God from both; yet none will find Fault with those excellent Expressions, that Seneca witnesses of him, and often quotes them in his Commendation; such as these: *Cbearful Poverty is a fashionable Thing: He most enjoys Riches, that least wants them: If you live according to Nature you'll never be Poor, if according to Opinion you'll never be Rich: They live ill, who are always beginning to live. There is no living pleasantly without living well, &c.* Good Inferences may be drawn from these wise and sententious Sayings, and by a right Application they may be converted to admirable Use and Advantage: And had

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he died as wise and temperate, as we may suppose he was, when he utter'd these Expressions; he had not made so foolish and sottish an Exit out of this World as he did; by putting himself into a Brazen Vessel, filled with hot Water, and then calling for Wine, willed his Friends to live as *Voluptuously* as he died. *Plato* had such fine abstracted Notions of Morality and Goodness, that he is styled the Divine *Plato*; and not undeservedly, for he has written excellently well *de Rebus Divinis*, making Allowance for the Obscurity of those Times. And 'tis reported of *Socrates*, that he was singular and so eminent for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, that his Enemies thro' Envy accused him of Contempt towards their Gods: For which he received Sentence of Death, being condemned to drink Poyson. No sooner was he gone, but they were soon sensible of the great Loss they had sustained by their rash and imprudent Judgment: 'Twas too apparent then, that every Day brought not forth a New *Socrates*, and tho' 'twas impossible to recall him, whom thro' Want of Consideration, they had sent into another World; yet they lamented his Death, and shew'd their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him. From Things written in this Language, the Use of *Greek* is clear and evident, and therefore such Men, who have kept this Tongue amongst us, ought to be valued as Men useful to their Country; and herein the Clergy have not been backward, as will appear.

EDWARD GRANT or *GRAUNT* the most noted *Latinist* or *Grecian* of his Time, was educated in Grammar Learning in the College-School at *Westminster*; spent several Years in the Study of

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Logick and Philosophy, either in *Christ-Church* or *Broad-gates Hall*; took the Degrees in Arts, that of Master being compleated in 1572, and about that Time became the learned Master of the said School: In 1577 he was made Canon or Prebendary of the 12th and last Stall in the Collegiate Church at *Westminster*; in the Place of *Thomas Wats* Doctor of Divinity, (who had succeeded in that Stall *Gabriel Goodman* 1561, in which Year the said *Goodman* was made Dean) and about that Time being admitted Bach. of Divinity of *Cambridge*, was incorporated in that Degree at *Oxon*, in the Year 1579. He was afterwards Doctor of that Faculty, but not of *Oxford University*; he was esteemed a most noted *Latin Poet*, as several of his Copies of Verses, printed in various Books, shew: He hath written

Greecæ Linguae Specilegium, &c. Lond. 1575. 4to. contracted by his learned Usher *William Camden*. He also collected, viewed, and received and corrected all *Roger Ascham's Epistles* and *Poetry*, and at the End added of his (*Graunt's*) Composition.

THOMAS MASTER, Son of *William Master* Rector of *Cote* near to a Market-Town called *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*, descended from the Genteel Family of the *Masters* living in the said Town of *Cirencester*, initiated in Grammar Learning by Mr. *Henry Topp* a noted Master of that Place; afterward ripened for the University in *Wykeham's School* near *Winchester*, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* after he had served two Years of Probation, Ann. 1624. He took the Degrees in Arts, that of Master being compleated 1629, went into Holy Orders, and at Length in 1640, was admitted to the reading of the Sentences. At which Time he was arrived to great

great Learning, was esteem'd a vast Scholar, a general Artist and Linguist, a noted Poet, and a most florid Preacher, he has written

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Μενοεισπινη εις την εν Κεϊς αυγουαν. This Greek Poem, which is printed with *Mensa lubrica*, was made by him on the *Passion of Christ* the 19. of April 1633, render'd into excellent *Latin Verse* by *Henry Jacob* of *Merton-College*; and into *English* by *Abraham Cowley*, the Prince of Poets of his Time: which *Latin* and *English* Copies are printed with the *Greek*. Oxon. 1658. 4to.

JOHN PRIDEAUX was born in an obscure Town, call'd *Stowford* near to *Lyfton* in *Devon*, on the 17th of *Sept.* 1578; became a poor Scholar of *Exeter College* under the Tuition of *Will. Helme*, Bach. of Div. in *Aut-Term*, 1596, and in 1602 was elected *Probat. Fellow* of that House, being then *Batch. of Arts*. In the Year after he proceeded in that Faculty, and thereupon enter'd into holy Orders: So that being soon after noted for his great Learning and profound Divinity, he was elected *Rector* of his College, upon the Death of *Holland*, in 1612, he being then *Batch. of Div.* and the same Year proceeded in the same Faculty. In 1615 he was upon the Promotion of *Dr. Abbot* to the See of *Sarum*, made the King's Professor of Divinity; by Virtue of which he was made Canon of *Christ-Church*, and *Rector* of *Ewelme* in *Oxfordshire*. And afterwards did undergo the Office of Vice-chancellor of this University for several Years. In the Rectorship of his College he carried himself so winning and pleasing by his Genteel Government and Fatherly Instruction, that it flourish'd more than any House in the University with Scholars, as well of Great, as of mean Birth; as also with many Foreigners that came
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Purposely to sit at his Feet to gain Instruction. So zealous he was also in appointing industrious and careful Tutors, that in a short Time many were fitted to do Service in the Church and State. In his Professorship he behaved himself very plausible for the Generality, especially for this Reason, that in his Lectures, Disputes, and Moderations (which were always frequented with many Auditors) he shew'd himself a stout Champion against *Socinus* and *Arminius*; which being disrelish'd by some, who were then rising and in Authority at Court, a Faction thereupon grew up in the University between those called *Puritans* or *Calvinists* on the one Side, and the *Remonstrants*, commonly call'd *Arminians*, on the other: Which with other Matters of the like Nature, being not only fomented in the University but throughout the Nation, all Things thereupon were brought into Confusion, to the Sorrow of the *Puritan*, who had with all his Might opposed *Canterbury* in his generous Designs of making the *English Church* Glorious. At length after he had sate Professor 26 Years, he was one of those Persons of unblemished Reputation, that his Majesty, tho late, made a Bishop, by the Endeavours, as some say, of *James Marquis of Hamilton*, his sometimes Pupil. The See which he was design'd to govern, was *Worcester*, to which being elected 22 of Nov. was consecrated at *Westminster* on the 19th of Dec. following, *Ann.* 1641, but received little or no Profit from it, to his great Impoverishment. So that upon that Account, and for his adhering to his Majesty in the Time of the *Civil War* (wherein he Pronounced all those of his Diocese, that took up Arms against him, *excommunicated*) he became at length *verus Libro-*

rum Helluo; for having first by indefatigable Studies, digested his excellent Library into his Mind, was afterwards forced to devour all his Books with his Teeth; turning them by a miraculous Faith and Patience into Bread for himself and his Children, to whom he left no Legacy, but pious Poverty, God's Blessings, and a Father's Prayers, as it appears in his last Will and Testament. He was an humble Man, of plain and downright Behaviour, careless of Money, and imprudent in Worldly Matters. All that knew him, esteem'd him a noted Artist, a plentiful Fountain of all sorts of Learning, an excellent Linguist, a Person of a Prodigious Memory, and so profound a Divine, that they have been pleased to entitle him *Columna Fidei Orthodoxæ*, and *Malleus Herefæcus*, *Patrum Pater*, and *ingens Scholæ & Academiæ Oraculum*. In him also, (as an ingenious Author saith) the heroic Wits of *Jewel*, *Rainolds* and *Hooker*, as united into one, seem'd to triumph anew, and to have threatned a Fatal Blow to the *Babylonish* Hierarchy: Insomuch that he might have justly challenged to himself that Glory, which sometimes *Ovid* claim'd, speaking of his own Country,

*Mantua Virgilium laudet, Verona Catullum,
Romanæ Gentis Gloria dicar ego.*

As his Learning was admired by Foreigners, *Sext. Amama*, *Rivet* and others, so were his Books which will be hereafter mentioned; but the only Works reducible to this Chapter are the *Tabulæ ad Grammaticam Græcam introductoriæ*, &c. Oxon. 1608. 1629. 39. &c. 4to.

EDMUND CHILMEAD was born at *Stow on the Wold* in *Glocestershire*, became one of the Clerks of *Magd. Coll.* in the Beginning of the year 1625, and

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and in that of his Age 16 or thereabouts; took the Degrees in Arts, that of Master being completed in 1632, and not long after was made one of the Petty-Canons or Chaplains of *Cb. Ch.* in *Oxon*; whence being ejected by the Parliamentarian Visitors 1648, he was forced, such were those Times, to obtain a Living by that, which before was only a Diversion to him, I mean by a Weekly Musick-Meeting which he set up at the *Black-Horse* in *Aldersgate Street* in *London*. He was a choice Mathematician, a noted Critick, and one that understood several Tongues, especially the *Greek*, very well. He has written,

De Musica antiqua Græcâ. Published at *Oxon*, at the End of the *Oxford* Edition of *Aratus*. An. 1672. 8vo.

Annotaciones in Odas Dyonysii, printed also there, in the same Edition. He had likewise translated the aforesaid *Odes* into *Latin*, but that Version is omitted.

Catalogus Manuscriptorum Græcorum in Bib. Bod. pro ratione Auctorum Alphabeticus, 1636. M. S. in *Bodley's Library*, of great Use to Critical and Curious Students.

Versio Latina & Annotaciones in Job. Malala Chronographiam. *Oxon*. 1691. 8vo.

HENRY KING the eldest Son of Dr. *John King* by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Freeman* of *Staffordshire*, was born in the same House and Chamber at *Wornal* in *Bucks*, wherein his Father had received his first Breath, in the Month of *January* 1591; and was baptized there on the 16th of the said Month, educated partly in Grammar-Learning in the Free-School at *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*, and partly in the College School at *Westminster*: From which last he was elected
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a Student of *Christ-Church* in 1608, being then put under the Tuition of a noted Tutor: Afterwards he took the Degrees in Arts, entred into Holy Orders, became a most florid Preacher, and successively Chaplain in Ord: to K. *James I.* of pious Memory, Arch-deacon of *Colchester*, Residentiary of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles the I.* Doctor of Divinity and Dean of *Rocheſter*, in which Dignity he was installed the 6th of *February* 1638. In 1641 he was made Bishop of *Chicheſter*, (being one of those Persons of unblemished Reputation, that his Majesty tho' late, promoted to that honourable Office) to which being consecrated, (at *Westminster* as it seems) on the 19th of *December* the same Year, ſate there, without any Removal; ſaving only that by the Members of the long Parliament, to the Time of his Death. When he was Young, he delighted much in the Studies of Muſick and Poetry, which with his Wit and Fancy, made his Converſation much accepted; when he was Elder, he applied himſelf to Oration and Philoſophy, and in his reduced Age fixed on Divinity, in which Faculty he became eminent. He has written ſeveral Things, but what relate to the preſent Deſign are

Divers *Latin* and *Greek* Poems—many of which are extant in ſeveral Books.

JOHN HARMAR an excellent *Grecian* and *Latinist*, whose Character is penn'd down amongſt the *Latin* Authors; but he has written ſome Pieces which may be inſerted here, As his

Lexicon etymologicum Græcum, junctim cum ſcapula. Lond. 1637. Fol.

Poemata Græc. & Lat. de Rege & Regina & in Nuptias Regias.

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MERIC CASAUBON, whose excellent Character you have among the *Hebricians*, has likewise publish'd some Works, which shew his excellent Knowledge in the *Greek Tongue*; As his

Translation out of *Greek into English*, of, and Notes upon, *Mar. Aurel. Antoninus* his Meditations concerning himself. *Lond.* 1634. 35. 4to. Revised and Corrected. *Lond.* 1664. 8vo. 3d edit. &c.

Notæ & Emendationes in Marci Antonini Imperatoris de se-ipso & ad se-ipsum libros 12. *Lond.* 1643. 8vo. *Guil. Xylander* did first of all make the said Book publick in *Gr.* and *Lat.* which Version our Author did mend in many Places, and made it new.

Notæ in Epicteti Enchiridion

Notæ in Cebetis Tabulam

Notæ in Paraphrastin Enchiridij

} *Lond.* 1659.
8vo.

De nupera Homeri Editione Lugduna-Batarvica, Hackiana Dissertatio. *Lond.* 1659. 8vo.

Dissertatiuncula super loco Homericò, quo Dei in Hominem tam Mentis quam Fortunæ imperium asseritur. Printed with the former Book in 1659. 8vo.

ROBERT WICKENS Son of *John Wickens* of *Shillanger* in *Northamptonshire*, was born in that County, entred a Servitor of *Christ-Church* in *Lent-Term.* *An.* 1632, aged 17 Years, took the Degrees in Arts, (that of Master being compleated 1639) went into Holy Orders, and about that Time taught School near *Cambden* in *Gloucestershire*, and afterwards at *Worcester*. At length he being made Rector of *Todenham* in *Gloucestershire* (where for some Time he had taught Grammar) wrote and published

Latinum & Lyceum Græca cum Latinis, sive Grammaticæ Artis in utrâque Lingua lucidissima Synopsis, *Oxon.* 1654. 8vo.

Gram.

Grammatices Græcæ Enchiridion, printed with the former Book.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY Bishop of *Winchester* was a good Linguist, a learned Divine and a general Scholar. He published *Epistola de Græcis literis & Homeri Lectione & Imitatione*.

Dr. Busby a Man celebrated for School-learning, being Master of *Westminster-School*, published a *Greek Grammar*.

Henry Hammond, D. D. besides many other learned Works, published his Annotations upon the New Testament; notwithstanding this was a Work in Divinity, yet it shew'd his great Knowledge of the *Greek Tongue*. See his Life written by *Dr. Fell*.

The *Romans*, I think, deserve no less Commendation than *Grecians*; For if we may credit their Authors, who have made them a People of Admirable Virtues and Heroick Spirits, we shall find them not only equal to, but far exceeding other Nations. *Lucretia*, that chaste Lady of *Rome*, and Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who with a Dagger slew herself after *Sextus Tarquinius*, then King, had ravished her, gives Demonstration of their great and noble Souls, their hearty Zeal and ardent Affection for Virtue; their uncontrollable and detestable Hatred against Vice; whereas History of later Times can furnish us with Examples of a quite different Nature, wherein some of the Female Sex have thought it more an Honour than Stain to their Reputation to become Concubines to Kings. However 'twas not so among the ancient *Romans*, a virtuous Poverty had always a better Character than ill-gotten Riches, and to them a good Name was more precious than Gold. If their
Virtues

Virtues be worth our Imitation, and Patterns fit for us to follow, the *Latin* Tongue ought to be kept clear and open; that such Authors might not be lost, who have taken care to pen down the Actions of such exemplary Persons, in this Language: And by giving them their due Encomiums, make the greater Impression upon the Reader, and their Virtues the more amiable.

The excellent Opinion *Tully* had of Morality, is discovered in his own Words. *O vitæ Philosophia dux, virtutum Indagatrix; Expultrixque vitiorum, unus dies benè & ex præceptis tuis actus peccanti immortalitati anteponendus est.* O Philosophy, the Guide of Human Life, the Preserver of Virtue, and Expeller of Vice; one Day well spent in thy Laws is worth, nay exceeds, an eternal Life of Sin. Those admirable Rules he has laid down for the use of his Son, in his Book of Offices, shew him to be an excellent Moralist; so great a Character has this Book carried amongst learned Men, that 'tis reported to have given the first Handfel to the Invention of Printing in *Europe*. *Seneca* has written several Tracts of Philosophy with so Divine a Quill, that some Fathers esteem him as a good Christian; and others will tell you, that *St. Hierom* inserts him in the Catalogue of sacred Writers. Mighty Characters do the *Romans* bear for their Probity, Magnanimity, Generosity and other great Virtues for which they have been excellent; which Excellencies are more owing to the Education they receiv'd from Tutors, Orators, Masters of Philosophy, than their natural Endowments: And therefore the works of such Men have been, and ought to be, preserved for Posterity, which cannot be done without the Knowledge of that Tongue.

As to Historians, the Romans have had their Share of them, as well as other Nations, and these, Men of the Highest Characters. *Julius Caesar* was a Prodigy of Learning and Wit, having composed a great many Works ; but those which relate to History, are his Commentaries, which contain Seven Books, having always been in great Esteem. Men of Letters acknowledge very excellent Things to be extant in those Books, both military and political ; such a Remark hath *Vossius* made upon these Works, that he highly condemns those Masters, who recommend them to their Disciples, only for the sake of the Elegancy and Propriety of that Language: *Sane ex eo haurire est maximarum & utilissimarum rerum Copiam, quam verborum Elegantia contenti negligunt ; minus etiam Pueris sapiunt, qui nunquam ita se arboris frondibus oblectabunt, ut egregios ejus Fructus contemnant.* They who cannot see many excellent and useful Things, as well as Elegancy of Style, speaking of *Cæsar's* Commentaries, are worse than Boys, who never satisfy their Desires with seeing the Leaves of a Tree, without longing to taste the delicious Fruit. *Cornelius Nepos* has composed an History of the Greek Historians, and that of the Latin Captains and Historians, and many other Works, which have all been lost except the Lives of the most illustrious Generals both Greek and Roman. *Sallust* tho' an ill Man, yet a good Historian, and what is more particular in him, is, that he rails against those Vices, that he has been guilty of, and taken great Delight therein. The Fragments, that are left of his Works, are *Cataline's* Conspiracy, and the War against *Jugurtha*, which are exceeding good, and admired by most learned Men. *Titus Livius* wrote an History, which reached from the Foundation of

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Rome,

Ductor.
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Originally
written by
Mr. de
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Rome, to the Death of *Drusus* in Germany, and contained 140 or 142 Books, whereof there are but 35 left, and those too by an additional Misfortune, do not follow one another. Learned Men have thought no Commendation too great for *Livy's* History: *Vossius* gives a short, but very fine, Panegyrick upon that Author; *Nothing can be greater or richer than this Writer. Nihil hoc scriptore est Grandius atque uberius.* And *Rapin* says that the Nobleness of *Livy's* Expression ravished his Soul into Extasy.

Velleius Paterculus has two Books of his History remaining, for the greatest of his Works are lost, and these begin about the Sixth Year of *Tiberius* his Reign; he is a good Chronologer, being very exact in setting down the Times of the Events he speaks of, he describes the Original of several Cities; he made the Eulogy of those who had been famous Warriors, Statesmen or Scholars, Much is to be learnt from him. *Quintus Curtius* has written the History of *Alexander the Great* in Ten Books. This Author is valued as much for an Historian, as *Alexander* was for a Conqueror, and that the Panegyrist is as great as his Hero to the full.

Cornelius Tacitus composed a History under the Empire of *Trajan*, of which we have but Five Books left; he wrote his Annals, the greatest Part of these were also lost. To this we may add his Treatise of the Manners of the several Nations, who in his Time inhabited Germany, and the Life of *Agricola*, his Father-in-law. *Vossius* commends him for the best and wisest of Authors. *Quis enim non videt, Dictio Taciti quam sit elegans, quam tersa & limata? & tamen major est laus ista, quod nihil eo scriptore, vel cogitari possit Prudentius.* This same Critick commends

Lucius

Lucius Florus, (who flourished two hundred Years after *Augustus*, and wrote the *Roman-History* in Six Books) and acknowledges the Elegancy of his Style, shewing how suitable it is to the Genius and Character of those of his Family. *Dictio quoque hanc domum sapit. Nam ea Eloquentiæ & Poeseos laude, inclita fuit: At Dictio Historici hujus est disertæ & Poeticæ proprior; imo opus ipsum vox aliud quam declamatio est.* *Suetonius Tranquillus* hath written the History of the first Twelve *Cæsars*, he is counted one of the Principal Authors for the *Latin Tongue*: And as for *Justin's History* it is very fine and worthy of the Age of *Augustus*, notwithstanding 'tis an Abridgment of *Trogus Pompeius's History*. If the Knowledge of the *Latin Tongue* had not been preserved and continued, all these most excellent Authors had been lost, and not only their excellent Ways of writing would have been unknown to us, which have pointed out the Methods of compiling History, but also the Actions of Great Men, which are so many forcing and prevailing Arguments for Posterity to follow them; likewise the several Forms of Government, whereby we may know which is most beneficial and useful; also the Humours of People and how to be managed, which are no small Advantages to succeeding Governments.

As for Poetry, I think the *Romans* have no more fell short of other Nations in this Art, than they have in other Sciences; the Muses having bestow'd no small Share of their Favours amongst them. A Man, who bends his Genius to this delightful and pleasant Study, may furnish himself with all sorts of Poetry among the *Roman Writers*. If he has a mind to divert himself with the Subject of *Love*, Let *Catullus* Ti-

bullus, *Propertius* and *Ovid* be his Authors, these will entertain him with a great deal of Pleasure and Delight, having writ with great Fancy and Fineness of Thought; But if *Satyr* be his Choice, a more sober, grave and becoming Subject, Let him fix upon *Juvenal* and *Persius*, who lash Vice after a most sagacious and biting Manner, leaving a Sting wheresoever they come; If *Epigrammatical Poetry* be his Delight, then *Martial*, who abounds with nice short turns of Wit, will hit and please him to the last degree; as will also *Lucretius* and *Manilius* for Philosophy: Let me not omit *Horace* for Lyrick Poetry, and *Virgil* for his Lofty Noble and Heroick Verse; from hence appears the usefulness of the *Latin Tongue*, and the Merit of these worthy Gentlemen, who have endeavour'd to improve our Knowledge herein.

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HUGH LLOYD, a most admired Grammarian of the Age he lived in, was born at *Llynn* in *Caernarvonshire*, educated in *Wykeham's School*, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in 1564, promoted to the Chancelorship of *Ritchester* in 1578, being then Batchelor of the Civil Law. Afterwards he was made chief Master of *Wykeham's School* near *Winchester* before-mention'd, was admitted Dr. of his Faculty in 1588, being then noted to be not only eminent in Divinity and the Civil Law, but also for his admirable sufficiencies in the *Greek* and *Latin Tongues*. He hath written several Books, but what relate to the present Design are his

Phrases Elegantiores ex Cæsaris commentariis, Cicerone aliisque, in usum Scholæ Winton. Oxon. 1654, in a large 8vo.

JOHN RIDER, received his first Being in this World at *Carrington* in *Cheshire*, and applied his

his Genius to Academical Studies in *Jesus-Coll.* Athen. Ann. 1576. He took the Degrees in Arts, as a Member thereof, and after he had remained some Years in the University, in the Instruction of Youths in Grammar, became Minister of *St. Mary Magd.* at *Bermondsey* near to *London*; afterwards Rector of the rich Church of *Winwick* in *Lancashire*, Arch-Deacon of *Meath* in *Ireland*, Dean of *St. Patricks* Church near to *Dublin*; and at length Bishop of *Killaloe*, Ann. 1612, where he was much respected and revered for his Religion and Learning. While he remained in *Oxford* he composed several Things, one of which is

A Dictionary *English* and *Latin*; and *Latin* and *English*. *Oxon.* 1589, in a large thick 4to. It was the first Dictionary, that had the *English* before the *Latin*, (Epitomizing the learnedst and choicest Dictionaries, that were then extant) and was accounted the best that was then in Use. But that Part of it, which had the *Latin* before the *English* was swallowed up by the greater Attempts of *Francis Holyoake*, who saith, that he design'd and contrived it so, before the *Vocabularies* or *Dictionaries* of *Becman*, *Funger* and *Martin* came out; notwithstanding it appears that he was beholden to them, and made Use of their Materials in his Dictionary that he publish'd Ann. 1606.

THOMAS HAYNE, Son of *Rob. Hayne*, was born in a Town commonly, but corruptly, call'd *Thuraston*, in the County of *Leicester*. He was sent to the University, and matriculated as a Member of *Lincoln Coll.* in *Mich. Term* 1599, and in that of his Age 17, where being put under the Tuition of a noted and careful Tutor, obtained great Knowledge in Philosophy, and

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the more for this Reason, that he was taken off from various Recreations and Rambles by a Lameness in his Legs from his Cradle. After he had taken a Degree in Arts 1604, he became one of the Ushers of the School in the Parish of *St. Laurence Pountney in London*, erected by the Merchant-Taylors; and afterwards M. A. and Usher of the School belonging to the City of *London in Christ-Church-Hospital*. He was a noted Critick, an excellent Linguist and a solid Divine, beloved of learned Men, and particularly respected by *Selden*. He hath written

Grammatices Latinae Compendium Ann. 1637. &c. Lond. 1640, in 8vo. to which are added two Appendices,

Linguarum Cognatio: Seu de Linguis in genere, & de variarum Linguarum Harmoniâ dissertatio. Lond. 1639. 8vo.

FRANCIS HOLYOKE, who writes himself *de sacra Quercu*, was born at *Nether Whitacre in Warwickshire*, applied his Mind to Academical Learning in *Oxon* in the Year 1582, or thereabouts; particularly in *Queen's College*, as 'twas reported by his Son *Thomas*, but whether he took a Degree it appears not. After he had taught School partly here, but mostly in his own Country, was made Rector of *Souham* there, in *Feb. 1604*. And being esteemed a grave and learned Person, was elected a Member of the Convocation of the Clergy 1 Car. I. He hath written

Dictionarium Etymologicum, Part 2. *Rider's Dictionary* corrected and augmented. Wherein *Rider's Index* is translated into a Dictionary Etymological, deriving every Word from his native Fountain, &c. Lond. 1606. &c. in a thick 4to. This Dictionary was afterwards published several Times with the Addition of many Hundred

dred Words out of the Law, and out of the *Athen. Oxon.*
Latin, French and other Languages.

HUGH ROBINSON born in *St. Mary's* Parish in the County of *Anglesey*, educated in Grammatical Learning in *Wykeham's* School near *Winchester*, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-Coll.* after he had served Two Years of Probation, *Ann.* 1605, took the Degrees in Arts, that of Master being compleated in 1611; and about three Years after leaving his College, he became chief Master of *Winchester* School, afterwards Arch-deacon of *Winton*, Canon of *Wells*, Dr. of Divinity, and Arch-deacon of *Gloucester*, in the Place, as it seems, of *Sam. Burton* deceased. In the Beginning of the Civil War, when the Puritan or the Presbyterian Party began to be dominant, he sided with them, took the *Covenant*, and having lost in the War-Time the Profits of his Canonry and Arch-deaconry, obtained the Rectory of *Hinton* near *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, whence a loyal Person a little before had been ejected. He was an excellent Linguist, able Divine, and very well seen in ancient Histories. His Works are

Preces, written for the Use of the Children of *Winchester* School in *Latin* and *English*.

Grammaticalia quædam, in *Latin* and *English*.

Scholæ Wintoniensis Phrases Latine. The *Latin Phrases* of *Winchester-School*, &c. *Lond.* 1654, 64. 8vo. Published by *Nicholas Robinson*, his Son.

JOHN LANGLEY was born near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, became a Com. or Butler of *Magd. Hall* about the Year 1612, took the Degrees in Arts, and some Years after was made Master of the College-School in, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of, *Gloucester*. In

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which School teaching about Twenty Years, was elected chief Master of that of *St. Paul* in *London*, in the Room of *Dr. Alexander Gill* in *Jan.* 1640; where, as at *Gloucester*, he educated many who were afterwards serviceable in Church and State. He was learned in the whole Body of Learning, and not only an excellent Linguist, Grammarian, Historian, Cosmographer and Artist, but a most judicious Divine; and so great an Antiquary, that his Delight and Knowledge in Antiquities, especially those of our own Nation, deserve greater Commendation, than I can now express. He was beloved of learned Men, particularly of *Selden*, and those that adhered to the long Parliament; but had not much Esteem from the Orthodox'd Clergy, because he was a Puritan, and afterwards a Witness against Archbishop *Laud* at his Trial, as may be elsewhere seen. He hath written

Introduction of Grammar — several Times printed. He also translated from *Latin* into *English* the Book of *Polid. Virgil*, intituled *De rerum inventoribus*. Which Book had been translated by *John Bale* in the Time of *K. Edward VI.*, but in old and rude *English*.

NICHOLAS GREY was born in *London*, elected Student of *Christ-Church* from the College-School at *Westminster* in the Year 1606, aged 16 Years; where making great Proficiency in Learning under the Tuition of *Mr. Sam. Fell*, took the Degrees in Arts, and being noted for a pure *Latinist* and *Græcian*, was made the first Master of the *Charter-House* or *Sutton's Hospital-School*. After he had taught there some Years, he married against the Statute of that School and Hospital; so that thereby being made incapable

ble of that Place, the Governors thereof gave him a Benefice (*Castle Camps* in *Cambridgeshire*, I think) where for some Time he lived as 'twere out of his Element. On the 27th of *January* 1624, he was admitted chief Master of *Merchant-Taylor's-School*, where continuing till 1631, he was then, or soon after, made chief Master of the School at *Eaton-College*, and at length Fellow of that House; but whether he proceeded Dr. of Divinity in *Oxon*, (which Degree was conferr'd on him about that Time) I know not, for it appears not so in the publick Register. In the Time of the Rebellion he was turn'd out from his Fellowship and Parsonage by the Presbyterians, was put to difficult Shifts, and with much ado rubb'd out for some Years. At length he obtaining the Mastership of *Tunbridge-School* in *Kent*, in, or before, the Reign of *Oliver*, (in the Place of *Thomas Horn*, made Master of *Eaton-School*) continued there till the King's Return; and then being restored to his Parsonage and Fellowship, was in Hopes of spending his Old Age in Peace, Retiredness and Plenty; but he died soon after. He has written a

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Dictionary in *English* and *Latin*, *Latin* and *English*, several Times printed at *London*; but when first of all published I know not. This Dictionary is mostly taken from that of *Rider*, had many Additions put to it, by *Grey*; but a second or third Edition of *Holyokes* Dictionary coming out, prevented (as 'tis said) the Publication of them.

CHARLES HOOLE, Son of *Charles Hoole*, was born at *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, educated in the Free-School there, under *Robert Doughtie*, a *Cantabrigian*, who had taught in that School above Fifty Years or more, sent to *Lincoln-College* by the

the Advice of his Kinsman Dr. *Robert Sanderson* in *Mich.* Term 1628, aged 18 Years, where by the Help of a good Tutor, he became a Proficient in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues, and in Philosophy. After he had taken one Degree in Arts, he entred into the sacred Function, retired to *Lincolnshire* for a Time, and by the Endeavours of *Sanderson* before-mentioned, he was made Master of the Free-School at *Rotherham* in *Yorkshire*, and then proceeded in Arts. In the Beginning of the Civil War he went to *London*, and by the Invitation of certain noted Citizens, he taught a private School there, between *Goldsmiths-Alley* in *Redcross-street*, and *Maidenhead-Court* in *Aldersgate-Street*. Afterwards leaving that Place (about 1651,) he taught in another private Grammar School in *Token-House-Garden* in *Lotburi*, not far from the *Royal-Exchange*; whereas in the former School, the Generality of the Youth were instructed to a Miracle. About the Time of his Majesties Restauration, he was invited into *Monmouthshire* with Hopes of great Reward; but Promises not answering Expectation, he returned to *London*; and Dr. *Sanderson* being then made Bishop of *Lincoln*, he appointed him his Chaplain, gave him a Prebendship in the Church of *Lincoln*, and would have done greater Matters for him, if he had lived. About that Time he became Rector also of *Stock* near to *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, where he mostly spent the Remainder of his Days with great Content to himself and his Parishioners. He was a noted Royalist, (and therefore suffered for it in the Beginning of the Wars,) was a good *Latinist*, *Grecian* and *Hebrician*, and admirably skill'd in classical Learning. He hath transmitted to Posterity these Things following.

Pueriles confabulationum, Anglo-latine, in variis clausulas distributa, &c. Lond. 1633, 53. &c. 8vo.

Aditus facilis ad Linguam Latinam, &c. Lond. 1641, 49. &c. 8vo. In Latin and English.

Terminationes & Exempla Declinationum & Conjugationum. Lond. 1650, 57. &c. In English and Latin, in 8vo.

Maturini Corderii Colloquia Scholastica. Lond. 1653, 71, &c. In English and Latin, in 8vo.

Grammar in Latin and English. Lond. 1654, 8vo. At first intended for the Use of his private School; but since found the most necessary and easiest for attaining the Latin Tongue of any then extant.

Aesopi Fabulae. Lond. in 8vo. English and Latin.

The common Rudiments of Latin Grammar, usually taught in all Schools. Lond. 1657, 8vo.

The Construction of eight Parts of Speech. The Second Part or Book.

The Examples of the English Rules Grammatically construed — the Third Part or Book. The fourth Edition of this Grammar in Three Parts, was published in 1664, having been before approved by Bishop Saunderson and others, to be the Shortest, Orderliest, and Plainest for Ease both of Master and Scholars, that had been then extant.

Examination of common Accidence, Lond. 1657, &c. English and Latin.

Vocabularium parvum, &c. Lond. 1657, 8vo. English and Latin.

Catonis distica de Moribus, Lond. 1659, 70, &c. 8vo. English and Latin.

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The Usher's Duty, or a Platform of teaching
Lilies Grammar. Lond. 1659, in 120.

Dicta insignia septem sapientium Græciæ. Lond.
1659, 70. 8vo. In English and Latin.

Mimi Publicani, sive Senecæ Proverbia. Lond.
1659, 70. 8vo.

*Examinatio Grammaticæ Latinæ in usum Schola-
rum adornatæ, &c.* Lond. 1660. 8vo.

New Discovery of the old Art of teaching
School, in Four Treatises. Lond. 1660. 8vo.
written 1637 for the Use and Benefit of *Rotter-
ham-School*; and after 14 Years Trial by dili-
gent Practice in *London*, it was published with
Enlargements.

Sententiæ Pueriles. English and Latin, &c.
Lond. 1681. 8vo. Printed then with *Colloquia
Corderii.*

Publij Terentij Comediæ sex. Ang. Lat. &c.
Lond. 1676. 8vo.

Sententiæ Pueriles, &c. Lond. 1677. English
and Latin.

Phræseologiæ Pueriles. Ang. Lat. Lond. in 8vo.
1653. He published the *New Testament* in Greek,
with all the Positions of the most difficult Words,
which are Grammatically resolved in *Geo. Pasori
Lexicon*, put in the Margin thereof.

JOHN HARMAR an excellent Grecian
of his Time, was born at *Church-Downe*, com-
monly call'd *Chursden* near to, and in, the
County of *Gloucester*, educated in *Wykeham's
School* near *Winchester*, became a *Semi-commoner*
or *Demie* of *Magd. College* 1611, aged 17
Years or more, being then about an Years
standing in the University; took the Degrees in
Arts, that of Master being compleated in 1617,
which was the highest Acad. Degree he took,
tho' afterwards he was always call'd by the
Name

Name of *Dr. Harmar*. About that Time he entered into Holy Orders, was Usher of the School Joyning to his College, and a Preacher for some Time in these Parts. At length he became the chief Master of the Free-School at *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, and thro' some petite and pedagogical Employments, (of which the under Mastership of the College-School at *Westminster* was one) the King's Greek Professor of this University and Rector of the Donative of *Ewburst* in *Hampshire*; the Patron of which being a convicted Recusant, the Vicechancellor and Masters did elect and present him thereunto, on the 30. of *March* 1659, by Virtue of the Chancellor's Letters (*Richard Cromwell* whom he highly flatter'd) written in his behalf. But losing those two Places after the Restauration of King *Charles* the II. he retired to *Steventon* in *Hampshire*, where he mostly lived on the Joynture of his Wife. He was a most excellent Philologist and a tolerable *Latin* Poet, was happy in rendering *Greek* into *Latin*, or *Latin* into *English*, or *English* into *Greek* or *Latin*, whether in Prose or Verse; which we now call transversing and transposing. But as in these he did excel, and therefore often made use of by Scholars, so did he go beyond all of his Condition, that affected popular Applause; he being of so credulous a Humour, as to take all that was said or done to him, to redound to his Honour and Credit, much like the Humour of *Tom. Coryat*, who was a Whetstone for the Wits of his Time. Besides all this, he being also a meer Scholar, and therefore mostly in a poor and shabby Condition, whether in his Way of Living or Habit, he flatter'd all Men and Powers that were uppermost, whether lawful or usurping, and endeavoured

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deavoured to make himself known to all Patrons of Learning, if it were only for a Meals meat, or to gain Applause. To our present Purpose he hath written,

Praxis Grammatica: verum & genuinum Declinationum & Conjugationum usum liquido indicans &c. cum Sententiis & Fracetiis, Lond. 1622, 21, 8vo.

Janua Linguarum: Sive Methodus & Ratio compendiaria & facilis ad omnes linguas, ad Latinam vero maxime aperiens, &c. Lond. 1627, 4to. the sixth Edition. There again in 1631.

THOMAS KER or CAY, was bred at Oxford, elected Fellow of *All-Souls* in 1525, and was esteemed a great Master of the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages; a considerable Orator, and an eminent Antiquary. In 1534, he was unanimously chosen Register of the University, in 59 was made Prebendary of *Stratton* in the Church of *Sarum*; and in 61 Master of *University-College*. He translated *Aristotle's Book de mirabilibus Mundi* into *Latin*: *Euripides's Tragedies*. Which Works shew his Knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, tho' I have placed him only here.

THOMAS COOPER, was born and educated at *Oxford* in the sixteenth Century. He first studied *Physick*, and afterwards *Divinity*. He was promoted to the Deanry of *Gloucester*, after that to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, and last of all to the See of *Winchester*, and died in the Year 1594. He published a famous *Dictionary*, which occasion'd his Preferments.

Fuller's
Worthies.

JAMES MONTAGUE, was Bishop first of *Bath and Wells*, then of *Winchester*, being highly in Favour with King *James the First*, who did Ken a Man of Merit, as well as any Prince in
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Christendom ; he translated the Works of King James into *Latin*. He died A. D. 1618.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, was born in *Yorkshire*, and bred at *Oxford*, where he commenced Dr. of Divinity. He was one of the best Grammarians for *Greek* and *Latin* in that Age, and had an admirable Faculty in teaching of Youth. He wrote Notes upon the Grammar of *Lilly*, and flourished A. D. 1544.

Also according to Mr. Wood, *De Nominibus etoroclitis Opusculum, cum Annotationibus.*

De Verbis defectivis append. interjectis etiam sparsim ubi Opus videbatur, Annotatiunculis.

Compendium de Arte versificandi, cum Annotationibus additis.

CH A P. VIII.

Of Poetry, Logick and Rhetorick ; and what the Clergy have done in Regard to these Learned Arts.

Poetry is a mighty Excellence and of great Use, if manag'd with Discretion and Prudence ; Men, who are Lucky at the Strain, and in Favour with the *Muses*, are capable of doing much good to Mankind. They have a greater Advantage of Expression, and a better Opportunity to represent Things in their most natural and lively Colours, than Men who fix their Genius upon the more solid Parts of Learning. The Levity and Fineness of their Thoughts, agreeable enough to the *Muses*, their Airy Stile, and

and the Harmonious Sound of their Rhimes please the Fancy, raise the Affections, and fix the greater Impression on the Mind. If Poets then would answer the End for which these Faculties were bestowed upon them, would they applaud Virtue, ridicule and expose Vice, how useful might they be both to Religion and their Country? Whereas their vicious Poems and prophane Plays have done as much Harm, as Religious Sermons can, almost, do Good. Would they but check and turn their Fancy another way, how soon might a Reformation be effected, by the concurring Helps of able Divines, and the great Care now taken for the erecting charitable Schools, wherein Poor Children gain a Religious Education. If Men can be pleased with a prophane Reflection, an obscene Expression, Things naturally odious in themselves; how much will Men of Sense and Judgment applaud that Wit, who can give Virtue its true Character; which naked and simply of it self without any additional Ornaments is desirable? And if she be so amiable of her self, how delightful and charming, when set off with the Beauties of Poetry, Fineness of Thought and Harmony of Style? If there be any Advantage in choice of Subject, He that fixes upon Virtue must surely have it: For it can be no difficult Task to court Men's Affections to what is naturally desirable in it self; a Man would therefore think, he had half done his Work, that had pitch'd upon this Subject. 'Tis matter of Astonishment to think of the Delays our Modern Poets have made in this Case; and enough to make one think they are utter Strangers to ancient Poetry. Would we but follow that Example in our Poems, cry up Virtue, declaim against Vice, how

useful

useful would Poetry and Poets be? For Men, especially Young Men, are so mightily taken with *Verses*, that they have a strange Power to captivate their Thoughts: And therefore if you examine the Closets of some Young Gentlemen, you may find many lewd and profane Poems and Plays; now if Poets would make them good and vertuous, as they ought to be, they might reform that Corruption, and instil in their Readers Minds a Notion of Vertue and Goodness. By this Conversion they would gain Credit amongst all Men of Sense and Judgment, and especially from the Learned would receive an indelible Character.

I shall now recommend the following Gentlemen to you, and these Works compos'd by them, will shew the Genius of their Authors to this Study, and what Improvements they have made.

RICHARD LATEWAR, a *Londoner* born, Athen. Oxon.
 educated in *Merchant-Taylors School*, became Scholar of *St. John's-College* 1580, and Eight Years after Master of Arts, and a noted Preacher. In 1593 he was elected one of the Proctors of the University, being about that Time Rector of *Hopton* in *Suffolk*; afterwards he became Rector of *Finchley* in *Middlesex*, D. of D. and at length Chaplain to the illustrious Heroe, *Charles Lord Montjoy*, Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was a most ingenious *Latin Poet*, as his Epigrams, and Copies of Verses, occasionally printed in Books published in his Life-Time, do shew. He compos'd

Carmen Στοιμνημονεύτικόν Coll. *St. John Bapt.*
 which was restored and augmented by *Richard Andrews* M. D. and Fellow of the said College.

RICHARD EDES, whose Name and Brother's Posterity did lately, if not still, live at *Sewell* in *Bedfordshire*, was born perhaps in that County, and
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being made full ripe for the University in *Westminster-School*, was elected Student of *Christ-Church* in 1571; where going thro' the usual Classes of Logick and Philosophy, proceeded in Arts in 1578, being then *Junior in Comitibus*, or of the *Act*, that Year. About the same Time taking the sacred Function upon him, he became a most noted and celebrated Preacher, was admitted to the reading of the Sentences in 1584, being that Year installed Prebend of *Westminster Prima* in the Church of *Sarum*, made Chaplain to *Q. Elizabeth*, Canon of *Christ-Church* in the latter End of 1586; and in 89, D. of Divinity. In the latter End of 1596, he was made Dean of *Worcester* in the Place of *Dr. Francis Willys* deceas'd; being then and ever after, to his Death (for he was also Chaplain to *King James I.*) held in great Admiration at Court, not only for his Preaching, but most excellent and polite Discourse. His Younger Years he spent in Poetical Fancies, and composing of Plays, (mostly Tragedies) but at ripper Years he became a pious and grave Divine, an Ornament to his Profession, and a Grace to the Pulpit. No Two Men were ever more intimate, than he and *Tob. Matthews* Dean of *Christ-Church*; for they entirely loved each other for Vertue and Ingenuity's Sake. And when *Matthews* was to remove to the Deanery of *Durham* in 1584, our Author *Edes* intended to have accompanied him on his Way thither for one Days Journey; but so betrayed were they by the Sweetness of each others Company, and their own Friendship, that he not only brought him to *Durham*, but for a pleasant Penance wrote their whole Journey in *Latin Verse*, intituled, *Iter Boreale*, several Copies of which did afterwards fly abroad. Then also,

also, and before in their Youthful Acquaintance, passed so many pretty Apothegms between them, that if a Collection had been made of them they would have filled a Manual. His Works are

Iter Boreale, MS. The Beginning of which is,
Quid mihi cum musis? quid cum Borealibus oris?

Various Poems MS. In *Latin* and *English*.

GEORGE CORLAT received his first Being in this World in the Parish of *St. Thomas* within the City of *Salisbury*, educated in Grammaticals in *Wykeham's-School*, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in 1562. Took the Degrees in Arts, and in *June* 1570, Became Rector of *Odcombe* in *Somersetshire* on the Death of *Thomas Reade*, and at length Bach. of Divinity in 1594. He was made Prebendary of *Wartbill* in the Church of *Tork*, and had some other Dignity. He was a Person much commended in his Time for his fine Fancy in *Latin* Poetry, and for certain Matters which he had written; quoted by *John Case* the Philosopher, *James Middendorp*, *John Cay*, and others. His Works are these,

Poemata varia Latina. Lond. 1611. 4to. Published by his Son *Thomas* after his Death, and by him intituled, *Posthuma Fragmenta Poematum*.

Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ. Written in Lat. Verse as it seems, and dedicated to *Q. Elizabeth*.

MICHAEL RENNIGER, commonly call'd *Rbanger*, receiv'd his first Being in this World in *Hampshire*, became a perpetual Fellow of *Magd. College* in 1547: Afterwards Master of Arts, and a Preacher in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* being then esteemed by them that knew him a Person truly pious, and of singular Erudition. But when *Queen Mary* came to the Crown, he, with others of the said College, voluntarily left the Land for Religion's Sake, and

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liv'd mostly at *Stratsburg* in *Germany*. After her Death he returned, was made one of the Chaplains to Queen *Elizabeth*, became a zealous Assessor of the Protestant Religion; but refusing considerable Preferments that were then offered to him, he accepted only of a Prebendship in the Church of *Winton* for the present, as also the Rectory of *Crawley* near to the said City. In the Year 1573 he took the Degrees in Divinity, and in 75 was upon the Resignation of Dr. *John Ebdon* made Arch-Deacon of *Winchester*. He has written

Carmina in Mortem duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici & Caroli Brandon, &c. Lond. 1552. 4to. and several other Things not proper to be set down in this Place.

THOMAS BASTARD the most ingenious and facetious Person of his Time, was born at a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire* called *Blanford*, educated in *Wykeham's* School, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in 1588, and two Years after Bach. of Arts. But this Person being much guilty of the Vices belonging to Poets, and given to libelling, he was in a manner forced to leave his Fellowship, in 1591: So that for the present being put to his Shifts, he was not long after made Chaplain to *Thomas* Earl of *Essex*, Lord-Treasurer of *England*, by whose Favours and Endeavours, he became Vicar of *Beer-Regis*, and Rector of *Amcur* or *Hamer* in the County of *Dorsetshire*, being then M. of A. He was a Person endowed with many rare Gifts, was an excellent *Grecian*, *Latinist* and Poet; and in his elder Years a quaint Preacher. His Discourses were always pleasant and facete, which made his Company desired by all ingenious Men. He was a most excellent Epigrammatist, and being

ing always ready to versify upon any Subject, Athen.
Oxon.
did let nothing material escape his Fancy, as his
Compositions running thro' several Hands in
M. S. shew. One of which made upon his three
Wives runs thus.

*Terna mihi variis ducta est ætatibus uxor,
Hæc juveni, illa viro, tertia nupta Seni.
Prima est propter opus teneris mihi juncta sub annis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.*

He has written Epigrams — which being
very pleasant to the Reader, that noted Poet Sir
John Harrington of Kelston made one, or more
Epigrams, dedicated to the Author of them.

Poema, intit. *Magna Britannia*. Lib. 3. Lond.
1605, 4to. dedicated to King James I.

ALEXANDER SPICER, a Minister's Son, and
a Somersetshire-Man born, became a Butler of
Exeter-College in 1590, aged about 15, took
one Degree in Arts, was made Fellow of that
House, and proceeded in his Faculty. At length
entring into the Sacred Function, was a Prea-
cher for some Years in these Parts: Afterwards
upon an Invitation, he went into Ireland, where
by the Favour of Sir Arthur Chichester Baron of
Belfast and Lord-Deputy of that Country, he be-
came well-beneficed and dignified, and in great
Estimation for his Learning. He hath published
several Copies; but what relates to this Topick,
are his

Elegies on the Death of Arthur Lord Chiche-
ster, &c. — Printed 1625.

GEORGE CARLETON, Son of Guy, Second
Son of Thomas Carleton of Carleton Hall in Cum-
berland, whose Character will be illustrated here-
after, has written *Heroici Characteres, ad illustrif-*

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Oxon.

simum equitem Henricum Nevillum. Oxon. 1603, 4to. Several of his *Latin Verses* are in the University-Book of Verses made on the Death of Sir Philip Sidney in *Bodleionnema*, and in other Books.

SAMUEL AUSTIN, Son of *Thomas Austin* of *Lystwithiel* in the County of *Cornwal*, was born there, became a *Batler* of *Exeter-College* in 1623, aged 17, took the Degrees in Arts, that of *Master* being compleated in 1630. About which Time being numbred among the *Levites*, was beneficed in his own Country. He hath written,

Austin's Urania : Or the Heavenly Muse ; in a Poem full of Meditations for the Comfort of all Souls at all times. *Lond.* 1629, 8vo.

JOHN DONNE, a Person sometimes noted for his Divinity, Knowledge in several Languages, and other Learning, was born of good and vertuous Parents in *London*, became a *Commoner* of *Hart-Hall* with his younger Brother *Henry*, in the Beginning of *Michaelmas-Term*, *Ann.* 1584 ; being then but eleven Years of Age, where continuing about three Years (in which Time Sir *Henry Wotton* had a Chamber there) he went to *Cambridge*, and spending three more there, he was transplanted to *Lincolns-Inn* to obtain Knowledge in the Municipal Laws, where he had for his Chamber-Fellow, for some Time, *Mr. Christ. Brook*, an eminent Poet of his Time. After he had continued there two Years in exercising his Poetical Fancy, he began to survey the Body of Divinity, wherein he made very good Notes and Observations. Afterwards he travelled beyond the Seas, advanced himself much in the Knowledge of Countries, Men, Manners and Languages, and

and was at his Return made by *Egerton L. Chancellor of England*, his chief Secretary, and soon after was admitted Master of Arts of *Oxon*; but continuing not long in that beneficial Employment, he did upon the Solicitations of some of his Friends, (especially upon the Motion of King *James I.*) enter into the sacred Function, and not long after was made one of the King's Chaplains, Dr. of Divinity of *Cambridge*; and at length in 1621, Dean of *St. Paul's in London*. He was a Person of great Wit, Vertue and Abilities, learned in several Faculties, and religious and exemplary in his Life and Conversation. In all which being eminent, he was therefore celebrated, and his Memory had in great Veneration by the Wits and Virtuosi of his Time, among whom were *Ben Jonson*, *Sir Lucius Cary*, afterwards *Lord Faulkland*, *Sidney Godolphin*, *Gasper Mayne*, *Edw. Hyde*, afterwards *Lord Chancellor*, *Endymion Porter*, *Arthur Wilson*, &c. Many Copies have been published of his, but what I shall mention here, are his

*Athen.
Oxon.*

Divine Poems with Epistles to Sir H. Goodeere, Lond. 1633, 4to.

Poems, Songs, Sonnets, Satyrs, Letters, Funeral Elegies, &c. London 1633, 4to. 35, 8vo. in which are involved *Divine Poems and Epistles*, before-mention'd, and at the End are Elegies on the Author's Death.

Fasciculus Poematum & Epigrammatum Miscellaneorum. Translated into *English* by *Gasp. Mayne*, D. D. with this Title, *A. Sheaf of Miscellany Epigrams*, *Lond. 1632, 8vo.*

RICHARD CORBET, was born of a Genteel Family at *Ewel in Surry*, Son of

Athen.
Oxon.

Vincent Corbet, *farther known*
By Poynter's Name than by his own.

And after he had spent some Years in *Westminster-School*, was sent to *Broadgate's-Hall* in *Lent-Term*, 1597, aged Fifteen; and in the Year after was made Student of *Christ-Church*. In 1605 he proceeded Master of Arts; being then esteemed one of the most celebrated Wits in the University, as his Poems, Jestes, Romantick-Fancies and Exploits, which he made and perform'd extempore, shew'd. Afterwards entring into Holy Orders, he became a most quaint Preacher, and therefore much followed by ingenious Men. At length being made one of the Chaplains to his Majesty King *James* the First, (who highly valued him for his fine Fancy and Preaching) he was by his Favour promoted to the Deanery of *Christ-Church* in *Oxon*, *An.* 1620, being then Doctor of Divinity, Senior Student of that House, Vicar of *Cassington* near to *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, and Prebendary of *Bemminster Secunda* in the Church of *Sarum*. At length upon the Translation of Dr. *Howson* to the See of *Durham*; he, by Vertue of the King's Letters was elected Bishop of *Oxon*, *July* the 30th, 1629; and afterwards consecrated at *Lambeth*, 19th of *October*, and installed in his Church *Novemb.* 3. following. Upon the Translation of Dr. *White* to *Ely*, he was elected Bishop of *Norwich* the 7th of *April*, 1632, and had Restitution of the Temporalities belonging thereunto, made to him on the 12th of *May* the same Year. His Writings, that are published, are

Poetica Stromata: Or a Collection of sundry Pieces of Poetry: *Lond.* 1647, 48, &c. 8vo. made in his younger Years, and never intended to be published by their Author.

CHARLES

CHARLES FRITZGEEFFRY, or *Fitz-Geoffry*, Athen.
Oxon.
Son of *Alex. Fitz-Geoffry*, was born of a Genteel Family, in the County of *Cornwal*, became a

Commoner of *Broadgate's-Hall* in 1592, aged 17, took the Degrees in Arts, entred into the Theological Function; and at length became Rector of *St. Dominick* in his own Country, where he was esteemed a grave and learned Divine, as before he was, while Resident in the University, an excellent *Latin* Poet: His Works are

The Life and Death of *Sir Fran. Drake*, which being written in lofty Verse, when he was Batch. of Arts, he was called the *high-towring Falcon*.

Affaniae sive Epigrammata, Lib. 3. } Oxon 1601,
Cenotaphia Lib. 1. } in 8vo.

JOHN TOY, Son of *John Toy*, was born and bred in Grammar-Learning within the City of *Worcester*, became either a Servitor or Batler of *Pembroke-College* in 1627, aged 16 Years, took one Degree in Arts, entred into Holy Orders, and became Chaplain to the Bishop of *Hereford*: Under which Title he took the Degree of Master of Arts in 1634. Afterwards he was made Master of the Free, then of the King's, School within the Place of his Nativity: Which last he kept for twenty Years Space, and furnished the Universities with several hopeful Youths. He hath written and published,

A Poem. *Worcester's Elegy and Eulogy*. Lond. 1638, 4to. before which *Will. Rowland* the Poet hath two *Latin* Copies of Verses.

Quisquilia poeticae tyrunculis in re metrica non inutiles, Lond. 1662, 8vo.

GEORGE HERBERT, Prebendary of *Layton*-Walton's
Liver.
Ecclesia in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, published that excellent Book of Poems called *The Temple*. He was born on the Third of *April*, *An. Dom.* 1593.

JOHN

*These with
Stars be-
fore them
are not col-
lected from
Athen.
Oxon.*

* **JOHN PARKHURST**, was born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and bred first in *Magdalen*, then in *Merton-College, Oxon.* After the Death of *Edward VI.* he was forced beyond Seas, but returned again, and printed his ingenious Book of Epigrams; so witty, that a young Man, so harmless, that an old Man, need not be ashamed of them. He died Bishop of *Norwich* in 1574.

* **JOHN WHITE**, Bishop of *Winchester* in 1557, had a good Character for his Piety and Learning, and was reckoned an eminent Preacher; tho' he did not guard the Point of Decency (to speak softly) at his Funeral-Sermon for *Queen Mary*; he took his Text out of *Eccles. 4. 2.* *Wherefore I prais'd the Dead, which are already dead, more than the Living which are yet alive; yea better is he than both they, which has not yet been.* After he had read a Panegyrick upon *Queen Mary*, he told the Audience, She had left a Sister to succeed her, a Lady of great Worth, whom they were now bound to obey. For, says he, *Melior est Canis vivens, Leone mortuo, i. e. (a live-Dog is better than a dead-Lyon)* and I hope she shall reign well and prosperously over us. But I must say still with my Text, *Landavi mortuos magis quam viventes*; for certain it is, *Maria optimam partem elegit.* For this and other things, *Queen Elizabeth* imprisoned him. He has written, *præter alia*, one Book of Epigrams. *Carminua in matrimon. Philippi Regis cum Maria Regina Angliæ.*

*Of the Use
of Logick,
and what
the Clergy
have done
therein.*

LOGICK must be allowed to be very useful in the Art of Reasoning; for indeed the Art itself is nothing more than an Art of thinking, designed for a Help or Instrument of

of Reason. And tho' 'twere better we had no Occasion for this extraordinary Assistance, it arguing greater Perfection not to want it; yet so long as we labour under this Weakness of Understanding, we must acknowledge our selves beholden to all such Helps that may be subservient to Reason: And as Logick is the main Instrument to help our Knowledge, so we ought to value the Art and Promoters of it. None but will allow the Invention of Syllogizing to be extraordinary, to reduce our vain Thoughts and loose Reasonings, that are almost infinite, to certain Rules, and make them conclude in *Mode* and *Figure*. I can't say Logick will furnish us with new Idea's, but 'twill range those, we have got, into such an Order and Method, as to avoid Confusion, and make us more intelligible both to ourselves and others. As Grammar has been thought necessary to introduce us into the Knowledge of Tongues; and therefore all Languages that have been generally known, have had Grammar to instruct us in the Parts of any Tongue, and how its Words are connected and put together; so Logick is the first Art or Science read in our Universities, before we enter into any of the rest; because it directs us to digest those Idea's we have from other Sciences, and make a right Judgment thereof. Now if the Clergy have done any thing useful in this Kind, as will appear, they ought to be the more valued.

RICHARD CRAKANTHORPE, was born of a Athen.
Genteel Family at, or near *Strickland* in *West-Oxon.*
moreland; became a Student in *Queen's-College*
in 1583, aged 16, and soon after a poor serving
Child; then a Tabarder, and at length in 1598,
Fellow of the said College: About which time
being

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being a noted Preacher, and a profound Disputant in Divinity, (of which Faculty he was a Batchelor) was admired by all great Men, and had in Veneration, especially by the Puritanical Party; he being himself a Zealot among them, as having, with others of the same College entertained many of the Principles of Dr. *John Rainolds*, while he lived there. After King *James the First* came to the Crown, he went in the Quality of a Chaplain to the Lord *Evers*, who in 1603, or thereabouts, was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany. By which Opportunity he, as *Tho. Morton* his Brother-Chaplain in that Voyage, (afterwards Bishop of *Durham*) did advantage themselves exceedingly by conversing with Learned Men of other Perswasions, and by visiting several Universities and Libraries there. After his Return, he became Chaplain to Dr. *Ravis*, Bishop of *London*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; and by the Favour of Sir *John Levesen*, (who had sometimes three Sons of *Queen's-Coll.*) Rector of *Blacknotley* near to *Brayntree* in *Essex*, which was the best Preferment he, I think, had. He was a Person esteemed by most Men to have been replenished with all kind of Vertue and Learning, to have been profound in Philosophical and Theological Learning, a great Canonist, and so familiar and exact in the Fathers, Councils, and Schoolmen, that none in his Time scarce went beyond him. In relation to the present Design, he has published

Logicæ Libri quinque, de Prædicabilibus, Prædicamentis, &c. Lond. 1622, &c. Oxon, 1677. 4to.
Appendix de Syllogismo Sophistico.

THOMAS

THOMAS LUSHINGTON a famous Scholar Athen.
 of his Time, was born at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, ma- Oxon.
 triculated in the University, as a Member of
Broadgates-Hall, in Lent-Term 160⁶, aged 17
 Years; but how long he stayed there, it appears
 not. Sure it is, that he having had some publick
 Employment in the Country or elsewhere, did
 not take the Degrees of Bach. nor that of M. of
 Arts till 1618, in which Year he was a Com-
 moner of *Lincoln-College*. Not long after he
 returned to *Broadgates* again, and was there at
 the Time when it was converted into the College
 of *Pembroke*, where he spent some Years in Theo-
 logical Studies, took the Degree of Bach. of
 Divinity; and soon after, for the great Respect
 that *Corbet B.* of *Oxon* had for him, he made
 him one of his Chaplains in *June* 1631. He
 became Prebendary of *Beminster Secunda* in the
 Church of *Salisbury*, on the Promotion of the
 said *Corbet* to the See of *Oxon*, and in the Year
 following proceeding in his Faculty, the said
 Bishop took him with him, when he was tran-
 slated to *Norwich*; bestowed on him the Recto-
 ry of *Burnham-westgate* in *Norfolk*, and got him
 to be Chaplain to King *Charles I.* When the
 grand Rebellion broke out, he lost his Spiritua-
 lities, and lived obscurely in several Places, pub-
 lishing then divers Books to gain Money for his
 Maintenance, At length upon the Return of
 King *Charles II.* in 1660, he was restored to his
 Spiritualities, and had Offers made to him of
 great Dignities in the Church; but being then
 aged and infirm, he chose rather to keep what
 he had with Quietness, than be a Dean with
 Riches. Among many Things which he pub-
 lished, there is his

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Logica Analytica, de Principiis, regulis & usu rationis rectæ. Lib. 3. Lond. 1650. 8vo, dedicated by the Author to *Thomas Some Esq;* his then Patron; but the Copy coming from the Author into the Hands of *Nicholas Bacon*, great Nephew to *Francis Viscount of St. Albans*, was by him published, *propter operis perfectionem*, (as he saith) *in quo nihil dictum, quod non statim probatum est; vel a principiis, primo & per se notis, vel a propositionibus inde demonstratis; deinde etiam propter ejus usum vel fructum eximium.*

CHRISTOPHER AIRAY was born at *Clifton* in *Westmoreland*, became a Student in *Queen's-Colle* in *Mich. Term 1621*; where going thro' the servile Offices, was made Fellow when Master of Arts: About which time entring into Holy Orders according to the Statutes of that House, he became a Preacher, was actually created *Bach. of Divinity* in *1642*, and afterwards made *Vicar of Milford* in *Hampshire*. He hath written,

Fasciculus præceptorum Logicalium in gratiam juventutis Academiae (Oxon.) compositis Oxon. Second Edit. in 8vo.

THOMAS TULLY Son of *George Tully*, was born in *St. Mary's Parish* in the City of *Carlisle* in *Cumberland* *22 July 1620*, educated partly in the Free-School there under *Mr. John Winter*; and afterwards at *Barton-Kirk* in *Westmoreland*, entred into *Queen's-College* in *Mich. Term, Anno Dom. 1634*, where by the Benefit of a good Tutor *Mr. Ger. Langhaine* and a severe Discipline, he became a noted Disputant; and at length thro' several Advances, Fellow of the said College. In *1642* he was actually created Master of Arts, and soon after, *Oxford* being garisoned, he became Master of the Grammar-School at *Tetbury* in *Gloucestershire*; after the Surrender of the

the Garison he returned to his College, and became a noted Tutor and Preacher; and in 1657 he was admitted Bach. of Divinity. Soon after he was made Principal of *St. Edmund's-Hall*; so that whereas from the Surrender of the said Garison, and before, there were very few or no Students in that House, only some of *Queen's College* that lodg'd there; He by his Diligence and severe Government, made it flourish, equal with, if not beyond, any Hall in *Oxon.* After his Majesty's Return to his Kingdoms, he obtained a Doctorship of Divinity by Creation, a Chaplainship to his Majesty by a Friend, the Rectory of *Grigleton* *alias* *Grittleton* near *Malmshbury* in *Wilts* by a *quondam* Pupil; and at length in the Month of *April* 1675, the Deanery of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire* from his Majesty by the Death of *Dr. John Neil*, who had that Deanery conferr'd upon him in the Month of *May* Ann. 1674, by the Death of the preceeding Incumbent. This *Dr. Tully* was a pious Man, and many ways very learned, chiefly read in the more ancient Writers; yet not so wholly addicted to the Perusal of them, but that at some Time he took Delight to converse with later Authors. Those that knew him and his Constitution, accounted it his great Misfortune, that he did betake himself to write Controversie; when as throughout the whole Managery of it, he laboured under many bodily Ills and Infirmities; which first by lingering Decays, did insensibly impair, and at last wholly shatter, his weaker Frame and Constitution. He was a Person of severe Morals, Puritanically inclined, and a strict *Calvinist*; which as may be reasonably presumed, was some Stop to him in his Way to Preferment; the Want of which he did in some Degree resent, seeing so many

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Athen.
Oxon.

many of his Juniors in the University, and all the Kings Chaplains twice told over (during the Time he served him) not more deserving than himself, advanced before him. He hath written

Logica Apodictica, sive tractatus brevis & dilucidus de Demonstratione, cum dissertatiunculâ Gassendi eodem pertinente. Oxon. 1662.

THOMAS GOOD became Scholar of *Bal. College* in the latter End of 1624 aged 15 Years, Bach. of Arts in the Beginning of *Mich. Term* 1628; and on the 29th of *November*, the next Year, he was admitted Probationer-Fellow of that House, ran thro' all Exercises of the College and University, till he was Bach. of Divinity in 1639. Afterwards, tho' he was absent in the Times of Distraction, yet he kept his Fellowship and submitted to the Men of the Interval. At length having obtained a small Cure at *Coerley* in his native Country of *Shropshire*, he resigned his Fellowship in 1658; and at the King's Restauration was as a Sufferer for the King's Cause, (as 'tis said in the University-Register of that Year) actually created Doctor of Divinity. About that Time he was made one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral-Church of *Hereford*, and Rector of *Winstanston* in his own Country; and at length on the Death of Dr. *Savage*, Master of *Bal. College*. He was in his younger Years accounted a brisk Disputant, and when resident in his College, a frequent Preacher; yet always esteemed an honest and harmless Puritan. He has written

A brief *English* Tract of Logick.

JOHN SETON or Seaton, Doctor of Divinity of *St. John's-College Cambridge* and Prebendary of *Winchester* — He was famous in that University for the Brief and *Methodical*

Book

Book of Logick which he had compos'd for the Use of Junior Scholars.

JOHN PRIDEAUX, whom you will find among the Greek Writers, has published

Heptades Logicæ: sive monita ad ampliores tractatus introductoria.

ROBERT SAUNDERSON, whose Character is illustrated among the Orators, has written

Logicæ Artis Compendium. Oxon. 1615, 18, 40. &c. 8vo. There again 1680, the 9th Edit. in 8vo.

JOHN NEWTON, of whom the Particulars will hereafter be mentioned. Amongst the many Copies he hath published, he hath also written and set forth an

Introduction to the Art of Logick. Lond. 1670, 78. in 120.

Rhetorick is a very useful Art, and brings about most noble Ends; for it gains the Affections of Men. Elegancy of Style, and Fineness of Speech, are apt to work more upon some Men, than solid Argument or sound Reason. This I think will be found true from Tully's Oration for Ligarius. For when Cæsar came in the Place of Judicature, breathing Revenge against Ligarius, and with an obstinate Resolution to condemn him, he was with much Difficulty prevailed upon to hear Cicero in his Defence; which he gave way to, rather as a Thing of mere Form, than with any Thoughts of yielding to his Persuasion: However, no sooner is he heard, but he moves and affects; and when he comes to touch upon Pharsalia, the Conqueror has no more Soul left; he takes Fire, and is transported beyond himself, he shakes and trembles, and drops the Paper that he held in his Hand; and

of the Usefulness of Rhetorick, and what the Clergy have done herein. A. of R. upon Lear.

in Spite of all his Resolutions, absolves the Criminal, whom he was determined to condemn. From hence we may discover the Force of Elegance ; and what mighty Power Oratory has to persuade. Some allow more Cunning and Craft to this Oration, than true Argument ; and that *Tully* blinded *Cæsar's* Passions more than convinced his Reason : Let the Case be as it will, if by these Helps we can corrupt the Mind, certainly they must be useful to convince the Judgment in Things good of themselves. If an Oration can give Vice a Colour of Virtue, and by this subtle Art bring the Affections over to Sin ; certainly he may settle Men in the Practice of Virtue, which in her own self is naturally Honourable and worthy to be followed ; and this I am sure, is the ready way to render the Art more useful. So Beneficial has Rhetorick been esteemed, as to be reckon'd one of the Learned Arts ; and Men of the highest Character for Letters have not thought it below their Study ; but spent much Time herein, and publish'd Books of this Nature. Of these were *Aristotle*, *Hermogenes*, *Sapater*. *Dionysius Halicarnensis*. *Demetrius*, *Phalerius*. *Menander*. *Aristes*. *Apfinus*. *Longinus*, *Theon*. *Apthonius*. *Cicero*. *Fabius Quintilianus*, *Martianus Capella*. *Curius Fortunatianus*. *Marius Victorius*. *Sulpitius Victor*. *Emp. Aut. Augustinus*, *Ruffinus*. *G. Tapezantius*. *P. Ramus*. *L. Vive*. *Cyprianus Soarez*. *Julius Cæsar*. *Scaliger*. *Stirmerus*, *Strabeus-Keckermannus*. *Alstedius*. *N. Caussinus*. *Job. Germ. Vossius*. The French have taken great Care in this Particular ; they have erected an Academy for refining their Language ; the Members whereof have spent whole Days in Examining the Propriety of a Word ; and have been

been no less accurate in studying the Beauties and Ornaments of Speech, and numerosity of their Periods. The several Orations and Books of Rhetorick published by the following Clergy, will shew their no great Want of Skill in this Art.

THOMAS GOFFEE, or *Gough*, a Minister's Son, made his first Entry on the Stage of this transitory World in the County of *Essex*, was elected from *Westminster-School*, a Student of *Christ-Church* in 1609, aged 18; where applying his Muse to polite Studies became an excellent Poet and Orator. Afterwards he proceeded in Arts, entred into the Sacred Function; and shortly after became a quaint Preacher, and a Person of excellent Language and Expression. In 1623, he was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, and about that Time had the Parsonage of *East Clandon* in *Surrey* conferr'd upon him; where taking to Wife a meer *Xantippe*, the Widow of his Predecessor, (notwithstanding he had always before profess'd himself an Enemy to the female Sex, and was esteemed by many another *Joseph Swetnam*,) he was so much overtopp'd by her and her Children, which she had by her former Husband, that his Life being much shortned thereby, died at length in a Manner Heart-broken; but before his Marriage, he composed several Things; some of which were printed after his Death.

Oratio Funebris habita in Ecclesiâ Cath. Christi Oxon in obitum Guliel. Goodwin istius Ecclesiæ Decani, S. T. Doctoris. Oxon. 1620, in one Sheet and an half in 4to.

Oratio Funebris habita in Scholâ Theol. Oxon. in obitum D. Hen. Savilij. Oxon. 4to.

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Oxon.

He hath written several Tragedies, which are not proper to be inserted here; he died at *East-Clandon* before-mentioned, and was buried on the 27th of *July* 1629, in the middle of the Chancel of the Church there.

JOHN KING, Second Son of Dr. *John King* Bishop of *London*, was a *Yorkshire* Man born; and at 14 Years of Age became a Student of *Christ-Church* under the Tuition of a good Tutor, *Ann.* 1608. Afterwards he proceeded M. of A. was publick Orator of the University, Prebendary of the said Church of *Christ* in 1624; and the next Year D. of D. and Canon of *Windsor*, and about that Time Prebendary of *St. Paul's Cath.* and Rector of *Remenham* in *Berks.* He hath published

Oratio Panegyrica de auspicio Caroli Principis in regnum Hispanicum adventu. Lond. 1623, 4to.

Gratulatio pro Carolo reduce Oxoniensium nomine recitata. Oxon. 1623, in one Sheet, 4to.

Cenotaphium Jacobi, sive laudatio funebris pia & felici memoriae Jacobi Magnae Britanniae Regis, &c. 4to. Oxon. 1625.

THOMAS MASTER, Son of *William Master*, whose Character is inserted among the Greek Authors, hath written

Monarchia Britannica sub Auspiciis Elizabethae & Jacobi in Oratione quam pro more habuit in Capella Coll. Nov. 6 Kal. April 1642. Oxon. 1661, 4to. 1681, 8vo.

WILLIAM STRODE the only Son of *Philip Strode* sometimes living near *Plimpton*; and he a younger Son of *Sir Richard Strode* of *Newneham* or *Newinham* in *Devonshire*, was born in that County, elected Student of *Christ-Church* from the College-School of *Westminster* about the latter End of 1617, and in that of his Age 16, or there-

thereabouts, took the Degrees in Arts, holy Orders, and became a most florid Preacher in the University. In 1629, he was chosen the publick Orator of the University, being then one of the Proctors of it; and two Years after was admitted to the reading of the Sentences. In 1638 July 1. he was installed Canon of *Christ-Church*, and in the same Month proceeded D. of D. before which Time K. *Charles I.* had settled a Canonry of the said Church upon him, that should be lawfully elected publick Orator; but that pious Act hath been since annull'd by pretended Authority; and now such a Thing seems totally to be forgotten. As for *Strode* he was a Person of great Parts; but not equal to those of *Cartwright*, a pithy and sententious Preacher, exquisite Orator and an eminent Poet. He hath written and published

Athen.
Oxon.

A Speech made to Queen *Mary* at *Oxon*, at her Return out of *Holland*; *Oxon*. 1643, 4to.

Several Orations and Speeches.

CHARLES BUTLER, a Man of great Ingenuity and Parts, skill'd in various Sorts of Learning; but you will find the Particulars of him amongst the Rhetoricians; he has publish'd several Copies, as of Musick, Grammar, Divinity, Rhetorick, Oratory; of which are

Oratoriæ Libri duo, *Oxon*, 1633. 4to. Lond. 1635 8vo.

His other Books, which are very excellent and good, will be inserted with his Character.

JOHN PRIDEAUX, whose Character you'll find amongst the Greek Writers, hath published

Orationes novem inaugurales, de totidem Theologicæ apicibus, prout in promotione Doctorum, Oxoniæ publice proponebantur in Comitibus. *Oxon* 1626, 4to.

Athen.
Oxon.

Lectiões 22. Orationes 13. Conciones 6. & Oratio ad Jacobum Regem. Oxon. 1648, Fol. Among which are contained the former Lectiões, Orationes, and Speech to K. James at Woodstock.

JOHN HALES a younger Son of John Hales, Steward to the Family of the Horners in Somersetshire, eldest Son of Edward Hales of High-Church in the said County, Son of John Hales of the same Place, Son of Richard Hales, by his Wife the Daughter of Beauchamp; was born in the Parish of St. James within the City of Bath, and educated in Grammar Learning there. At 13 Years of Age, he was sent to the University in the Beginning of the Year 1597, and was for some Time a Scholar of Corpus Ch. College in Oxon. At length the prodigious Pregnancy of his Parts being discovered by the Hedge-beaters of Sir Henry Savile, he was encouraged by them to stand for a Fellowship of Merton-College; where upon an Election being appointed and made in 1605 (3. Jac. I.) and all the Candidates sifted and examined to the utmost, he was the first that was chosen. In which Election, as he shew'd himself a Person of Learning above his Age and Standing; so thro' the whole Course of his Batchelorship, there was never any one in the then Memory of Man, that ever went beyond him for subtle Disputations in Philosophy; for his eloquent Declamations and Orationes; as also for his exact Knowledge in the Greek Tongue, evidently demonstrated afterwards, not only when he read the Greek Lecture in that College, but also the publick Lectures of that Tongue in the Schools. His profound Learning and natural Endowments made him beloved of all good Men, particularly of Savile before-

before-mentioned, who found him, tho' young, Athen.
Oxon.
serviceable in his Edition of *St. Chrysostom's*
Works; and therefore often mentioned with
Honour by that noted *Grecian Andrew Downes*
Greek Professor of Cambridge. Afterwards he
was made Fellow of *Eaton-College*, partly, as
'tis reported, by the Help of *Sarville*, and partly
by *Sir Dudley Carleton*, with whom he went, in
the Quality of Chaplain, when he was sent
Ambassador into the *United Provinces*; at which
Time the Synod of *Dort* was celebrated, *Ann.*
1618; where our Author *Hales* did good Ser-
vice in several Respects, so far as his Capacity
did permit him. In 1638, he was made Chap-
lain to Archbishop *Laud*, who finding him an
absolute Master of Learning, procured him a
Canonry of *Windsor*, and was installed therein,
June 27, 1639, which with his Fellowship, was
all, which this most incomparable Person, who
may justly be styled, *a Walking Library*, enjoy'd.
He was a Man highly esteem'd by learned Men
beyond, and within, the Seas, from whom he
seldom fail'd to receive Letters every Week;
wherein his Judgment was desired, as to several
Points of Learning. He was turn'd out of his
Preferments by the Parliament; ever after living
an obscure Life, died at *Eaton*. Among the se-
veral Things he has written, the only Copy,
proper to be taken Notice of here, is

Oratio Funebris in obitum cl. Equitis Tho. Bodleij,
29. Mar. 1613. Oxon. 4to. printed again in
1681, in the *Collection of Lives*, published by
Dr. *William Bates*.

ROBERT SANDERSON, a younger Son of
Rob. Sanderson, was born and educated at *Roth-
eram* in *Yorkshire*, and sent by his Relations to
Lincoln-College in 1601. In 1604, he went out

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B. of Arts; and about two Years after was elected Fellow of the said College, having then a metaphysical Brain, and a matchless Memory. In 1607, he was admitted M. of A; and in 4 Years after that made Deacon and Priest by Dr. King Bishop of *London*. In 1615, he published his Logick Lectures, and the next Year was elected Proctor, his Name being very famous. *Ann.* 1617, he was admitted Bach. of Divinity; and in 18 became Rector of *Wibberton* near to *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*; but surrendered it up (as he did his Fellowship) in 1619, because it was a bad Air. The same Year he became Rector of *Boothby Paynel* in the said County, was made Chaplain to Dr. Mounteyne Bishop of *Lincoln*, and not long after Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Southwel* in the Diocese of *York*, and Prebendary of *Lincoln*; Dr. Laud Bp. of *London* got him to be Chaplain to K. Charles I. by commending him to be excellent in all Casuistical Learning; and in November 1631, he was sworn Chaplain in Ordinary. The King took great Content in conversing with him, whereby our Author gain'd great Credit from the Nobility, and greater from the Clergy, as being esteemed the most known Casuist that this Nation ever produc'd. *Ann.* 1636, he was actually created D. of D. and in 41, he with two more of the Convocation of the Clergy, he having been usually elected for all Convocations for about 20 Years past, did draw up some safe Alterations in the Service-Book, and abated some of the Ceremonies, that were least material, for the Satisfaction of the Covenanters, and Presbyterian Party in the *Long* Parliament. In 1642, his Majesty nominated him for *Regius* Professor of Divinity of *Oxon*, and was also proposed

posed to the King by both Houses of Parliament, to be one of the Trustees for the settling of Church-Affairs, which came to nothing. In 43, he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines, but never sat among them; and in 47, he had the most considerable Hand in drawing up the University-Reasons against the Covenant and negative Oath. He with Dr. Hammond, Dr. Shelden and Dr. Morley, was consulted by the King how far he might comply with the Proposals of the Parliament for the Peace of Church and State, which was allowed by the Independants, but denied by the Presbyterians. He was turn'd out of his Professorship of Divinity, and Canonry of Christ-Church, by the Parliament-Visitors, retired to *Boothby*, where he suffered much by that Party; but was restored to his Preferments by King Charles II. and by him made Bishop of *Lincoln*. He was in great Esteem among Learned Men. *Usher* calls him the *Judicious Sanderson*; *Hammond*, *that stayed and well-weighed Man, who receiveth Things deliberately, and dwells upon them discreetly*. Besides also his great Knowledge in the Fathers and School-Men, and Profoundness in controversial Divinity; he was a most curious Antiquary, a compleat Herald and Genealogist: He hath written no small Number of Books, but what relates to this Chapter is his

Athen.
Oxon.

Oratio habita in Scholâ Theologiæ Oxon. cum publicam professionem auspicaretur, 20. Oct. 1646. Lond. 1647. 70, 76, 83. 8vo.

RICHARD GARDINER was born and bred in Grammar Learning within the City of *Hereford*, made Student of Christ-Church in 1607, or thereabouts, took the Degrees in Arts, Holy Orders, and became a quaint Preacher and Orator.

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rator. King *James I.* being pleased with a Speech made before him, in the *Scotch Tone*, by *Gardiner* then Deputy Orator, gave him the Reversion of the next Canonry of *Christ-Church*, which afterwards falling void by the Death of *Dr. Thomas Thournton*, he was installed therein 1629, but lost it in 1648, by the Parliament Visitors, but restored again by King *Charles II.* he having been Chaplain to King *Charles I.* Whatsoever he got, he bestowed upon Charitable Uses, his Kindred, and the College which gave him Breeding. Besides other Things he hath published

Specimen Oratorium; Lond. 1653. Besides several Orations which he made upon particular Occasions.

JOHN HARMAR, whom you have among the *Latin Authors*, has published, *Oratio Oxon. habita in Scholâ publicâ Græcæ Linguae assignata*, 15 Kal. Aug. 1650. Lond. 1650. 8vo.

Oratio sereniss. Proctoris Elogium complectens, Oxon. hab. quinto Kal. Maij 1654. Oxon. 1654. 4to.

Oratio Gratulatoria inaugurationi Nobiliss. Honoratissimique Domini D. Ric. Cromwell, &c. in Oxoniensis Academiae Cancellariatum consecrati, &c. Oxon. 1657, 8vo.

Oratio Panegyrica in honor. Car. 2. &c. in Angliam, plaudente orbe Britannico, remigrantis, habita Oxon. 27 Maij 1662. Oxon. 1660, 63, 8vo.

THOMAS VICARS, who writes himself *Vicarius* and *de Vicariis*, was born within the City of *Carlisle* in *Cumberland*, made his first Entry into *Queen's College* in the Beginning of 1607, aged 16, where, after he had been a poor serving Child, Tabarder and Chaplain, he was elected in Fellow 1616, being then Master of Arts. Six Years after he was admitted to the reading

What
Clergy
have
published
Books in
Rhetorick.

of the Sentences ; about which Time he being
esteemed an able Theologist, Preacher, and
well qualified with other Learning, was taken
into the Family of Dr. Carleton Bp. of *Chichester*,
and by him prefer'd (after he had married his
Daughter *Anne*) to the Vicarige of *Cockfield*
near *Horsham* in *Suffex*, and as it seems to a Dig-
nity in the Church of *Chichester*. To the pre-
sent Purpose, he hath written, besides other
Things,

Athen:
Oxon.

*Manuductio ad Artem Rhetoricam, ante paucos
annos in privatum quorundum Scholarium usum con-
cinnata, &c.* Lond. 1621, 8vo. there again 1628,
in 120. being the third Edition.

CHARLES BUTLER was born at one of the
Wycombs (*Great-Wycomb* I suppose) in *Bucks*, en-
tered a Student into *Magd. Hall*, in the Year
1579, took a Degree in Arts; and being made
one of the Bible Clerks of *Magd. College*, was
translated thereunto. Soon after proceeding in
that Faculty, he became Master of the Free-
School at *Basingstoke* in *Hampshire*, where con-
tinuing 7 Years, with the Enjoyment of a Cure
of a little Church called *Skewres*, was promoted
to the Vicarige of *Lawrence-Wotton* 3 Miles distant
from that Place, (a poor Preferment, God knows,
for such a worthy Scholar) where, being settled,
he wrote and published some Books, which
shew him to have been an ingenious Man, and
well skill'd in various Sorts of Learning; But
what I shall mention here are only his

Rhetoricæ Libri duo. Oxon. 1618, and 29. 4to.
Lond. 1635, 8vo.

GERARD LANGBAINÉ, a great Ornament
of his Time to the University, was born at
Barton-Kirker in *Westmorland*, educated at the
Free-School of *Blencow* in *Cumberland*, became
a Stu-

Athen.
Oxon.

a Student in *Queen's-College* under the Tuition of *Mr. Thomas Whetherall* in the Beginning of 1626, aged 18 Years, where he was successively a poor serving Child, Tabarder, and at length Fellow, being then M. of Arts. In 1644, he was unanimously elected Keeper of the Archives or Records of the University, and in the latter End of the Year following, Provost of his College. In June 1646, he was admitted D. of D. being then in general Esteem for his great Learning and Honesty, skill in satisfying Doubts, and Discretion in the Composure of Controversies, especially those between the two Bodies, the University and the City. He was also an excellent Linguist, able Philosopher and Divine, a good common Lawyer, a publick-spirited Man, a Lover of Learning and Learned Men, beloved of *Usher*, *Selden*, and the great *Goliabs* of Literature. He was also an excellent Antiquary, and as Judicious in his Writings; so indefatigable in his Studies, and of immense Undertakings, as by those Rhapsodies of Collections which he left behind him, appears: One of his Pieces is

Notæ in Librum Dionysij Longini de grandi eloquentiâ sive sublimi dicendi genere, &c. Oxon. 1636, and 38. 8vo.

JOHN LANGLEY, whose Character you have at large among the *Latinists*, hath written *Totius Rhetoricæ adumbratio in usum Scholæ Paulinæ. Lond. 1644. Cam. 1650, &c. 8vo.*

C H A P. IX.

How useful the Clergy have been in the Sciences of Philosophy and Astronomy.

AND first for Philosophy ; what we borrow from Philosophy to defend Religion with, is very considerable and solid : For thereby, thro' a Contemplation of the Universe, we come to the Knowledge of a Sovereign Being, which created and governs it; and likewise are sufficiently convinced, that this great Work cannot possibly be eternal.

In a word, the just and due Order of all Things of this World, produces such a Beauty and Harmony, as could not proceed but from the great Wisdom and Power of the Almighty. A Philosopher demanding one Day of St. Anthony, who liv'd in the Deserts of Appi, how he could apply himself to the Contemplation of Heaven, without the Assistance of Books? The Holy Hermit answered, *this vast Globe (meaning the World) serves me instead of a Library ; and the Creatures therein contained are as so many legible Characters, whereby I can discover the Omnipotence of God, and which by Consequence easily disposes me to a Meditation on his Grandeur.* Dædior.
Hiftor.

St. Clement of Alexandria, being inspired with the same Thought, said, *that the World was a large Book written by the Hand of God, consisting only of three Leaves, which were the Heavens, Earth and Sea.* A long Time before which David teaches us, *That the Heavens declare the Glory of God,* Psalm 18. Which no doubt made Tertullian ob-

observe, that God first laid open the Book of Nature to dispose Men for receiving the divine Writ, being willing that they should become Disciples of Nature, before they were so of Grace. *Præmisit Deus naturam magistræ, submissurus & Prophetiam, qui facilius credat Prophetiæ Discipulus naturæ. Tertius de Resurrect. carnis.*

St. Bernard, who was as famous for his Learning, as his Piety, declared often to his Friends, That the Progress which he had made in the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, proceeded from Prayer and Meditation, to which he applied himself in the Fields and Forests, and where he had no other Guides, but Oaks and Beeches.

Those Philosophers also, who were most deeply overwhelm'd with the Shades of Paganism, have term'd the World, *A Cabinet of Contemplation*, wherein were contain'd all the Curiosities and Riches of Nature, which had been so prudently rang'd and order'd by the Sovereign Wisdom. *Natura Museum.*

We need therefore only open our Eyes to discover the Wonders of Nature govern'd by an Almighty Hand; and when I affirm, that Philosophy is sufficient to convince us that the World is not Eternal; I do not mean only that of the Schools, but also that of Nature, which is the Portion of all Men. This Philosophy, wherein we only make use of our common Sense and Reason, helps us to comprehend the Truth of the Christian Religion by a serious Reflection on Nature. It is that which inspires us when we say to our selves;

1. The World cannot be Eternal, because it has sensible Proofs of its varying every Day. Mountains lessen and Valleys rise, and Rivers roll their Dregs into the Sea, where they frequently

quently form dry Land. The Sea likewise changes its Shores ; all which would have been no doubt establish'd and fix'd , had the World been from all Eternity.

2. Whence proceeds the Motion of so many different Parts ? Who has order'd the Sun to make his alternative Courses through both the Hemispheres, and to occasion Seasons by his Declension and Propinquity ? Certainly this Motion does not proceed from its Matter, which cannot be consider'd but as finite, divisible, mensurable and susceptible only of Motion from an external Impulse.

3. Why is this Matter, of which the World is composed, capable of Motion, without which it must have tended altogether to a *Chaos* ? How comes it to pass that the smaller Bodies of this Matter are rather moved to one Side than the Other ? Why, if all moved with an equal Rapidity, are they not always followed by one another without falling into those infinite Spaces, where the Atheist throws them ? And seeing the greater Bodies do not all follow the same Track, nor move with the same Force : As for Example, the Planets turn from *West* to *East*, and the other Stars on the Contrary from *East* to *West* : Let any Body tell us who it is that hath determined and assign'd these different Motions, as well as the Quickness or Rapidity of One, and the great Slowness of the Other ? The Moon passes thro' the *Zodiack* in a Month ; whereas *Mercury* takes up eighty and seven Days to perform that Journey, and *Venus* about two hundred and twenty four ; the Sun, or the Earth rather, three hundred sixty and five Days ; *Mars* twice as many, and *Saturn* thirty Years.

Why

Why are some of these Bodies placed above, and others beneath ? And how comes it to pass, that this Motion continues so long ? This I am sure is what the Atheists cannot give a Reason for. To say that Chance has been the Cause of all these Things, is to say Nothing : For this Chance is, what is it ? Something or Nothing ? Is it Create or Uncreate ? If Created, then it must necessarily have a Creator : And if it be not Created, it must be distinct from Matter, and consequently Eternal, Incorruptible, and therefore God.

If it be said, that this Chance is Nothing, then it can only be an empty Sound without Signification ; and being Nothing, it must, by consequence, be incapable of Action.

It is after this manner, that Philosophy comes to the Assistance of Religion, to defend her against her Enemies : When History triumphs altogether over Atheism, by relating the Origine of Arts and Sciences ; and of all other Things that serve either for our Necessities, Pleasures or Curiosities. She also teaches us, that not only the World is not Eternal, as the Atheists would have it to be ; but also, that it cannot be so ancient as the fabulous *Egyptian* Antiquities suppose it.

Besides the great Advantage which Philosophy brings to Religion, it is a great Advancement of Mechanical Arts and Handy-craft Trades ; for when once we find out the Nature of Things, as their Causes and Effects, we soon adapt them to our Use and Service. By Philosophical Experiments, Discoveries are daily made of Things useful to Mankind, which were unknown to our Ancestors : And tho' *Pythagoras* first taught Philosophy to the *Greeks*, yet the Modern

Moderns have brought it to great Perfection ; and if the Clergy have done any Thing considerable, in this Science, as the subsequent Matter will make appear, then None can deny, but they, abstracted from their Ministerial Function, have been useful to the Publick, and ought to be esteem'd as such.

SIMON HARWARD, whose Native Place is *Athen.* unknown to me, became one of the Chaplains *Oxon.* of *New-Coll.* in 1577, was incorporated Bach. of Arts the same Year, as he had stood elsewhere ; but in what University or Academy, it appears not. Afterwards he proceeded in Arts, as Member of the same College, left the University soon after, and became a Preacher at *Warrington* in *Lancashire*: Thence he removed to *Bansted* in *Surrey*, about the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign ; and thence, having a rambling Head, to *Tanridge* in the same County, where he was a Schoolmaster, and Practitioner in Physick. Among the many Things he has publish'd, I shall only mention his

Discourse of the several Kinds and Causes of Lightning, written by the Occasion of a fearful Lightning, *Nov. 17. 1606*; which in a short Time burnt the Spire-Steeple of *Blechingley* in *Surrey*, and in the same, melted into infinite Fragments a good Ring of Bells. *London, 1607.*

THOMAS ROGERS, a most admirable Theologist, an excellent Preacher, and well deserving every way of the sacred Function, was born in *Cheshire*, and came full Ripe to the University before 1568. About which Time being made one of the Students of *Christ-Church*, took Holy Orders very early, and afterwards the Degree
L of

Athen.
Oxon.

of M. of A. 1576 ; before which Time, he was a sedulous and constant Preacher of God's Word. He was Chaplain to Dr. *Bancroft*, Bishop of *London*, and at length, Rector of *Horninger* near to *St. Edmund's-Bury* in *Suffolk*, where, and in the Neighbourhood, he was always held in great Esteem for his Learning and Holiness of Life and Conversation. One of his Works is

A Philosophical Discourse, entituled, *The Anatomy of the Mind*, Lond. 1576, 8vo. Before which is a Copy of Verses in Praise of it. Written by his Contemporary *Will. Cambden* of *Christ-Church*.

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Son of *John Carpenter*, was born at *Northleigh* near to *Culleston* in *Devonshire*, Feb. the 7th, 1588 ; elected Probationer-Fellow of *Exeter-College* from *St. Edmund's-Hall*, 1607 ; at which Time *Michael Jermyn* of the said College standing against him for that Place, had equal Votes with him : So that the Matter being referr'd to the Vice-Chancellor, he adjudged the Right of the said Fellowship for *Carpenter*. He took the Degrees in Arts, and by a vertuous Emulation and Industry, he became a noted Philosopher, Poet, Mathematician, and Geographer. About the Time that he proceeded in Arts, he entred into the sacred Function, took the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity in few Years after ; and tho' a zealous Calvinist, yet he was by the Generality of Scholars cried up for a very famous Preacher. At length being introduced into the Acquaintance of the Learned and Religious Dr. *Usher* Primate of *Ireland*, at the Time he was in *Oxon*, and incorporated Dr. of Divinity in *July* 1626 ; that incomparable Person took him then into his Service, convey'd him into *Ireland*, made him one of

of his Chaplains, Schoolmaster of the King's Athen.
Wards in *Dublin*, in the same Year, and soon after, Oxon.
 as 'tis said, Dean of a certain Church there. He
 hath written, among other Things,

*Philosophia Libera, triplici Exercitationum decade
 proposita*, &c. Francof. 1621. Lond. 1622. Ox.
 1635, and 75, 8vo. He hath published Treatises
 in Logick and the Mathematicks.

WILLIAM BARLOWE, Son of *William Bar-*
lowe, sometime Bishop of *Chichester*, was born
 in *Pembrokeshire*, while his Father was Bishop of
St. David; became a Commoner of *Bal. College*
 about 1560, and four Years after, took a De-
 gree in Arts, which being compleated by *Deter-*
mination, he left the University before he proceed-
 ed in that Faculty; and afterwards travelling, be-
 came very well skill'd in the Art of Navigation. A-
 bout the Year 1573, he entred into the sacred Fun-
 ction, was afterwards Prebendary of *Winchester*,
 Rector of *Easton* near to that City, Chaplain to
 Prince *Henry*, and at length Arch-Deacon of *Sal-*
isbury, to which last he was collated, on the
 Death of *Dr. Ralph Pickover*, on the 12th of
March, 1614. This was the Person who had
 Knowledge in the Magnet 20 Years before *Dr.*
Will. Gilbert publish'd his Book of that Subject;
 and therefore, by those that knew him, he was
 accounted superior, or at least equal to that *Dr.*
 for an industrious and happy Searcher, and
 Finder out of many rare and magnetical Secrets.
 He was the first that made the inclinatory In-
 strument transparent, and to be used pendant;
 with a Glasse on both Sides, and a Ring on the
 Top; whereas *Dr. Gilbert* has but of one Side,
 and to be set on a Foot. And moreover, he
 hang'd it in a Compass-Box, where with two
 Ounces weight it was made fit for Use at Sex.

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Oxon.

Secondly, he was the first that found out and shew'd the Difference between Iron and Steel, and their Tempers for magnetical Uses ; which hath given Life and Quickning , universally to all magnetical Instruments whatsoever. Thirdly, He was the first that shew'd the right Way of touching magnetical Needles. Fourthly, He was the first that shew'd the Piecing and Cementing of Loadstones. And lastly, the first that shewed the Reasons why a Load-stone being double-capped , must take up so great Weight. The Books which he hath published for Use are these:

The Navigator's Supply : Containing many things of principal Importance belonging to Navigation , with the Description and Use of divers Instruments framed chiefly for that Purpose, &c. Lond. 1597. 4to. dedicated to Robert Earl of Essex.

Magnetical Advertisements ; or divers pertinent Observations , and approved Experiments concerning the Nature and Properties of the Load-stone, &c. Lond. 1616, 4to.

ROBERT DINGLEY the Son of John Dingley of London, Knight, and Nephew by the Mother to Dr. Henry Hammond, was born in Surrey, entered a Student in Mag. College in the Beginning of the Year 1634, aged 15 Years; took the Degrees in Arts, Holy Orders, and became a great Observer of Church-Ceremonies, and a remarkable Bower to the Altar, when he came into the Chappel. But soon after the Presbyterians carrying all before them, He as a vain Man, sided with them, became an Enemy to those Things, which before he had a Zeal for ; and , for the Love he bore to the Cause, became, by the Favour of his Kinsman , Colonel Robert Hammond Governor

Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, Rector of *Brighte-* Athen.
stone, alias *Brixton*, or *Brisson*, in the said Isle ; Oxon.
 Where he was much frequented by the *Godly*
Party for his practical Way of Preaching, and
 hated by the *Royalists* for his Activity in ejecting
 such, that were by some called Ignorant and
 Scandalous Ministers and Schoolmasters, du-
 ring the Time that he was an Assistant to the
 Commissioners of *Hampshire*, Anno 1654, and
 55. Amongst other Books, He hath written
 Philosophical, Historical, and Theological
 Observations of Thunder. London, 1658.

THOMAS POWEL, Son of *John Powel*, Re-
 ctor of *Contresse* near to, and in the County of
Brecknock, was born there in 1608 ; made his
 first Entry into *Oxon* in 1625 ; elected Scholar
 of *Jesus-College* in 1627 ; took the Degrees in
 Arts, and afterwards was made Fellow of that
 House. About which Time applying his Mind
 to the Faculty of Divinity, he entred into the
 sacred Function, and at length became Rector
 of the Place of his Nativity. In the Time of
 the Civil Wars, he suffered much for the King's
 Cause ; and being sequestred of his Spiritualities,
 shipp'd himself beyond the Seas for a
 Time. After the Return of King *Charles II.*
 to his Kingdoms, he was restored to them, was
 actually created Doctor of Divinity, and made
 Canon of *St. David* ; and would without doubt
 have risen higher in the Church, had he not
 been untimely snatch'd away from it. He was
 a Person well versed in several Sorts of Learn-
 ing ; was an able Philosopher, a curious Critick,
 was well skill'd in various Languages, and not
 to be contemned for his Knowledge in Divinity ;
 Among several Copies, he hath published

Athen.
Oxon.

Elementa Opticæ : Novâ, facili & compendiosâ methodo explicata, &c. Lond. 1651, 8vo. commended to the World by the Copies of Verses of Olor. Iscanius, and Eugenius Philaetbes his Brother.

WILLIAM PEMBLE, whose Character may be found amongst the Geographers, hath written a Tract

De Origine Formarum, Lond. 1629.

De Sensibus internis, Lond. 1629. Oxon. 1647.

RICHARD CRAKANTHORPE, whose Name you'll meet with among the Logicians, hath written

Introductio in Metaphysicam. Lib. 4. Oxon. 1619.

THOMAS LYDYAT, whom you'll find amongst the Hebritians, hath published

Disquisitio Physiologica de Origine Fontium.

WILLIAM FULK, D. D. was born in the City of London, afterwards first Fellow of St. John's, then Master of Pembroke-Hall, Camb. In the Time of his Youth, he was a good Philosopher, as may be seen from his Book of Meteors. He died Anno Dom. 1589.

ROBERT SHARROCH was Dr. of Civil Law, in New-College, in Oxford. Prebendary and Arch-Deacon of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's-Waltham in Hampshire. He bore the Character of a good Divine, Civilian and common Lawyer. He published an History of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables, by the Concurrency of Art and Nature.

DuRor.
Histor.

Original-
ly writ-
ten by M.
de Val-
lemont.

THE Usefulness of Astronomy is evident enough, if we consider, how this, by furnishing us with the Motions and Aspects of the Sun

Sun and Moon, and other Planets, and above all the Eclipses, which are so rightly called the *publick, celestial, and infallible Characters of Time*; gives certain and demonstrable Arguments to Chronologers, of the Times wherein a vast Number of the most signal Events of History did happen. For an Eclipse, either of the Sun or Moon, is such a Characteristical and Identical Mark of a Year, that it is easy to distinguish it among an infinite Number of others; which makes Eclipses to be look'd upon as the most assured Grounds of Chronology. Certainly nothing can so well characterize the Year of a Battel, of the Foundation of a City, or the Death of a Prince, as an Eclipse that happens the same Day, or some Days before or after: Since by means of Astronomical Tables it is found, that an Eclipse seen upon such or such a Day, ought necessarily to have happen'd in such and such a Year. This Method is grounded upon Mathematical Demonstrations; which is as much as if I had said; that it is so certain and evident, that human Reason can never revolt against it.

By this it appears, that in Point of Chronology a Man cannot be an exact Critick, if he be ignorant of the Use of Astronomical Tables for the Calculation of Eclipses.

Setting aside, that this Computation of Eclipses is one of the greatest and most wonderful Effects of the Reach of human Understanding; and that there is an extraordinary Satisfaction in foretelling an Eclipse, together with its Greatness and Duration; fifty, nay, even a thousand Years before it happens: Methinks, the great Use they are of in *History* and *Chronology*, is sufficient to recommend Astronomy to us; by

whose Help we arrive at the Pleasure of Calculating them to a very nice Decision. And therefore we must conclude, that none but the dull and ignorant Despisers of all good Literature, can entertain an Indifferency for so fine and important a Knowledge.

Now since the Certainty which Eclipses give to History is infallible, we must account our selves happy for the Care Historians have taken to mention so great a Number of them. 'Tis true their Diligence, as to this Matter, is particularly owing to the foolish Error of the ancient Heathens, who looked upon these Phenomena, as Presages of the Death of some great Person, or of the Fall of an Empire. However when Historians have mark'd the Days wherein Eclipses did happen, they have left at the same time assured Signs and Characters to know the Years of the Events which fell out about the same time.

This is the Reason why the Eclipses mention'd by the Historians, have been so carefully collected by skilful Chronologers.

Calvisius makes his Chronology depend upon 127 Eclipses of the Moon, and 144 of the Sun, which he assures us he has calculated himself.

Thus by an Eclipse of the Sun, mention'd by *Justin*, (*lib. 22. cap. 6.*) which happened when *Agathocles*, the Tyrant of *Sicily*, was crossing the Sea, to go over into *Africa* against the *Carthaginians*, it is found by an Astronomical Calculation, that this was in the Year of the World, 3634, and 316 Years before the vulgar *Era*, on the 15th of *August*.

According to *Kepler*, *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, at the End of 800 Years, meet in the same Degree of the *Zodiack*, having run through all the four
Trigons;

Trigons; which unfrequent Aspects would have made excellent Methods for our Historians to distinguish and characterize the Times, had they taken notice of them. This same Conjunction, according to Archbishop *Usher*, happen'd two Years after our Saviour's Birth. There have been but 8 of these great Conjunctions since the Creation of the World; the Last happen'd in the Beginning of the 17th Century, in Dec. 1603. All the Aspects of the Planets, which happen but seldom, might serve also for natural Characters to mark the Times.

From the Arguments premised, we may conclude the Usefulness of Astronomy to be considerable; how necessary it is for the Mensuration of Time, is so plain and evident, that without it we can make no due Observation of the Seasons of the Year, nor any Provision for our selves against their coming. By this, History is convey'd down to us in a more clear and intelligible Method, and we avoid that Confusion, which otherwise would happen. If then the Clergy have been useful in this Science, as will appear, we ought to have the greater Value for them.

NATHANIEL TORPORLEY, a Athen. Oxon. Shropshire Man born, apply'd his Muse to Academical Learning, in *Christ-Church*, 1579. aged 16. about which time he became one of the Students of that House. Afterwards he took the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which being compleated by *Determination*, he left the University, and whether he then travelled beyond the Sea I cannot tell. For that he was in *France* for two or more Years, and was *Amanuensis* to the celebrated Mathematician *Fran. Vieta* of *Fontenay*, in the Province of *Poitau*, is notoriously known. But the Time when; whether before,
or

Athen.
Oxon.

or after he was M. of A. I cannot tell. Sure it is that his Genius being mostly inclined to the Mathematicks and Astronomy (in which Faculties, in his absence, he had obtain'd a sufficient knowledge) he returned to the University, and entering himself into *Brazen. Coll.* did as a Member thereof, take the Degree of M. of A. *Ann.* 1591, being then Eight Years standing in that of Batchelor. Afterwards he retir'd to the great City, and became so famous for his singular Knowledge, that being made known to the great Earl of *Northumberland*, named *Henry Percy*, the generous Favourer of all good Learning, was receiv'd into his Patronage, and had a Pension paid yearly to him, for several Years from his Purse. About the same time he was made Rector of *Salwarp* in his Native Countrey in the Place of *Tho. Forest* deceas'd, in 1608, where residing sometimes, but mostly in *Sion Coll. London*, (of which he was a Student and most eminent Member) he continued in the last till the Time of his Death. He hath transmitted to Posterity

Declides cœlo metricæ; seu valvæ Astronomicæ universales omnia Artis totius munera Psephophoretica in sat modicis finibus duarum tabularum methodo nova, generali & facillimâ continentes Lib. 2. Lond. 1602, 4to.

Tabula præmissilis ad declinationes & cœli meditationes; printed with the former Book in five Parts.

Directionis accuratæ consummata doctrina, Astrologis hætenus plurimum desiderata; written by way of Preface to the two former Books.

JOHN CHILDREY, Son of *Robert Childrey*, was born within the City of *Rocheſter*, where being educated in Grammar Learning, became

a Student in *Magd. College* in *Lent-Term* 1640 Athen.
Oxon.
 aged 17 Years, and about that Time was made
 one of the Clerks of the said House. But soon
 after leaving the University upon the Eruption
 of the Civil War, he return'd to his native
 Country, and came not again till the Garri-
 son of *Oxon* was surrender'd for the Use of the
 Parliament; at which Time taking the Degree
 of Bach. of Arts, was two Years after that ex-
 pell'd by the Parliamentarian Visitors. After-
 wards he taught School in *Kent*, at a Place call'd
Feversham, yet not without some Disturbance by
 the godly Party; where continuing till his Ma-
 jesties Restoration, was made Chaplain to *Henry*
Lord Herbert; and was actually created D. of D.
 and had the Rectory of *Upway* in *Dorsetshire* be-
 stowed upon him. In the Year 1663 *Jan. 23*,
 he was collated to the Arch-Deaconry of *Salis-*
bury, on the Death of *Dr. Anthony Hawles*; and
 on the 1. of *June* 1664, he was collated to the
 Prebendship of *Tatminster Prima* in the Church
 of *Salisbury* by *Dr. Barle* Bishop of that Place,
 he being then accounted a learned and religious
 Divine, a good Astrologer, and a great Virtuoso;
 his Works are

Indago Astrologica; or a brief and modest En-
 quiry into some principal Points of Astrology,
 as it was deliver'd by the Fathers, and is now
 generally received by the Sons, of it. *Lond.*
 1652.

Syzygiasticon instauratum, or an Ephemeris of
 the Places and Aspects of the Planets, &c. cal-
 culated for the Year 1653; 8vo.

THOMAS BRANKER, whose Character is to
 be met with among the Arithmeticians, hath
 published

Doctrina

Athen.
Oxon.

Doctrinæ Sphericæ adumbratio } Oxon. 1662.
Usus Globorum Artificialium }

JOHN NEWTON, whose Character is illustrated among the Geographers, hath written *Astronomia Britannica*, exhibiting the Doctrine of the Sphere, and Theory of Planets decimally by Trigonometry, and by Tables, &c. in three Parts; Lond. 1656.

Introduction to Astronomy, in two Parts.

THOMAS LYDYAT, an Account of whom you have had among the Hebreians, hath printed

Prælectio Astronomica de natura cæli & conditionibus Elementorum.

Defensio tractatus de variis annorum Formis contra Josephi Scaliger obtrectionem. Lond. 1607; 8vo.

Solis & Lunæ periodus, seu annus magnus. Lond. 1620; 8vo. with several other Astronomical Pieces.

Append.
to Coll.
DiB.

FRANCIS GODWIN, a Person of Exemplary Life, a good Preacher, a considerable Mathematician and Philosopher, a great Master of Latin, and an eminent Antiquary and Historian; besides his Book *De Præsulibus Angliæ commentarius*, he hath published, *The Man in the Moon*; or a Discourse of a Voyage thither. Bishop Wilkins is supposed to have taken some Hints from this Book in his learned *Discovery of a New World in the Moon*. He died in 1633. Collier's Dictionary Vol. III. He was Bishop of Landaff.

SETH WARD Bp. of Salisbury wrote *De Cometarum & Planetarum Natura*. He died in 1688, having been a Man of ingenious Parts and great Learning, and particularly well skill'd in the Mathematicks.

JOHN

JOHN PORNET, born in Kent, and educated in King's-College in Cambridge, was translated from the See of Rochester to that of Winchester, in 1550. He was a Person of considerable Learning; particularly a very good Grecian and an excellent Mathematician. He presented King Henry the VIIIth with a Dial of his own making, which besides the usual Performance, pointed out the Days of the Month, the Change of the Moon, the Sign of the Sun, the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, &c. which was a Curiosity in that Age. If this prove him not a Mathematical Writer; yet shews his Knowledge as well as Art, in that Profession.

JOHN WILKINS, Bishop of Chester, was a Person of admirable Parts, a celebrated Preacher, a Curious Critick, an excellent Mathematician, and one well acquainted with the New Mechanical Philosophy. His Works are *Præter alia, The Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse tending to prove there may be another World Habitable in the Moon. A Discourse concerning the Possibility of a Passage to the World in the Moon. A Discourse concerning a new Planet, tending to prove that 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. Mercury, or the secret Messenger; shewing how a Man may communicate his Thoughts at any Distance. Mathematical Magick, or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry.*

ISAAC BARROW, was chosen Greek Professor in Cambridge, in the Year 1660; and in 62 Geometry-Lecturer at Gresham-College in London; and the next Year was made Mathematick-Professor. And in 1672, the King made him Master of Trinity-College, in the aforesaid University; and was pleased to say, when he bestowed it upon him, That he gave it to the best Scholar in

Coll. Diſt. in England. Beſides Divinity-Books, he hath published, *Euclidis Elementa : Euclidis Data : Lectiones Opticæ* 18 : *Lectiones Geometricæ : Archimedis Opera : Apollonii Conicorum*, Lib. 4 : *Theodoſii Lectio Sphærica De Sphæra & Cylindro : Mathematicæ Lectiones : Poemata : Orationes.* Collier's Dictionary, Vol. 1.

JOHN WALLIS, was bred at Emanuel-College in Cambridge, and in 1649, was made Savilian-Profeſſor of Geometry in Oxford, and proceeded Dr. in Divinity; and in 57, was choſe *Cuſtos Archivorum*. In 1655, he publiſh'd a compleat Work of *Arithmetick*, beſides other ſmall Treatiſes in that Science. A compleat System of Mechanics. A Treatiſe of *Algebra*, Hiſtorical and Practical. He publiſhed alſo ſome of the ancient Greek Mathematicians, with a Latin Verſion and Notes. *Ptolomy's Harmonicks. Ariſtarchus Samius*, concerning the Diſtance and Bigneſs of the Sun and Moon, &c. *Porphyr's* Commentary on *Ptolomy's Harmonicks*, and *Bryennius's Harmonicks*. A Grammar of the Engliſh Tongue. An Inſtitution of *Logick*. He wrote againſt Mr. *Hobbs*. He died in 1703.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED, was Fellow of King's-College in Cambridge, and afterwards Rector of Alderbury near Guilford in Surrey. He publiſhed that moſt famous Book, entituled, *Clavis Mathematica*; to which are added ſeveral ſmall Treatiſes. Dr. Wallis, who was a great Mathematician himſelf, beſtow'd a vaſt Character upon this Book; and ingenuouſly confeſs'd, he had received great Advantages from it, and the Author's Converſation. He died in 1660; at which Time he expired in a ſudden Extacy of Joy, occasion'd upon hearing the News of the Vote at *Weſtminſter*, which paſſed May the 1ſt, for reſtoring K. Charles II.

C H A P. X.

How Useful the Studies of the Clergy have been in Respect of the following Sciences; viz. History, Geography, Arithmetick and Heraldry.

First, as to History; the Benefits whereof are great and many.

First, it informs us of Things past, which otherwise we should know no more of, than we do of those to come. 'Tis true, Prophecy dives into Matters before they are parted from their Causes, and which perhaps are not effected till after a long Space of Years; yet, however strong Men's Inclinations may run that Way, it must still be own'd, that we are not able to give any tolerable Account of Futurity; and that it is God alone, who has form'd the Chain of Causes, that can know what Effects they will produce. Moreover, what Prophecy commonly teaches us, is so very obscure, that it seems not to care to be understood, till the Things it treats of are come to pass: When on the contrary, History may easily be comprehended by us, as containing Matters handed down from our Fore-Fathers to Posterity, and which we are commanded by the Law of God to make Search into. *Ask thy Father, and he will shew thee, thy Elders, and they will tell thee.* Deut. 2. 7.

Ductor.
Histor.
Originally
written by
M.deVal-
lemont.

Also we could never have the least Insight into Times past, were it not for Historians, who have all along recorded the most memorable Actions

Actions happening in their Time ; and preserv'd the most precious Thoughts of our Ancestors, which would otherwise have been devoured by Time, that never makes any Difference betwixt what is past, and what to come. Wherefore Cicero very judiciously terms History, *The Record of Time, the Evidence of Truth, the Life of Memory, the Mistress of Life; and the Courier of Antiquity.*

In a word, History gives a Being and Existence, to what without it would be stifled in the Birth : Nay it communicates a kind of Immortality to all famous Men, whose Actions made them so valuable, while they lived.

Secondly, History is the most excellent and most entertaining Diversion that a Man can possibly have, since it may be said particularly thereof, what was spoken in general by a very learned Man, of all sorts of Books, viz. *That they were easy and disinterested Masters, which might be consulted at all Times, and on all Occasions, without Fear either of Raillery, Anger or Satyr. Hi sunt Magistri qui nos instruunt sine Virgis & Ferula, sine Verbis & Cholerâ, sine Pannis & Pecuniâ. Si accedas non dormiunt : Si inquirens interrogas non se abscondunt : non remurmurant, si oberres : Cachinnos nesciunt si ignores.* [Rich. Bury Anglor. Regi. Cancell. in suo Philobiblio.]

Thirdly, Those that are designed for great Employments, have more need of History than any others ; for they thereby lay a Foundation in their Youth, which proves afterwards very serviceable to them, however they are prefer'd either in Church or State ; and which otherwise could not be effected, but by a great number of Years.

It was this Consideration that moved the Emperor *Basilins*, to recommend so earnestly the reading of History to his Son and Successor *Leo*, the Philosopher; when he says, Neglect nothing, Son, to make the History of the Ancients familiar to you; since you may there gain with Pleasure, and without Difficulty, what has cost others so much Care and Labour. The Art of Government, so exceedingly capricious and tedious, which could otherwise be attained to only by a long Experience and tiresome Custom, is taught by History with all the Ease imaginable. There you may meet both Virtues and Vices in their proper Dresses, as likewise observe the various Conditions of human Life, together with the perpetual Instability and Vicissitude of things of this World; as also the Establishment, Revolutions, and Fall of Empires. In a word, you may there observe how Virtue goes seldom unrewarded, nor Vice unpunished; and that, therefore, 'tis the surest way to Glory and Honour to be innocent and just; and to abhor Vice, which the revenging Hand of God has branded with Infamy in this World, and prepared Punishments for it in the next.

The great Character History bestows on Good Men, and the Ignominy it casts on the Bad, with that severity which neither spares the Crown nor the Mitre, are sufficient Motives to inspire the Love of Virtue, and Abhorrence of Vice. *Cornelius Tacitus* says very well; That it is not one of the least Benefits of History, that Vice is always therein represented Infamous; for thereby great Men are deterr'd from evil Courses, for Fear of the Justice of an Impartial Historian. Let a Prince be never so great a Libertine, he will always have Regard to his Reputation, even at a Time when he has the greatest Contempt for Virtue. The Emperor *Tiberius*, who was immoderately cruel

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and voluptuous, would no doubt have been yet more vicious, had not he dreaded the Account his Historian would have given of him; wherefore you see him retire at Length from the Eye of the World, and hide himself where he thought to be secure from an impartial Pen. Can there then be a Study more useful to Mankind, especially to Princes, than where they find treasured up all manner of Rules for their Conduct?

Selymus, Emperor of the *Turks*, did not acquire that great Reputation which almost obscur'd the Memory of his Predecessors, who treated History with the greatest Contempt, but by causing *Cæsar's* Commentaries to be translated into his Language; for thereby he became so true an Observer of the Conduct of that great Captain, that in a short time he conquer'd the greatest part of the Lesser *Asia* and *Africa*. Also *Cæsar* himself did not arrive to that pitch of Glory and Honour that we find he did, but through a violent Emulation which he conceived by reading the Life of *Alexander*; insomuch that he could not refrain from Tears, when he consider'd that he had done little at an Age when that mighty Conqueror had subdu'd so many Kingdoms: Yet however great might be *Alexander's* Ambition, it is certain that he had form'd his Design of Conquering the World, upon reading the Actions of *Achilles* in *Homer*, and whom he chose all along for his Model. But not to go out of *France*, Who does not know that the Emperor *Charles* the Vth laid the Basis of that prudent and politick Management, which afterwards render'd him one of the greatest Princes of *Europe*, upon the Life of *Lewis* XI. written by *Philip de Comines*? Nothing has so great Influence over Mankind, as the Impressi-

ons received from the Examples of great Men; for we are naturally apt to believe, through a good Opinion we have of our selves, that we are capable of doing any thing that has been done before.

Somewhat like this the Bishop of Meaux speaks of History in his excellent Discourse address'd to the Dauphin; For, says he, though History were of no Use to other Men, yet ought Princes however to read it, since there is no better Way to bring them acquainted with the Power of Passions and Interests, as also with the Force of Time, and of good and bad Councils. Histories are made up of Nothing but Actions, all which seem chiefly to be compiled for the Use and Imitation of great Men: If Experience be necessary to acquire that Prudence which makes them govern well, there can be nothing more assistant to them, than to join Examples of Times past to the Experience of Times present. Whereas Princes now-a-days scarce ever care to be convinced of any Error, but at the Expence of their Subjects or their own Honour, when by the Help of History they might form an infallible Judgment without running any Hazard.

Fourthly, History has those Charms, that it has recover'd its Readers from the most dangerous Sickneses; nay even when the Art of Medicine has been at loss for a Remedy. Examples of which we have in two Kings of Spain and Sicily, Alphonsus and Ferdinand; both whose Maladies were so charm'd by Reading Livy and Curtius, that they were restored to their Health when they had been given over by all their Physicians.

'Tis also reported, that Lorenzo de Medici, commonly styl'd the Father of Letters, was recovered from a very dangerous Distemper by the

Relation of a Passage out of the History of the Emperor *Conrade* III. which was as follows. This Emperor having reduced the Rebellious City of *Veinsberg*, commanded it to be entirely destroy'd, and moreover order'd that its Inhabitants should be all made Prisoners, except the Women only. Whereupon these Women made their humble Suit to the Emperor, that they might save at least what they could carry away; which being granted, *Conrade* was mightily surpriz'd to see them march out with their Husbands and Children on their Backs, and moved to so much Compassion thereby, that he immediately pardon'd the whole City. It was to this Passage that *Lorenzo de Medici* ow'd his Life; which made *Bodin* to cry out, *Quamquam Historia Salutare est Medicamentum?* [Method. ad Histor. Præmio. p. 5.

Fifthly, History is of that known Benefit in discovering the Truth of Religion, especially the Christian Religion, that without the Assistance of it and Philosophy, we could never be able to oppose the *Atheists* and *Pirrhenians*.

The following Clergy being sensible how advantageous this Science has been to the World, would not let so profitable a Study slip their taking notice of; and therefore finding it to be so beneficial to the Publick, have spent much Labour in pursuit of this kind of Learning, for the better Qualification of themselves and others. Nor can we say the Time they have taken up for this Study, has been misapply'd, or the Labours it has cost them, have been fruitless. For the Historical Books, published by them and those few now mentioned, testify what great Improvements they have made in this Study, and the Use others may make of their Learned Works.

MERE-

MEREDITH HANMER, Son of *Tho. Han-* Athen.
Oxon.
mer, commonly call'd *Ginta Hanmer*, of *Porking-*
ton in *Shropshire*, was born in that County, but
descended of the *Hammers* of *Hanmer* in *Flintshire*,
became Chaplain of *C. C. Coll.* in *April 1567*,
took the Degrees in Arts, and after some Years
spent in that House, was made Vicar of *St. Leo-*
nard's Shoreditch in *London*. In *1581* and *82*, he
took the Degrees of Divinity, about which
Time he went into *Ireland*, and at length became
Treasurer of *Ch.-Ch.* in *Dublin*, which Place he
kept to his dying Day. He was esteemed an
exact Disputant, a good Preacher, *Grecian*, and
excellent for Ecclesiastical and Civil Histories.
He hath written,

The Chronicle of *Ireland*, in two Parts —
the Second of which was printed at *Dublin*
in *1633*.

A Chonography, with a Supputation of the
Years from the Beginning of the World unto
the Birth of *Christ*, and continued from the
Birth of *Christ* (where *Eusebius* chiefly, *Socrates*,
Evagrius and *Dorotheus* after him do write) unto
the Twelfth Year of the Reign of *Mauritius*
the Emperor, being the full Time of 600 Years,
wanting Five, after *Christ*. All chiefly collect-
ed out of *Eusebius*, *Socrates*, *Evagrius*. *Lond.*
1585, &c. *Fol.* Besides these he hath trans-
lated from *Greek* into *English* several Historical
Things.

WILLIAM PEMBLE, who will be characte-
riz'd among the Geographers, hath written

The Period of the *Persian* Monarchy.

THOMAS GODWIN, characteriz'd among
the *Hebritians*, hath written

Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII. Eduardo &
Maria regnantibus Annales. *Lond. 1616. 28. 30.*
in 4to and *Fol.*

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GABRIEL

Athen.
Oxon.

GABRIEL RICHARDSON, a Minister's Son, and a Lincolnshire Man born, was initiated a Student in Brazen-Nose Coll. 1602, made Fellow of it 1607, being then Bachelor of Arts, the next Year he proceeded in that Faculty, took the sacred Function upon him, and at Length became Bachelor of Divinity. This Person, who was admirably well read in History and Geography, hath put out a Book much valued by Learned Men, Entituled,

The State of Europe in Fourteen Books, containing the History and Relation of the many Provinces thereof, &c. Oxon. 1627. Fol.

JOHN BARCHAM, Rector and Dean of Bocking in Essex, hath written

The History of King John.

The History and Life of King Henry II.

THOMAS POWELL, characteriz'd among the Philosophers, published an History of the British Druids and Bards, and another of most Manual Arts.

JOHN GREGORY, whose Character is to be found among the Hebrilians, hath written the several Accounts of Time among all Nations, from the Creation to his Time. The Assyrian Monarchy, being a Description of its Rise and Fall. Observations in loca quædam excerpta, ex J. Q. Malatæ Chronographiâ, which remain in Manuscript in the publick Library in Oxford. He likewise translated into Latin, Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ & Brachmanibus. He died in 1646.

Dr. **THOMAS JAMES** was admitted in New-College, Oxford, where he took the Degrees of the University in Arts and Divinity. Camden gives him the Character of a Learned Man, and a true Lover of Books, wholly dedicated to Learning, who is now laboriously searching the Libraries of England

England for the publick Good and great Benefit of Students. He hath published *Ecloga Oxonia-Cantabrigiensis*. It contains a Catalogue of all the MSS. in each College-Library in Oxford, but not those of the University-Library; and of all the MSS. of the College-Libraries in Cambridge, together with those of the Publick-Library. He died in 1629.

Dr. EDWARD BERNARD, after his being Fellow of St. John's College in Oxford, and Savilian-Professor of Astronomy in that University, was made Rector of Brightwell in the County of Berks, but died at Oxford in the Year 1697. He composed *Etymologicon Britannicum*, at the end of Dr. Hicks's Saxon Grammar; *Chronologia Samaritanæ Synopsis*. *De Mensuris & Ponderibus Antiquis*, Libros tres. *Canon præcipuarum è stellis fixis* (Numero 23) *Secundum observata majorum*. *Observata è Græcis, Arabicis, Persicis, Latinisque Scripturis, de obliquitate Zodiaci*.

The Reverend and Learned Bishop PEARSON hath written a Book of Chronology, and also published his *Annales Cypriani*.

WILLIAM HOLDER was educated at Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, afterwards became Rector of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire; he was very famous for making a Young Gentleman, nam'd Alexander Popham, who was born deaf and dumb, to speak; which occasion'd his Book about the Elements of Speech. He died in 1697.

Dr. THOMAS FULLER, when alive, had several Lectures in London, at several Times; besides other Books, he published one call'd his Worthies, which contains the Characters of divers great Men in Church and State. His Works are Witty, and when he is careful, Judicious. He died Ann. Dom. 1661. he was bred at

I have inserted Mr. Holder here, because I have not a Chapter proper for his Subject.

Floyd's Memoirs.

Eng. Libr.
By the Bp.
of Carlisle.

Queen's and *Sidney* Colleges in *Cambridge*.
Archbishop *PARKER*, publish'd a Treatise
of *Asserius Menevensis*; which contains the Reign
of the most excellent King *Elfred*. Likewise
some other Pieces of *Thomas Walsingham*, a Be-
nedictin Monk of *St. Albans*, and lived in the
Middle of the XVth Century.

Ibid.

The Lives and Actions of particular Princes
since the Conquest, written by Ecclesiasticks.
William the Conqueror, by Archbishop *Lanfranc*.
King *Stephen*, by *Richard* Prior of *Hexham*. *Hen-*
ry the IIId, by *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *London*.
Richard of *Hexam*, *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop of
Norwich, & by *D. Barcham*, mention'd before, Chap-
lain to Archbishop *Bancroft*. *Richard I.* by *Rich.*
Divisiensis, a Monk of *Winchester*; *Walter* *Con-*
stantiensis, Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Stephen* *Langton*
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Dr. Gale*. King
John, by *John Fordeham*. *Dr. Barcham*. *Edward*
the First, by *Robert Baston*, Prior of *Scarborough*.
Edward the IIId, by *Stephen Elton*, or *Eden*, Ca-
non of *Warster* in *Yorkshire*. *Walter Baker*, Canon
of *Osney*, near *Oxford*. *Edward* the IIIId, in a
History of *Walter Hemmingsford*, published by
Dr. Gale. *Henry* the VIIIth, by *Francis Godwin*,
Bishop of *Landaff*. *Edward* the VIth, by *Ge-*
rard Langbaine, Provost of *Queen's-College*, *Ox-*
ford.

Fuller's
Worthies.

JOHN BRETON, alias *Britton*, Dr. of the
Laws, at the Command of *Edward I.* wrote a
learned Book of the Laws of *England*; he was
preferred to the See of *Hereford*, by *Henry*
the IIIId, and died in 1275.

RICHARD HACKLUIT, was born in *Hereford-*
shire, bred a Student in *Christ-Church*, *Oxon*; and
afterwards made Prebendary of *Westminster*; he
set forth a large Collection of *English Sea-Voy-*
ages,

ages, Ancient, Middle and Modern; taken partly out of private Letters, which never were, or without his Care had not been, printed: Partly out of small Treatises printed, and since irrecoverably lost, had not his Providence preserved them.

Fuller's
Worthies.

FRANCIS GODWIN, Bishop of Landaff, in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, bore the Character of a Good Man, a Grave Divine, Skilful Mathematician, Pure Latinist, and an Incomparable Historian. He wrote the Lives of our English Bishops. He was translated, by King *James* the 1st, to the Bishoprick of *Hereford*. You may see more of him among the Astronomers.

DAVID POWEL, was born in *Denbighshire*, in the 16th Century. He studied at *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, was ordained Priest, and commenced Dr. in Divinity: He was the best Antiquary in his Time. He hath published a Piece *De Britannicâ Historiâ recte intelligendâ*, &c. He likewise corrected and published, *Historia Britannica*, written by *Ponticus Virunnius*, in six Books; and revised, and enlarged the History of *Cambria*, or *Wales*; translated into English by *Humphry Lloyd*, Gent.

NO Man, unless he hath lost the Faculty of Reason, can deny the Benefit that flows from Geography; when by this we discover Nations, Countries and Cities, with all their Riches, Laws, Customs, Varieties of Government, Trade and the like. For these and other good Reasons, it has been a Study followed by most People; and tho' *Strabo*, thro' want of Tables and Maps, and thro' Defect of Skill in *Longitude* and *Latitude*, could not fix Places aright; yet *Ptolomy* has reduced Geography to Art and System, and by adding Mathe-

How advantageous
Geography
is, and
what the
Clergy
have done
herein.
A. of R.
upon L.

D. H.

Mathematical Advantages, to the Historical Method in which it had been treated of before, has described the World in a much more intelligible Manner. He has delineated it, under more certain Rules, and by fixing the Bounds of Places from Longitude and Latitude, has both discover'd others Mistakes, and laid down Means to make a greater Improvement of that Art or Science. That wonderfully useful Instrument the Mariner's Compass, found out in the 14th Century, has been very serviceable in the Discovery of Places, by the Help whereof the *Portuguese* did venture to navigate on the Coasts of *Africa*; and by Degrees advancing, we find them at length, towards the End of this Age, got as far as *India*: From whence they brought, by Sea, vast Quantities of the rich Commodities of those Parts, which before time came but sparingly hither; because brought over an immense Tract of Land to *Alexandria*; e're they could receive them. This was followed by a Discovery of a new World, which *Christopher Columbus*, with great Hazard, as well as Skill and Pains, found out; and thereby gave the *Spanish* Monarchy an Opportunity of increasing its Dominions, to an almost infinite Extent, and of enriching *Europe* to an Inexpressible Degree, out of the Inexhaustible Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*. Upon the Discovery of the *West-Indies*, by the *Spaniards*; and a Passage opened by Sea near the same Time, to the *East* by the *Portuguese*: *Alexander* the VIth, to encourage Geographers, by the Power which Popes have of disposing of temporal Kingdoms, did by solemn Bulls dispose of this New World to these two Nations; and having divided it into two Hemispheres, the *Western* Hemisphere he allotted to the

A. of R.
upon L.

the Spaniards ; and the Eastern to the Portuguese. To promote this useful Science, Countries have been called after the Name of their Discoverers, by way of Respect and Honour due to them. *America* derives its Name from *Americus Vespasius*, who being set forth by *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, discover'd the Southern Continent, now called by that Name. Likewise the Streights of *Magellanica* in *America* were discovered, and so named by *Ferdinand Magellan*. Geography must be useful to know the Situation of any Place, the Degrees of Longitude and Latitude between which any Country lies, by which we may know how much we are more or less exposed to any Foreign Nation ; and by knowing the Extent and true Dimensions of any Country, which Geography teaches, as how many Miles from E. to W. from N. to S. it contains, we may give a Guess at its Strength, especially if we consider the Provinces and Towns ; which will inform us of the Number of Inhabitants, the Nature of the Soil and Air, whereby we may judge, whether the Inhabitants be healthful or sickly, strong or weak, what Hardships they can undergo, and of what Spirit and Life they are ; and by knowing the Soil what the Country produces, what Number of Men it is able to maintain, and what Commodities we may expect from thence, and what we may send to them. By this, one Nation relieves the Wants of another, and both are enriched by the Commutation. This Sort of Exchange is so absolutely necessary, that the Inhabitants of some Countries cannot well subsist without it ; so that Necessity puts Men upon making Discoveries. Geography also informs us of the Manners of other Nations, which, if worth our Practice, may be useful and beneficial ; but if not, they'll make

Gordon's Geography. make us the better admire those at home : The same may be said of Foreign Languages, Governments and Laws ; all which Geography comprehends. The following Table, published by Mr. Pat. Gordon , does sufficiently illustrate the several Benefits of Geography, and in what Things they'll instruct us in Respect of other Countries.

Situation. { The Degrees of Long. and Lat. between which any Country lies.

Extent. { Its true Dimension from E. to W. S. to N. in *English* Miles.

Division. { The general Parts, or Classes to which any Country is reducible, and how are to be found.

Subdivision. { Likewise their Provinces and chief Towns.

Name. { How to be found, how called by the Ancients, and how by the Moderns ; with their Etymology.

Air. { Its Nature, as to Heat and Cold. The *Antipodes* of that Part of the Globe.

Soil. { Its proper Climate, and Product, Extent of Day and Night.

Commodities. What the Country produces.

Rarities. Both of Nature and Art.

Archbishopricks.
Bishopricks.
Universities. } Their Number and Names.

Manners. { Their Natural Temper, and most noted Customs.

Language. Its Composition and Propriety.

Government. { Its Nature, or real Composition ; the Publick Courts of Judicature.

Arms. { The true Coat Quartered ; the proper Motto.

Religion. { The chief Tenets thereof ; when and by whom Christianity was planted, if ever.

Geography, whensoever it fully describes any Country, gives us an Account of all these useful Particulars : Whatsoever the Clergy have done in Geography, it must prove their further Usefulness to the Publick, so long as their Works have been Good and Valuable in their Kind.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who seems to have been descended from the *Cartwrights* of *Washbourn* in *Glocestershire*, received his Academical Education in *Magdalen-College* ; but whether he took a Degree there, it appears not. Afterwards he travelled ; was, as it seems, in Holy Orders, and after his Return, published these Books :

The Preacher's Travels : Wherein is set down a true Journal to the Confines of the *East-Indies*, thro' the great Countries of *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Armenia*, *Media*, *Hircania*, and *Parthia*, &c.

A Description of the Port in the *Persian Gulf*, commodious for the *East-India* Merchants of *England*.

JOHN NEWTON, Son of *Humphry Newton* Athen. of *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, and he the second Oxon. Son of *John Newton* in *Aixmouth* in *Devonshire*, was born in *Northamptonshire*, became a Com. in *St. Edmund's-Hall* in *Mich Term*, 1637, aged 15 Years ; took the Deg. of Bach. of Arts in 1641 ; and in the

Athen.
Oxon.

the Year following, was actually created Mr. of that Faculty among several Esquires, Gentlemen and Soldiers, that belonged to the King and Court, then residing in the University. At which Time, his Genius being naturally inclined to Mathematicks and Astronomy, he, by continual Industry, made great Proficiency in them, which he found advantageous to him in the Times of Usurpation. After his Majesty's Return, he was actually created Dr. of Divinity, made one of the King's Chaplains, and Rector of *Rosse* in *Herefordshire*, which he kept to his dying Day: He hath written divers Tracts, but the most proper Work to be mention'd here is his

Introduction to Geography, and Cosmography: Or a View of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, in a brief explanation of the Principles of plain and solid Geometry. *Lond.* 1679. 8vo.

WILLIAM PEMBLE, the Son of a Minister of God's Word, was born at *Egerton* in *Kent*, sent to *Magd.* College in the Beginning of the Year 1610, aged 18; where continuing a severe Student (under the Tuition of *R. Capel*) till after he had compleated the Degree of Bach. by *Determination*, which was in *Lent* 1613, he retired to *Magd.* Hall adjoining, became a noted Reader and Tutor there; took the Degrees of M.A. entered into sacred Orders, was made Divinity-Reader of that House; became a famous Preacher, a well studied Artist, a skilful Linguist, a good Orator, an expert Mathematician, and an Ornament to the Society among whom he lived. All which Accomplishments were knit together in a Body of about 32 Years of Age, which had it lived to the Age of Man, might

might have Proved a prodigy of Learning. *Adrian Heerebrood*, sometimes Professor of Philosophy in the University of *Leyden*, is very profuse in his Commendations of this our Author, and his Works; and good Reason he hath for so doing; for in his Book entituled *Maletemata Philosophica* (wherein he takes upon him to controvert the commonly entertained, and old *Aristotelian* Opinion, asserting the Substantiality of the Vegetative and Sensitive Soul to be different and distinct from that of Matter) he hath taken a great Quantity from them, especially in his 4 Disputations *De Formis*, which are mostly compos'd from our Author *Pemle's* Book *De Formarum Origine*. Among several Things, he hath published

An Introduction to Geography. *Oxon.* 1685, &c. Besides many other Tracts.

WILLIAM BARLOW Bishop of *Chichester*, wrote a Book of Cosmography. He died in 1625.

JOHN GREGORY, whose Character is to be found amongst the *Hebritians*, wrote a Book call'd the *Description and Use of the Terrestrial Globe*. He died *A. D.* 1646.

DAVID POWEL, mention'd already among the Historians, hath written, *Annotaciones in Itinerarium Cambriae, scriptum per Silv. Giraldum Cambriensem*. *Lond.* 1585. 8vo. *Annot. in Cambria Descriptionem scriptum per Giraldum*.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Dr. of Divinity and Head of *Catherine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, has published a great many Works, which shew him a Master of Rabbinical Learning. He wrote Commentaries on *St. Matthew*, printed at *Cambridge* in 1658, called *Hora Hebraica & Thalmudica*;

Coll. Diſt.
Vol. I.

dicæ ; to which he has prefixed a Treatiſe of the Topography of the Holy Land , moſt of drawn out of the *Thalmud*. He lived in 1658.

PETER HEYLIN, D. of D. was born at *Barnſford* in *Oxfordſhire*, in 1600, and bred at *Hart Hall* in *Oxford* ; he was a Man of eminent Birth Parts and Learning. Beſides his Divinity, his Genius led him particularly to Hiſtory and Geography ; upon which Subject he writ a large Book by the Name of *Cosmography* ; beſides many other Things relating to Divinity.

Archbiſhop ABBOT publiſh'd a brief Deſcription of the World ; the firſt Edition was printed in the Year 1620, and the ſecond 1636.

Eng Libr.
By the Bp.
of Carlisle.

Dr. GALE (I ſuppoſe the late Dean of *York*) has preſented to the World his learned Notes upon that Part of *Ptolomy's Geography* which contains the *Britiſh Iſlands*.

Ibid.

WILLIAM HARRISON (Chaplain to Sir *William Brook*, Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports) with great Pains and good Judgment, collected a *Description of the Iſland of Britain, with a Brief Rehearſal of the Nature and Qualities of the People of England, and ſuch Commodities as are to be found in the ſame*. This *Hariſon* lived in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign.

Of the
Uſefulneſs
of Arith-
metick, &
what the
Clergy
have done
herein.

Arithmetick is a Study, that lies out of the common Road of the Clergy, it being a Science of more Uſe to Merchants and Tradeſmen ; yet ſo generous have ſome of the Miniſtry been to make themſelves more uſeful to the World as to lanch out of their proper Sphere, and give a helping Hand to the Improvement and Promotion of this advantagious Science.

Mr. Wingate, in his Epistle Dedicatory to the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, says, That *Arithmetick*, compared with other Mathematical Sciences, is as the Primum mobile, in Respect of the other inferior Orbs: For as the Poets used in Times past to say of Venus, *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*; so may I also confidently aver of them, without *Arithmetick* they are poor, and without Motion. To this beneficial Art, the following Clergy have discover'd their good Intentions by their Works made publick to the World.

Wingate's *Arithmetick*.

NATHANIEL SIMPSON was born at Skipton in the County and Diocess of York, admitted Scholar of Trinity-College the 28th of May 1616, aged 17 Years; took the Degrees in Arts, became Fellow of the same House 1630, and the Year after Bach. of Divinity. He hath written

Athen. Oxon.

Arithmeticae compendium; printed 1622, 8vo. It was compos'd purposely for the Use of the Juniors of the said College; but is since so scarce, that one is hardly to be had.

ALEXANDER GILL, Son of A. Gill, was born in London, became a Commoner of Trinity-Coll. Oxon, in the Beginning of the Year 1612; and, in that of his Age 15, exhibited to in his Studies by the Society of Mercers in London; took the Degrees in Arts, became an Usher under his Father in St. Paul's-School, and under Thomas Farnaby the famous School-Master in Goldsmith's-Rents; under both which, he spent more than ten Years. At length, after many Changes, Rambles, and some Imprisonments, he succeeded his Father in the Office of chief Master of St. Paul's-School, Lond. Ann. 1635. And in the latter End of the next Year, took

N

the

Athen.
Oxon.

the Degree of Dr. of Divinity, being then accounted one of the best *Latin Poets* in the Nation. In 1640, he was removed from the said School with an Allowance of 25 *l. per Ann.* allotted to him in Requital of it; whereupon he taught privately certain Youths in *Aldersgate-Street* in *London*, to the Time of his Death. He hath published

Arithmeticonum 'Αναμνήσις; printed at the End of *Simson's Book*, call'd *Arithmetica compendium*, 1622, 8vo.

THOMAS BRANKER, Son, as 'tis reported, of *Tho. Branker*, sometime Bach. of Arts of *Exeter-College*, was born in *Devonshire*, admitted Butler of the said College the 8th of *November* 1652, aged 17 Years or thereabouts; elected Probationer Fellow the 30th of *June* 1655, being then Bach. of Arts; afterwards taking the Degree of Master, he became a Preacher; but refusing to conform to the Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, left his Fellowship in 1662, retired into *Cheshire*, where conforming and taking upon him Orders from a Bishop, became Minister of *Whitegate*; at which Time being well known to *William Lord Brereton*, for his Sufficiencies in *Mathematicks* and *Chimistry*, he gave him the Rectory of *Tilston*; but he keeping that not long, was afterwards made Master of the well-endowed School at *Macclesfield* in the said County, where he finished his Course. He hath written, besides what I mention'd among the Astronomers,

A Table of odd Numbers less than one hundred Thousand, shewing those that are in-composit, and resolving the rest into their Factors or Coefficients, &c.—This is added by *Branker* to a Translation which he made from
High

High Dutch into English of *An Introduction to Algebra*. Lond. 1668, 4to. written by Rhonnius. Athen. Oxon.

JOHN NEWTON, mention'd among the Geographers, hath written

The Scale of Interest: Or the Use of Decimal Fractions, &c. part 2. Lond. 1668, 8vo.

The Art of Natural Arithmetick, in whole Numbers and Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal, &c. Lond. 1672, 8vo. besides many other Mathematical Books.

Heraldry is a Study much more out of the Clergy's way than Arithmetick ; and yet we can't say, That there has not been one Minister eminent for this Science.

JOHN BARCHAM, Second Son of Laurence Barcham of St. Leonard's in Devonshire, was born in the Parish of St. Mary the Moore within the said City, entred a Sojourner of Exeter-College in Mich. Term 1587, aged 15 Years, admitted Scholar of Corp. Christ. Coll. the 24th of Aug. in the Year following; Probationer Fellow the 21st of June 1596, being then M. of A. and in Orders. Afterwards, being Bach. of Divinity, he was made Chaplain to Dr. Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury (as afterwards he was to his Successor) Rector and Dean of Bocking in Essex, and Dr. of his Faculty. He was a Person very skilful in divers Tongues, a curious Critick, a noted Antiquary, especially in the Knowledge of Coins, an exact Historian, Herald, and, as is said, an able Theologift. He was also a strict Man in his Life and Conversation, Charitable, Modest, and reserved in his Behaviour and Discourse ; but above all, he was remarkable for those good Qualities which became a Man of his Profession. He wrote

The Display of Heraldry ; Lond. 1610, Fol.
much used by Novices ; and the best in that
Kind for Method that ever before was publi-
shed.

C H A P. XI.

*Of the Necessity of Religious Places for Divine
Worship , and what Churches have been
Founded and Repaired by the Clergy of Eng-
land, and what they have left for the Support
of these Places, and those that serve therein.*

*Dr. Cave's
Primitive
Christians.*

PLace is an unseparable Circumstance of Religious Worship: For every body by the natural necessity of its Being requires some determinate Place, either for Rest or Motion: Now the Worship of God being in a great manner an external Action, especially when performed by the joint concurrence of several People, does not only require a Place, but a Place *conveniently capacious* of all that join together in the same publick Actions of Religion. This Reason put all Nations, even by the Light of Nature, upon erecting *publick Places* for the Honour of their Gods, and their own Conveniency in meeting together to pay their Religious Services and Devotions. Hence it was that the Piety of the Primitive Christians was so great in founding Places for the Solemnities of Religion. They had distinct and separate Places for their publick Assemblies, even in the Apostles Time, as may be proved out of the New Testament, as also in the succeeding Ages, from the Testimonies of the Fathers and Heathen Wri-

Writers. Churches increased as Christianity, and when demolished in Times of Persecution, were restored and repaired again. These following Prelates have shewn their mighty Zeal for the Service of God in founding and repairing Churches, in leaving Money for their Support and the Clergy that serve therein.

GUALTER LANGTON, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, erected Houses for the Vicars of *Lichfield*, and order'd Twenty Shillings per *Annum* to be paid out of the Church of *Tibber-Hill*, as an Augmentation of their Salary. He pull'd down the Castle of *Eccleshale*, and the Manor House of *Haywoode*, and rebuilt the same. He founded the Chapel of *St. Mary*, where he lies now buried, and left a sufficient Sum of Money to finish it. He obtained several Liberties from *Edward* the Third for the Church of *Litchfield*, built an Altar, and left several considerable Pieces of Plate, and other Gifts to it. He died *Nov. 9. 1321.*

Whar-
ton's An-
glia Sa-
cra.

THOMAS LYLDE, Bishop of *Ely*, gave many Pieces of Plate, and several Vestments to that Church. He died *June* the 23. 1361.

TURNBETH, Bishop of *Winchester*, left the Mannor of *Stushleyn* towards the Building of that Church. He lived in, or near the Days of King *Etbred*.

ALWYN, Bishop of *Winchester*, bestow'd nine Mannors upon that Church, viz. *Storcham*, *Eastmeone*, *Westmeone*, *Hentone*, *Witneye*, *Telynge*, *Mylbroke*, *Polhamptone*, and *Hodyngtone*. These were left for the use of the Monks that officiated there. He died in 1047, or 48. He also at his Death left to the Church 1050 *Lib.*

WILLIAM GYFFARD, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded *St. Mary-Overy's Church, Southwark*, He died *A. D. 1128*.

Whar-
ton's An-
glia Sa-
cra.

RALPH ERGHUM, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, gave the perpetual Advowson of *Pokul-Church* to the Dean and Chapter of *Wells*; he left 50 *Marks*, and one little Mesuage for the uniting of the said Church to the Chapter-House, and the defraying of other necessary Charges. He order'd fourteen Houses to be built for so many Chaplains, who should daily say Mass, and left Plate and Vestments to the abovesaid Church. He died, *April the 10th, 1401*.

Bishop **HERBERT** founded *Trinity-Church* at *Norwich*, one over against the Cathedral-Church on the other side of the River, call'd *St. Leonard's*; another at *Elham*, a fourth at *Lynn*, and a fifth at *Yarmouth*. He died *July the 22, A. D. 1119*. *Baker's Chron.*

JOHN (*vulgo dic. John of Oxford*) Bishop of *Norwich*, finish'd the Church founded by Bp. *Herbert*, built an Hospital for the Sick, and gave Assistance to the Monks. He rebuilt *Trinity-Church* of *Gypwick*, and several Houses that were burnt down with Fire. He died *A. D. 1200*.

WALTER DE SUTHFIELD built the new Chapel of *St. Mary* in the Cathedral of *Norwich*. He died *May the 18th 1257*, according to *Matthew Paris*.

HEDDA, Bishop of *Lichfield*, built that Church, *A. D. 700*.

ROGER de CLINTON, *A. D. 1128*, erected *Litchfield Church*, and increased the Number of Prebends, annexing these Churches to them. *Hardewic, Huntoun, Drinnerstoun, Offechirche, Waspretoun,*

pretoun, Sutbam, Olestoun and Trinity Church in Coventry. He died at *Antioch*, in his Journey to *Jerusalem*, A. D. 1148.

Several Churches were either built or finish'd by *ROGER de MEYLAND*, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, who gave Prebends to *Lichfield*. Videlicet, *Boulton, Flixtoun, Sandiaker* and *Parva Pypa*. He died, as I take it, in the Year 1295.

ROBERT STRETTON, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, left 200 Marks for the use of the Poor Vicars. *Skirlaw* and *Halsie* gave Legacies to them. His Consecration was in 1360.

Whar-
ton's An-
glia Sa-
cra.

Bishop *BLYTHER*, left Plate and several Things to *Lichfield Church*; he contributed very handsomely towards the building of Houses for the Choristers, (to which Number he added Four more) as well as towards the repairing of the Church. According to the Register at *York Cathedral*, he built a Chapel at *Norton* in *Darbyshire*. He died A. D. 1535.

ERWTN, (who, I believe, was the same with *Egwyn*) Third Bishop of *Worcester*, built an Abbey; *Denebert* and *Werfert* gave each of them a Mannor to the Church of *Worcester*.

ROBERT Third Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, besides other good Acts, founded two Prebends, and finished the Church of *Bath* begun by *John Turo*. He died, as some say, 1165. but the Time is not exactly known.

SAVARICUS, Fifth Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, erected the Churches of *Ilmeſtre* and *Long Sul-ton*, and laid them to the Prebends of *Wells*. He died 1205. He enrich'd both his Church and Bishoprick by large Donations.

JOCELINUS pull'd down the Church of *Wells*, and rebuilt it, leaving Land for the Use of the Church and the Clergy belonging to it, to wit, the Mannor of *Winescombe* with the Church.

He founded Two New Prebends, and appointed a Vicar to each Prebend of the Church, except Three, for which he would also have made a Provision, had not Death prevented him. He died the 19th of Nov. 1242, according to the Register Book of *Wells*. He built Two Chapels, one at *Nokey*, the other at *Wells*; according to *Fuller*.

RADULPHUS de SALOPIA erected Houses for the Vicar and Choristers, and gave them 10 *l. per Annum*. He left Vestments to the Church, and made great Additions to the Palace of *Wells*. He built a New Chapel at *Winscombe*, and died 1363.

THOMAS BECKINGTON, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, built an Altar in the Chapel of the *Virgin Mary* and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, belonging to the Church of *Wells*, upon which he has bestowed so many Gifts, as 'tis no easy matter to reckon them up. He gave Marks 6000. His Consecration was in 1443.

Baker's
Chron.

OSMUND, Bishop of *Salisbury*, built the New Church of *New-Castle* upon *Tyne*, in the Reign of *William* the 1st he continued the building of the Church at *Salisbury*, begun by his Predecessor, and finished it.

Ibid.

OSWALD, Bishop of *Salisbury*, founded the Cathedral-Church of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of *William* the II.

Ibid.

REMIGIUS, Bishop of *Dorchester*, to the end that his Bishoprick might be removed to *Lincoln*, began to build the Cathedral-Church of that Place, in the Reign of *William* the II.

Ibid.

LANFRANK, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, repaired *Christ-church*, and caused Twenty Five Mannors to be restored to that See, which had been unjustly withholden. He repaired also the Abby of *St. Alban*, and the Church of *Rocheſter*, where

where for Four Secular Priests he placed to the Number of 60 Monks. He died 1088. Baker's Chron.

HUBERT WALTER, who at one Time was Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Pope's Legate, Lord-Chancellor, Lord Chief-Justice, and the Immediate Governor under *Rich. I.* both in *England* and *Wales*, founded a Monastery at *West-Durham*, in *Norfolk*, another at *Wolverhampton*, and finished a Collegiate Church at *Lambeth*. He died in the Year 1205.

RALPH BALDOCK, Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of *Edward II.* gave Two Thousand Marks to the building of the New Work of the Chapel on the South-side of *St. Paul's Church*, and left much more by his Testament. Archbishop *Laud*, who lived in after Ages, was mighty industrious towards the repairing of that Church. Ibid.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Archbishop of *York*, Ibid. built a Chapel at *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*.

AUGUSTINE, the First Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having received a Bull from Pope *Gregory*, built a Church there, and dedicated the same to the Honour of our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. He did also here institute the Metropolitan Seat of himself and Successors. He was sent from *Rome* to restore Christianity, which had been extinct for some Years, *A.D. 597*.

He built another Church, or rather changed an Idol Temple into a Church, and dedicated the same in the Name of *S. Peter Pancrace*, the Martyr.

A.D. 1079. Bishop **WALKELIN** began to new-build the Church of *Winchester* from the Foundation, which was first erected by *Kinwalcus*, Son and Successor of *Kinegilfus*, Son of *Cleoric*, King of the *West-Saxons*. Towards this Work, the King, whom I take to be *William the Conqueror*, gave so much Wood as could be

be cut down and carried away from his adjoining Wood called *Hane-Pinges*, in three Days and Nights: Upon which such an innumerable Company of Carpenters assembled, that in the Time limited, they conveyed away the whole Wood.

A. D. 627, the Blessed *AUGUSTINE* built a Church at *Ely*, in a Place called *Cradindeen*, a Mile distant from the present City; it was consecrated to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin, and stored with Ministers for God's Service; but these were all expelled by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, and the Place turned into a Desert.

In the Year 970, *ETHELWALDUS* Bishop of *Winchester*, bought this Isle of King *Edgar*, rebuilt the Church, and placed Monks in it, under the Rule of an Abbot; and in this State it remained till the Year 1108, at which time Pope *Paschal*, at the Request of the King, changed the Abby into a Bishoprick. *Ethelwald* also repaired *Peterborough*-Cathedral.

Whart.
Angl. Sac.

OLIVER KING Bishop of *Bath*, built the present Church of *Bath*. He died in 1503.

RADULPHUS LIMESER, erected a Church at *Hertford*.

ROGER Bishop of *Chester*, (whose Seat was since translated to *Lichfield*) gave the Church of *St. Mary* at *Faurwelle*, to Nuns and other Religious Persons: This he did at the Requests of three Hermits inhabiting at *Faurwelle*, and endowed the same with Lands, to hold as freely as he himself did from God and the King; all which King *Henry* the II^d, confirmed to the said Nuns, and also gave them of his own Charity, divers other Lands and Liberties.

King *HENRY* the IVth, in the seventh Year of his Reign, for 100 Marks granted his License to *Henry Packenham* Senior, and *Simon*, Parson of

of the Church of *Sculstone*, to found a Chantry in the Parish Church of *Attilburgh*, in Honour of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, to consist of five Chaplains, one of which was to be *Custos*, or Master : And to endow the same, among other things, with the Church of Great *Elingham*, which was to be appropriated to the said Coll-provided, that a Vicar of the said Church be sufficiently endowed, and a competent Sum of Money be appointed by the Ordinary of the Place, to be distributed to the Poor of the said Parish, according to the Statute 15. R. 2. C. 6.

WILLIAM CORBEL, repaired St. *Peter's* at *Canterbury*, which was burnt down and consumed by Fire : He was the 36th Archbishop of this Province.

The Archbishop's Palace at *Canterbury*, is said to have been built by *Stephen Langton*, the 43d Archbishop of that Province : Moreover it is deliver'd, that he bestowed much Cost in making a fair Horologe in the *South-Cross-Isle* of the Church, near which he lies buried.

JOHN STRATFORD, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A. D. 1333. When this Prelate died, he gave unto the Church of *Canterbury*, a very sumptuous Mitre and certain Books. He assign'd also unto the same a Pension of five Pounds out of the Parsonages of *Boughten* and *Preston*, appropriated unto the Abby of *Feversham* ; and some deliver, that he founded a College at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, where he was born. He was a very gentle and merciful Man, rather too Remiss than any ways Rigorous unto Offenders. His Manner was thrice every Day to give Alms to thirteen poor People : In the Morning he distributed a Penny to every one ; at nine a Clock,

Clock, he gave Bread, Meat and Pottage ; and at Noon again, to every one a Loaf and a Penny.

RALPH STRATFORD, Bishop of London, built the Chapel of St. Thomas at Stratford upon Avon ; he was consecrated in the Year 1348.

SIMON ISLEP, Archbishop of Canterbury about the Year 1349, at his Death bequeathed to his aforesaid Church, a thousand Sheep, his Vestments which were Cloth of Gold, a very sumptuous Cope, and much Plate ; viz. fifty Dozen of Silver Dishes, six Salts, and four good Basons with his Coat of Arms finely cut upon, and wrought into them. He built a College at Canterbury, which since belonged to Christ Church in Oxford ; he endowed it with large Possessions, appropriating unto the same the Parsonages of Pagham and Magfield ; he granted also unto the Convent of Canterbury, the Churches of Monkton and Estrey. He lies buried in the Middle of his Church at Canterbury under a fair Tomb of Marble inlaid with Brass whereon is engraved this Epitaph.

Godw.
Catal of
the Engl.
Bps.

*O Spes Sanctorum decus & pie Christe tuorum,
Catibus ipsorum Prece jungas hunc precor Horum,
Simon Islep oriens, Vir binâ Lege probatus,
Ut nascens, moriens sic nunc jacet arcte locatus,
Arcem qui tenuit hic quondam Pontificatus,
Clero quique fuit Regno toti quoque gratus.
Princeps pastorum fac Simon Apostolorum
Simon ut iste Chorum per eos pertingat eorum.
Mill. trecenteno Sexageno modo seno,
Ejus Septeno pastoratus quoque Deno,
Hic Kal. Maij Seno rupto Carnis Nece Freno
Flos cadit è Fæno Cælo peto qui sit amano.*

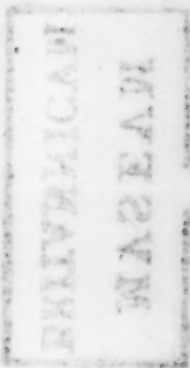
SIMON

SIMON SUDBURY, who fell a Sacrifice to the Rebellious and Blood-thirsting Humours of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, being murder'd by them on *Tower-Hill*, upon *Friday, June the 14th, 1381*, was Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but while he filled the Episcopal-Chair of *London*, he built the Upper-end of *St. Gregory's Church* at *Sudbury*; and in the Place where his Father's House stood, founded a fair College which he furnished with Secular Clerks and other Ministers. At the Time of the Suppression thereof, it was valued at 122 l. 18 s. per Ann. After his Translation to *Canterbury*, he built the *West Gate* of the City, and all the Wall from that Gate to *Norwiche*, commonly distinguish'd by the Name of the *Long Wall*. A great Work no less necessary and profitable to the City, than costly and chargeable to the Builder.

God. Cas.
of Eng.
Bps.

WILLIAM COURTNER, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, repaired the Church of *Mempham*, which was quite fallen down, and erected several Almshouses near it for the Use of poor People. Towards the Reparation of the Body of his Church and Cloysters, he gave 1000 Marks; he gave likewise unto the same Church, a certain Image of Silver weighing one hundred and threescore Pounds, two Vestments, and thirteen Copes of great Value; besides a Number of Books. He died *July the 31st, 1396*.

THOMAS ARUNDEL, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a fair Steeple to that Church, called to this Day by the Name of *Arundel-Steeple*, and bestowed a good musical Ring of five Bells upon the same; the first of them he dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*; the second to the Blessed *Virgin*; the third to the Angel *Gabriel*; the fourth to *St. Blase*, and the fifth to *St. John the Evangelist*.



God. Cat. Evangelist. He died in the Year of our Lord
of Eng. 1413, about the End of *January*.
Bps.

HENRY CHICHELEY, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave unto his Church many rich Ornaments and Jewels of great Price, and built a great Part of the Tower, called *Oxford-Tower* in the said Church. He died on *April* the 12th *An. Dom.* 1443.

JOHN MOORTON, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a most sumptuous Chapel in the Under-croft or Vault, which is under the Choir of that Cathedral-Church, and gave to that of *Canterbury* his Mitre and Cross. He obliged his Executors by Oath to maintain Twenty poor Scholars at *Oxford*, and Ten at *Cambridge*; for the Space of 20 Years after his Decease. He bestowed great Sums upon repairing and augmenting his Houses at *Knoll*, *Maidstone*, *Alington-Park*, *Charing*, *Ford*, *Lambeth*, and *Canterbury*. He died *A. D.* 1500.

HENRY DEAN, Chancellor of *Ireland*, having proved himself very Loyal to *Henry the VIII* by the Care he took to expel *Perkin Warbeck* out of *Ireland*, a pretended Heir to the *English* Crown, was, by the King's Interest, elected Bishop of *Bangor*, which (by Reason the Bishops had laid from it a long Time, holding ever some Abbotship or other Spiritual Living in *Commendam*, whereupon they lived) was miserably laid in Wast, and spoiled. But this Man coming, took great Pains in recovering diverse Parcels of Lands, that by the Encroachment of others, for want of looking to, were lost out of his See. Amongst other Things a certain Island between *Holy-Head* and *Anglesey*, called *Ynny*, i. *Moylr Honnicet*, or the Island of *Seals* was unjustly detained from him by the Possessor thereof.

MUSEVM

BRITANNICVM

thereof. He evicted the same first in Law, and
 was afterwards forced to bring a great Pow-
 er of armed Men there to expel the Inhabi-
 tants from the Island. His Church and Palace
 had been burnt and demolished ever since the
 Time of *Henry the IVth*, by *Owen Glendowr*, that
 famous Rebel: He bestowed much Money in re-
 pairing them, but ere he was able to bring
 them to any Perfection, he was called away
 thence to *Salisbury*. Being yet desirous the
 Work should go forward, he left unto his Suc-
 cessor a Mitre and Crosier of good Value, upon
 Condition he should finish those Buildings. He
 was afterwards preferred unto the See of *Canter-*
bury; and at his Death bequeathed to the Church
 a Silver Image which weighed 51 Ounces. He
 built the greatest Part of *Olford-House*, and made
 the Iron Work upon the Coping of *Rochester-*
bridge. He paid the Debt due to Nature in the
 Year 1502.

God. Cat.
 of Eng.
 Bps.

WILLIAM WARHAM, Archbishop of *Can-*
terbury, first Master of the Rolls, and afterwards
 Chancellor of *England*; built a small Chapel for
 the Place of his Burial upon the *North-side* of the
 Martyrdom, in the Cathedral-Church of the
 foresaid City: He died *Anno Dom. 1532*.

REGINAL POOL, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
 procured the Gift and Patronage of 19 Benefi-
 ces from the Queen unto his See, which he no
 ways else benefic'd, except by the Building of
 a certain Gallery toward the *East* at *Lambeth*,
 and some few Rooms adjoining. His Death was
 in 1558.

ETHELBERT King of *Kent*, built the Cathe-
 dral-Church of *St. Paul*, that being often en-
 larged by *Ergenwald* and others, was burnt after
 500 Years standing, and laid even to the Ground;
 but

Godw.
Cat. of the
Engl. Bps.

but *Mauritius*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors rebuilt it after a sumptuous and stately Manner. He died in 1107.

ERGENWALD, Son of King *Offa*, and Bishop of *London*, converted unto the Faith of Christ *Seba*, King of the *East-Saxons*; and expended much Money upon Building in his Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, augmented the Revenue of the same, and obtained for it several notable and important Privileges. Having filled the Chair for 11 Years; he died about 685.

RICHARD BEAUVEYS, Bishop of *London*, purchased several whole Streets, and divers Houses standing near his Cathedral; all which he demolished, and leaving the Ground unbuild for a Cœmtery, or Church-Yard, enclosed the same with a Wall, which since has been so covered with Houses, as now cannot be seen. This good Prelate sitting (as his Predecessor *Mauritius* did) twenty Years, and employing his whole Revenue upon this costly Fabrick almost all his Time, was not able to finish it, he dying in 1127.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, Bishop of *Winchester*, besides his two famous Foundations, *New-College* in *Oxford*, and his other College near *Wolvesey*, the Bishops Palace of *Winchester*, built the whole Body of his Church of *Winchester* from the Choir Westward, except a small Part began by Bishop *Edington*. He procured many Privileges and Liberties unto his See: He bestowed 20000 Marks upon the Reparation of his House: He paid the Debts of Men imprison'd for that Cause to the Sum of 2000 l. He mended all the High Ways, between *London* and *Winchester*: He purchased to his See as much Land, as came to the Value of 200 Marks. He bestowed 2000 upon

upon the Church of *Windsor*: He ordain'd a Godw.
 Chantry of five Priests at *Southwark*: He kept Cat. of
 continually in his House 24 poor Alms-Men: Engl. Bys.
 He built a Chapel at *Titchfield* for the Burial of
 his Parents. See more of his Charity to Schools
 and Colleges in their proper Chapters.
 He lies interr'd in a fair Tomb at his
 Church of *Winchester*, whereon is the following
 Epitaph engraven, which I have set down more
 to illustrate the Honour of the Subject, than
 Praise of the Composer. He died in the Year
 1404.

*Wilhelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic nece victus
 Istius Ecclesiæ Præsul, reparavit eamque,
 Largus erat dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
 Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
 Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum;
 Oxoniæ primum stat, Wintoniæq; secundum.
 Fugiter oretis tumulum quicumq; videtis,
 Pro tantis meritis quod sit sibi vita perennis.*

THOMAS LANGTON, Bishop of *Winchester*,
 built a very fair Chapel on the South side of the
 Lady-Chapel in that Cathedral Church. He
 ended his Days in the Year 1500.

RICHARD FOX, Bishop of *Winchester*, co-
 ver'd the Choir of that Church, the Presbytery,
 and the Isle adjoining, making a handsome
 Vault, and new glazed all the Windows on that
 Part of the Church. It is reported, He built
 the Partition between the Presbytery and the
 said Isle, causing the Bones of such Princes and
 Prelates, as had been buried here, and there,
 disperse'd about the Church, to be removed and
 placed in decent Monuments, upon the Top of
 O that

Godw. that Partition: See more of him in the Chapter
 Cat. of of Colleges. He died A. D. 1528.
 Engl. Bps.

Wharton
 calls him
 Rydel.

GALFRID RYDAL, Bishop of *Ely*, was a lofty and towring Man, commonly call'd the proud Bishop of *Ely*; he bestowed great Cost upon Building the new Work of his Cathedral Church toward the *West*, and upon the Steeple, which he raised almost to the Battlements. He died intestate at *Winchester* the 21st of Aug. 1189, which was a little before the Coronation of *Richard* the 1st; leaving in his Chests large Sums of ready Money; viz. 3060 Marks of Silver, and 205 of Gold; all which the King was content to take to himself, which gave him no small Assistance to the Charge of his Coronation.

WILLIAM DE LUDA, Bishop of *Ely*, gave the Mannor of *Oldburn*, with the Appurtenances, to his See, upon Condition, that his next Successor should bestow 1000 Marks to provide Maintenance for three Chaplains to serve in the Chapel there. He died A. D. 1297.

SIMON MOUNTACUTE, Bishop of *Ely*, began the Building of that beautiful Chapel on the North side of the Church, and bestow'd an vast Sum of Money upon the same, but could not finish it, being prevented by Death, in the Year 1344.

WILLIAM GREY Bp of *Ely*, expended large Sums of Money upon building a Steeple at the West-End of his Church; and at his Death left several fine Ornaments, which hapned A. D. 1478.

JOHN ALCOCK, Bp. of *Ely*, a Man of admirable Temperance, for his Life and Behaviour unspotted; and from a Child, so earnestly given to the Study, not only of Learning, but of all Virtue and Godliness, that in those Days never any

Man

Man bore a greater Reputation for Holiness. Godw.
 He lived all his Life-time soberly and chafly, Cat. of
 opposing and subduing all carnal Temptations Eng. Bps.
 by Fasting, Study and Prayer; abhorring as
 Poyson all Food any ways provocative to Wan-
 tonness. He hath built a Chapel upon the South
 Side of the Parish-Church of *Kingston upon Hull*,
 where his Parents lie buried, and ordained a
 Chantry there. He began from the Foundati-
 on, and finished that stately Hall in the Palace
 of *Ely*. He was taken out of this World on the
 first Day of *October 1500*.

EADNOTH Bishop of *Lincoln*, built the
 Church of our Lady in *Stowe*, and died in the
 Year 1050.

ROBERT BLOET, Bishop of *Lincoln*, bestow-
 ed large Sums of Money upon furnishing his
 Church with several necessary Ornaments; and
 to the 21 Prebends founded by his Predecessors,
 he added 21 more, and very largely endowed,
 (or as some deliver, founded) the Abbey of
Eynsham beside *Oxford*. He died *Jan. 10. 1132*.
 This Church was built by *Remigius Fescamp*, the
 first Bishop of this Place.

ALEXANDER, 3d Bishop of *Lincoln*, repair-
 ed that Church, which was burnt down, in the
 Year 1124, and added thereto a special Orna-
 ment, a fine Vault of Stone, which before it
 had not, and therefore was the more subject to
 Fire. He also increased the Number of Pre-
 bends, and purchased to his Church certain
 Mannors and other Lands. He had been Chief-
 Justice of *England*, and was thrice Ambassador to
Rome; where his Conduct was so prudent, that
 he gave Satisfaction both to King and Pope.
 The following Epitaph, engraven on his Tomb,
 illustrates his Character. He died in 1147.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

*Splendor Alexandri non tam renitescit honore,
Quam per eum renitescit honor, flos namq; virorum,
Dando tenere putans, thesauros cogit Honoris,
Et gratis dare festinans, ne danda rogentur.
Quod nondum dederit, nondum se credit habere.
O Decus, ô Morum directio, quo veniente,
Certa fides, hilaris clementia, cauta potestas.
Lene jugum, doctrina placens, correctio dulcis,
Libertasque decens venere, pudorque facetus.
Lincolniæ gens magna prius, nunc maxima semper;
Talis & ille diu sit nobis tutor honoris.*

Saint HUGH, 7th Bishop of Lincoln, new built that Church from the Foundation ; a great and memorable Work, and not possibly to be performed by him without great Help. Moreover he gave unto the King 1000 Marks, to acquit him and his Successors from the yearly Payment of a Mantle of Sables, with which by ancient Custom they used every New-Year's-tide to present him. He fell sick at London of a Quartan Ague, and there died, Nov. the 17th, 1200. His Body was presently conveyed to Lincoln, and happened to be brought thither at the Time, when King John of England, and William, King of Scotland, were met there, with a great Number of the Nobility of both Realms. The two Kings, for the great Reverence they did bare unto his Holiness, would set their Shoulders unto the Bier, and help to carry his Corps from the Gates of the City to the Church-Door ; whereby we may discover the great Honour paid to good Prelates in those Days.

HUGH de WELLS, Ninth Bishop of Lincoln, erected a Chantry in that Cathedral Church, and at his Death, willed 5000 Marks for charitable Uses. He likewise built an Hospital at Wells.

Wells. His Death happen'd *Anno Dom.* 1234. *Godw.*
ALSTANE, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was a famous *Cat. of*
 Warrior. He subdued unto King *Egbrecht* the *Eng. Bps.*
 Kingdoms of *Kent*, and the *East-Saxons*. He
 fought many Battels with the *Danes*, and always
 had the Victory, especially at a Place in *Somer-*
setshire, then called *Pedredsmouth*, and since *Comage*,
 where he killed a great Number of them in the
 Year 845. He was a Man very wise, valiant
 and careful for the Good of his Country, and
 very liberal. He augmented the Revenues of
 his Bishoprick in a very large and wonderful
 Manner. He yielded to the Stroke of Death in
 867.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, the 29th Bishop
 of *Salisbury*, built a beautiful and sumptuous
 Chapel on the South-side of the *Lady-Chapel*,
 belonging to the Cathedral, and lies buried in
 the same under a very fair Tomb of Marble.
 He lived in the Reign of *Henry* the VIth.

GISO, the 15th Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*,
 augmented the Number of his Canons; and for
 their better Entertainment built them, a Clois-
 ter, a Hall, and Lodging-Place; in the Reign
 of *William* the Conqueror.

ROBERT, the 18th Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*,
 re-edify'd the Church of *Bath*, before built
 by *John de Villula*, but afterwards consumed by
 Fire, in 1137.

ROBERT STILLINGTON, the 39th Bishop
 of *Bath* and *Wells*, built a Chapel at one of those
 Places. And ended his Life in the Year 1487.

LEOPHRICUS, in the Time of *Edward* the
 Confessor, endowed the Church of *Exeter* with
 the Lands of his former Church at *Crediton*, the
 first Seat of the *Exeter-Bishops*, demolished the
 two Monasteries near adjoining, and joined
 them to his own Church.

Godw.
Cat. of
Engl. Bps.

WILLIAM WARWEST, 3d Bishop of *Exeter*,
Ann. 1112, began to enlarge his Cathedral-
Church, and laid the Foundation of that Choir.

Anno 1235, After him **WILLIAM BREWER**,
Bishop, appointed a Dean, by Name *Serlo*, and
a Chapter of 24 Prebendaries. He appropriated
to the Deanery *Brampton* and *Coliton-Rawleigh*:
For the Prebendaries he purchased Lands, allot-
ting to every one, an equal Portion of 4 l. per
Ann.

Anno 1284, **PETER QUINVIL**, Bishop of
the same Place, finding the Chancel of this
Church ready built and finished to his Hands,
erected the lower Part, or Body of his Church
from the Choir *Westward*: He also appointed a
Sub-Dean and Chanter in the Church, to the
one he appropriated *Painton* and *Cudleigh*, and
to the other *Egloshal* in *Cornwal*. He likewise
appropriated the Parsonage of *St. Newlin* in
Cornwal, and of *Stoke-Gabriel* in *Devonshire* to
the Chancellor of the Church for reading a
Divinity-Lecture.

A. D. 1340, **JOHN GRANDISSON**, one of
Quinvil's Successors, extended the Length of that
Church from the Font *Westward*, and vaulted
the Roof of the whole Church, ending and
fully finishing the same. He built and endowed
the rich College of *St. Mary-Ottery*. Fuller's Wor-
thies.

BRENTINGHAM, Bishop of *Exeter*, was kind
to the Vicars of his own Church; supplied in
Buildings and otherwise what his Predecessor
had left undone. Death seized him in the Year
1394.

HUGH OLDHAM, the 29th Bishop of *Exeter*,
was very liberal to the Vicars-Choral of his
Church; he gave them certain Revenues, and ap-

appropriated to them the Rectory of *Cornwood*. Godw.
He died in 1519. Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, 13th Bishop of *Norwich*, re-edified the Cathedral Church which had been destroy'd and prophan'd in the Time of his Predecessor *Roger de Sberwing*. He died the last Day of *August*, 1288.

JOHN SALMON, 15th Bishop of *Norwich*, built the Chapel and great Hall in the Bishop's Palace, and a Chapel at the West End of the Church, in which he ordained Four Priests, to sing Mass continually. He died *A. D.* 1325. July 6th.

THOMAS PERCY, 19th Bishop of *Norwich*, gave to the repairing of his Church, which in his Time was greatly defaced with a Violent Tempest, 400 Marks, and obtained from the rest of the Clergy a great Sum for the same purpose. At his Death he bequeath'd to the Chanter of *Norwich* a House and several Pieces of Land.

WULSTAN, 24th Bishop of *Worcester* raised the Cathedral Church from the Foundation, and finished it. He gave a notable Testimony of his Loyalty unto his Prince; for when most of the Nobility of *England* rebelled against *William Rufus* in the first Year of his Reign, certain of them, *Roger Earl of Montgomery*, *Bernard Newmarket*, *Roger Lacy*, *Ralph Mortimer*, and others, attempted to take the City of *Worcester*, this Bishop not only resisted them, and by continual Exhortations in Preaching and other Means contained them in very dutiful Obedience, but also arming such a number of People as the City could afford, caused them to sally out and set upon the Enemy, whom they overcame, killing and taking

God. Cat. king a great number of them Prisoners. He con-
 of Eng. cluded his Life in the Year 1095.
 Bps.

HENRY WAKEFIELD became 57th Bishop of *Worcester*, A. D. 1375. He lengthened the Body of his Church, by adding Two Arches unto it, and likewise built the North-Porch.

ETHELSTAN, 25th Bishop of *Hereford*, raised and finished that Cathedral Church from the Ground. He died Feb. 10. A. D. 1055.

ROBERT MASCALL built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of the *White-Fryars* in *London*, and gave many rich Ornaments to that House. He died 53d Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Year 1417, Dec. 21st.

WILFRIDE, Archbishop of *York*, being banished by *Egfride* King of *Northumberland*, he thought fit to exercise his Talent by preaching the Word of God amongst the *South-Saxons*. *Eadilwalch*, King of that Country, a little before his coming had received and embraced the Faith of Christ, by the Persuasion of *Wulfhere*, or *Wlfhere* (for so it is in Godw.) K. of *Mercia*; he willing to increase his own Knowledge, and desirous that his Subjects should be directed to the way of Salvation, made very much of *Wilfride*, and assigned him an Habitation in *Seolsey*, a Place totally encompassed about with the Sea, except one way. All that Land containing Eighty seven Houses, this King gave unto *Wilfride* for his Maintenance. He built a Monastery there, and established his Cathedral See in the same. Now it pleased God so to bless his Labours, as in a short time great Numbers of the People being converted, they embrac'd the Christian Religion: And a Day being appointed for their Baptism, they had no sooner received the same, but immediately great and continued Showers of Rain came

came down plentifully, the want whereof had caused a Dearth for the space of Three Years before, and that so great, as not only many died daily for Hunger, but great Numbers joining Hand in Hand, Forty or Fifty in a Company, threw themselves headlong into the Sea, chusing rather to die than to endure the Torment of Hunger any longer. Thus it pleased God at once to deliver these Men from Temporal Death by Famine, and everlasting Destruction, which their Ignorance threatned unto them. Neither was this all the Good wherein *Wilfride* proved beneficial to them; for their Sea and Rivers abounding with great Store of good Fish, which they knew not how to take, he taught them, and caused great Quantities to be caught, wherewith many Poor People were relieved. Having staid there Five Years, he was called home into his own Country again, and restor'd to his Archbishoprick of *York*, where he had formerly finished the Church left unperfect by his Predecessor *Paulinus*. He died in the Year 711.

God. Car.
of Eng.
Bps.

THOMAS WILFRIDE establish'd the Cathedral See of *Seolsey*, yet *Ralph*, 3d Bishop of *Chichester*, after the Episcopal Chair was translated thither, built the Church from the Ground. It was scarcely finished, when as *May* the 5th, 1114, it was quite defaced, and a great part of the City consumed with Casual Fire, yet he found Means to repair it again, having received great Assistance from the Liberality of the King and others.

JOHN CLYPPING, a Canon of *Chichester*, and afterwards the Thirteenth Bishop of that See, gave unto his Church the Mannor of *Drungwick*, upon which he built much at his own

God. *Cat.* own Cost, especially the whole Mannor-House
 of Eng. He was consecrated about the Year 1253.
Bps.

JOHN LANGTON, sometime Chancellor of England, and 16th Bishop of *Chichester*, built a Costly Window in the South part of the Church.

ROBERT SHERBORNE, 36th Bishop of *Chichester*, was a good House-Keeper, a great Alms-Man, and bestowed much Money upon beautifying the Church, and increased the Number of Ministers belonging thereto. He died in the Year 1536.

GUNDULPH, 30th Bishop of *Rocheſter*, not only procured his Church to be new-built, but also the Revenues to be increased to that degree, as at the Time of his Death, it did and was able to maintain 50, some say 60 Monks. He died A. D. 1107.

GOWER built the Bishop's Palace at *St. David's*, and died the 50th Diocesan of that Place, in the Year 1347.

HUGH PANTY, 73d Bishop of *St. David's*, appropriated to the Vicars-Choral of that Church, the Church of *Lland St. Fred.*

EDWARD VAUGHAN, 75th Bishop, erected a New Chapel in his Church of *St. David*.

URBAN, Arch-Deacon of *Landaff*, was consecrated the 30th Bishop of that See, with several other Prelates, Aug. 10. 1108. being then but 32 Years of Age. At his first coming he found his Diocese in a very poor and miserable Condition; the Church brought almost to the Ground in the Time of the Wars, under *William the Conqueror*; the Revenues themselves small, and yet so ill husbanded by the negligence of his Predecessors, as they could in his Time scarcely

scarcely maintain two Canons beside the Bishop, whereas formerly they were 24. *Urban* complaining thereof to the Pope, *Calixtus* the Second, at the Time he was at the Council of *Rhemes*, to wit in the Year 1119, he gave him his Letter to the King, as also to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to the Clergy and Gentlemen of his own Diocese, earnestly praying them to yield him their Assistance for the Reformation of the Church so disordered. The Archbishop to draw on the Liberality of Men in contributing toward the new building of the Church, took upon him to release all Penance inflicted, unto such as should bestow any thing toward the same. By these means, no doubt, having gathered great Sums of Money, he began the building of that Church. April 14. 1120, having finished it, re-edify'd all the Houses belonging to it. After this endeavouring to recover all the Lands lost or alienated from his See, he challenged several Lands withheld by *Barnard* Bishop of *St. David's*, and *Richard* Bishop of *Hereford*, and moreover complain'd they had usurp'd upon the Jurisdiction of these Places, *Ewbyr*, *Cedwely*, *Cantrefis-Bychan*, *Ystrad-yw*, and *Erging*. Upon the Depositions of Six Witnesses, that all these were of the Diocese of *Landaff*, they were so adjudg'd by the Pope's Definitive Sentence, who also writ unto the King and Archbishop to restore that Right unto the Bishop of *Landaff*, and to the Inhabitants to yield Obedience to him and his Successors, as their Diocesan. This Bishop died beyond the Seas, travelling between this and *Rome*, A. D. 1133.

HENRY PRIOR, of *Landaff*, founded 14 Prebends in that Church. He died 1218.

OSWALD,

God. Cat.
of Eng.
Bps.

OSWALD, 19th Archbishop of *York*, one different from the forementioned *Oswald*, erected there a Church dedicated to the Blessed *Virgin Mary*, near to the Church of *St. Peter*. He departed this Life in the Year 992.

KINSIUS, Chaplain to King *Edward* the Confessor, succeeded *Putoc* 22d Archbishop of *York*, and built very much at *Beverley*, to wit, the Hall, the Church, and divers other Edifices, gave many Books and Ornaments to *Shyrestone*, and other Churches of his Diocese. He died at *York*, Dec. 22. A. D. 1059.

ALDRED, 24th Archbishop of *York*, built a Hall for the Canons to dine in together at *York*, and another at *Southwell*; at *Beverley* the Hall begun by his Predecessors, and left unperfect, he finished; the Presbytery there he raised from the very Foundation, and a handsome Church at *Gloucester*, even the same which is now the Cathedral Church. He died Sept. 11. 1069.

THOMAS, Nephew unto *Thomas*, which before him was Archbishop of *York*, erected two New Prebends in his Church, he placed Canons Regular at *Hagustald*, he gave divers Parcels of Land unto the College at *Southwell*, and purchased of the King the like Liberties and Privileges for them, that the Prebends of *York*, *Beverley* and *Rippon* had. He died in the Year 1114.

ROGER, 31st Archbishop of *York*, built a new the Choir of that Cathedral-Church, and the Vaults of the same consumed with Fire; likewise his Palace in *York* that was burnt down to the Ground, when the Church was so defaced. He raised up from the Foundation, and finished the Chapel of *St. Sepulchre* near the Palace Gate upon the North side of the Church, and

appropriated Eleven Benefices (five of his own) for the maintenance of Ministers in the same. He died *Novemb. 20. 1181.* God Cast.
of Eng.
Bps.

WALTER GREY, 33d Archbishop of *York*, purchased the Mannor of *Thorp*, and the Parish-Church, both which he gave unto that See. He erected several Choirs in many Places. He gave unto his Church 32 fine Copes, and bequeathed a good Stock of Cattle to his Successors, procuring the King to confirm the Gift, and enjoined every Archbishop to leave it as he found it. He bought unto the See the House now called *White-Hall*, (and formerly *York-Place*) *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, built it, and gave it unto the Fryars-Preachers in *London*, who sold it unto this Archbishop. He died on *May-Day*, 1225.

SEWELL, 34th Archbishop of *York*, after the bearing of many Troubles, caused the Stipend of the Ministers of *St. Sepulchre's Chapel* to be increased, and appointed them to be called *Cannons*: He erected Vicariges in several impropriated Churches, which till that Time were very ill served, and performed many other Works worthy of Commemoration. He died upon, or near unto *Ascension-day*, 1258.

JOHN ROMAN, 38th Archbishop of *York*, built the *Cross-Isle*, on the North-side of the Church toward the Palace, and a Steeple in the middle of the Church, all at his own proper Cost. He built much in the Hospital of *St. Peter*, and with his own Hands laid the first Stone of the great Body of the Church upon the South-side of the same. He died *A. D. 1295*.

HENRY BOWETT, 49th Archbishop of *York*, lies buried in the East Part of the Minster, by the Altar of *All-Saints*, which he built and furnished

God, Cat.
of Eng.
Bpt.

nished sumptuously, with all things belonging to it. Death overtook him in 1423.

RANULF FLAMBARD, 30th Bishop of *Durham*, raised the Walls of the Body of his Church to the Roof; he compassed the City with a Wall. He caused a number of Houses to be pulled down that were near the Church, and might have been either noisome to it, or dangerous by Fire happening among them: He continued several Banks along the River of *Were*, with great Charge. He built the Castle of *Norham* upon a steep Hill near the River of *Twede*, the Hospital of *Kepar*, the Bridge of *Frugewallate*, and performed other Things worthy of Commendations; as the Building of *Twyneham* Church in *Hampshire*. He died Septemb. the 5th, 1128.

RICHARD POOR, Bishop of *Durham*, purchas'd unto the Church of *Gibchester*, when he was Bishop of that Diocese *Import*, which he bought of *Winchester*. At *Salisbury* he was famous for removing his See from Old *Salisbury* to New *Salisbury*. He died in the Reign of *Hen. III.* and was a Man of rare Learning in those Times, and of notable Integrity for his Life and Conversation. He began to build the Cathedral-Church at *Salisbury*, which was finished by Bishop *Bridport*.

ANTHONY BEAK, 41st Bishop of *Durham*, built a Fair Chapel at *Arkland*, which he did encastellate, and placed in the same a Dean and Prebendaries, allotting the *Quadrant* on the West side of the Castle, (built likewise by him) for their Habitation. He built or repaired with great Charges *Barnard-Castle*, the Castles of *Aln-wike*, *Gainfoorth*, *Cuncliff*, *Somerton*, which he gave unto the King, and the House at *Eltbam*, which

which he gave unto the Queen. He died God. Car.
of Eng.
Bp.
March the 28th, 1311.

CUTHBERT TUNSTAL, 58th Bishop of *Durham*, built from the Ground a most beautiful Porch or Gate-house, with a Chapel annexed thereunto of Fair Stone, in the Castle of *Durham*, and added to the said Castle certain Gates, with Iron-Bars, and Port-Cullices, supported with strong Walls on each side. He brought Water thither with a Conduit, whereas it was served before with Water springing out of a Well. He made the Gate-house at *Alnwyke*, and built the *Tolbooth* in the Market of *Durham* entirely of Stone, with divers Edifices near the hinder part of the said *Tolbooth*, which he gave also to the City of *Durham*. He died in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign 1559. He was an admirable Man, excellent in most kinds of Learning. He was a very good *Græcian*, well seen in the *Hebrew* Tongue, a very Eloquent Rhetorician, a Skilful Mathematician, a great Lawyer, and a Profound Divine, and withal a Sweet and Pleasant Companion.

HIS E P I T A P H.

*Anglia Cutbertum Tunstallum mæsta requirit
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris.
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris-consultus & æquis,
Legatusque fuit, denique præsul erat,
Annorum Satur, & magnorum plenus honorum
Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.*

On Easter-day, A. D. 627, *Edwyn*, King of the *Northumbers*, was baptized by *Paulinus* at *York*, in a small Church built on purpose, of Wood. This Church dedicated to *St. Peter*, was made the Arch-Episcopal Seat of the said *Paulinus*,

God. Cat.
of Eng.
Bps.

nus, who had converted all that Province to the Christian Faith. Afterwards in the Year 1067, *Thomas*, a Canon of *Bayeux*, being made Archbishop of *York*, built the Church of *Stone*, after a larger manner, and for the Monks a Hall and Lodgings, bestowing several Mannors of Land upon them.

PETER de AQUA-BLANCA, Bishop of *Hereford*, gave the Mannor of *Hamme* to that Cathedral Church. He died *Novemb. 17. 1268.*

At the Time of Doomsday-Survey, *THOMAS*, then Archbishop of *York*, and the Canons of *Southwell* in *Nottinghamshire*, held Lands in *Torgartone-wapentac*, valued about 40 *l.* 15 *s.* and in *Binghambou-wapentac* other Lands, amounting in value to 150 *s.* *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*, gave one Prebend to this Church, and the Tenth of all the Increase of his Lordship of *Southwell*. His Days ended in 1140. He either founded or repaired Eight Monasteries.

JOHN de PONTISARIA, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded the Chapel of *St. Elizabeth*, near *Winchester*, the Daughter of the King of *Hungary*, before the Gate of his Castle of *Wolvejay*, and therein established Seven Chaplains, of which one to be Provost, and Six Clerks, Three of which to be Deacons and Sub-Deacons. The Provost, Chaplains and Clerks to be placed and supply'd upon all Vacancies by the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Time being, or his Deputy; the Chaplains and Clerks to have their Board from the Provost; all to live and diet in the same House, every Chaplain to have a little Clerk to serve him in the Church, or in his Chamber, and not to be allowed any other Servant; that constantly at Day-break they repair to Chapel, there say first the Mattins of the Blessed

Blessed Virgin with a low Voice, and then sing the Martins of the Day : That no Woman shall enter into any part of the House, except the Chapel and the Hall : The Provost and every Chaplain and Clerk to be sworn, at their Admission, to the Observance of these Orders, and to Personal Residence. Which Deed of Foundation bears Date in the Year 1301. and Reign of Edward the First.

THOMAS de SIBETHORP, Parson of the Church of *Bekingham*, by License of King Edward the Third (*An. Reg. 10.*) gave Sixteen Messuages, one *Toft*, three *Bovates*, 170 Acres of Land, 50 of Meadow, and 30 Shillings Rent, to the Chapel of *Sibetborp*.

NIGELLUS, Second Bishop of *Ely*, left a great many fine and rich Vestments to that Church. His Successor *Rydell* came not short of him in his Gifts to that Church, having left several fine Vestments, with rich Stones set on them. He painted both the Altar and middle of the Choir very curiously, and left Five Pounds *per Annum* to be received by the Sacrist, who was to provide a Wax Candle, which by continual Burning should resemble the great Light of the Gospel. His Consecration was in 1164.

WILLIAM LANGCHAMP, Fourth Bishop of *Ely*, gave the perpetual Advowson of *Wrattyng*-Church for the Relief of the Weak and Impotent, and Ten Marks to be given to the Poor in the Church of *Mildrede*. He gave once a Year a Sheaf of Corn out of every Acre of Land, to buy Wax Candles for the Church ; which were to burn continually, so that when the old ones were almost at an end, others were to be lighted up in their Place. Upon his Anniversary he gave every Year so much Corn to

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the Poor. He gave to the Church several fine Vestments, inlaid with Precious Stones and Jewels. He left Five Silver Crucifixes, and Two small ones. He left one great Cup, very finely gilded and flourished about: Three other Cups with plain Gilt, Five Silver Cups, and several other rich Gifts. He died *A. D.* 1197.

HUGH NORWOLDE, 8th Bishop of *Ely*, built the Episcopal Seat at *Ely*, and erected Buildings at *Dilton*, *Schipdam*, and almost in all the Mannors belonging to that See. He raised a new Work toward the East End of the Church, called the *Presbytery*, which Work was Seventeen Years finishing, and cost him Five Thousand and Forty Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Eight Pence; he made other costly and useful Additions to the Church. He gave the Advowson of *Wickham*, and Land lying at *Berkyng*, for buying and maintaining Vestments, and gave several himself. He was consecrated, according to *Matthew Paris*, in the Year 1229.

WILLIAM de KILKENNY, 9th Bishop of *Ely*, gave the Advowson of *Mildeburn* and *Swarfham* to the Dean and Chapter. He died *A. D.* 1256.

WALPOT and *ORFORD* left Vestments to the Church, and likewise *John de Nelten*, with Two Silver Chalicees.

HOTHAM, 16th Bishop of *Ely*, left one Golden Chalice, with Three other little Golden Cups, and several fine Vestments embroider'd with Gold; he laid out upon the Church 2406 *l.* and 2034 *l.* he died *A. D.* 1336.

NICHOLAS WEST, the One and Thirtieth Bishop of *Ely*, built a very fine Chapel at *Ely*; he died in the Year 1533.

EGELRIC, Bishop of *Durham*, founded a Church. He died *A. D.* 1533, according to *Stow's Chronicle*, and the Registers of *Warham* and *Cranmer*. Whart.
Ang. Sac.

HUGH, Bishop of that See, was very famous for adding several fine Ornaments to the Church of *Durham*.

ROBERT de STRICHILL, Bishop of *Durham*, built a Belfrey, gave a Pair of Organs, made an Allowance to the Monks, founded Prebends. At *Wardelay* he built a Chapel, Hall and Lodging-Room. He died *A. D.* 1274. according to the *Annals of Durham* and *Gifford's Register*.

ANTHONY BEAK, 44th Bishop of *Durham*, built the Mannor-House of *Aukland*, and, according to *Godwin*, erected a Chapel, for a Dean and Prebendaries, and gave the Church of *Morpeth* to the Chaplains that served in the Chapel. At his Death he left abundance of fine and curious Gifts, as Plate, Jewels, &c. which happen'd in 1311. See more of him in *Wharton* and *Godwin*.

RICHARD de BURY left several Gifts to the Church of *Durham*, and designed more, had not Death prevented him, in the Year 1345.

THOMAS HATFIELD, Bishop of *Durham*, at the South Part of the Choir built a Famous Work by the Monks Stall, in the middle whereof was the Bishop's Seat, having several fine Images carved round about it, and abundance of Cost bestowed upon it. He built *Durham-Place* in *London* to receive himself and Successors, when they should have occasion to repair thither. He Died in 1381.

WALTER SKIRLAW expended a considerable Sum of Money in repairing the Church of *Houldon*, in the County of *York*. He built a Choir at the South End of the Church for Mass

God Cat. to be sung or read in it. He laid out near Two
of Eng. Thousand Pounds in building and repairing
Bps. Churches and Religious Houses.

LANGLEY built a Choir for Two Chaplains to sing Mass in, and Rushal built a Chapel, both Bishops of *Durham*. Langley bestow'd 499 l. 6 s. 7 d. in repairing his Church. He was consecrated in 1381. and died in 1437.

RALPH of *Shrewsbury*, born therein, was in the 3d of King *Edward* the Third preferred to the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*. He was a good Benefactor to his Cathedral. But this Bishop is most memorable for erecting and endowing a spacious Structure for the Vicars-Choral of his Cathedral to inhabit together, which in an Old Picture is thus represented.

The Vicars Humble Petition on their Knees.

*Per Vicos positi villæ, Pater alme rogamus!
Ut simul Uniti, te dante Domos, maneamus.*

*To us dispers'd i' th' Streets, Good Father, Give
A Place where we together all may live.*

The Gracious Answer of the Bishop sitting.

*Vestra petunt merita, quod sint concessa petita
Ut maneatis ita, loca fecimus hæc stabilita.*

*Your Merits crave, that what you crave be yielded;
That so you may remain, this Place we've builded.*

As Bishop *Bulkley* plunder'd the Town of *St. Asaph* of 5 Bells, so HENRY ROULAND, Bishop of *Bangor*, bought four new ones for the same. He also gave to *Jesus-Coll.* in *Oxford*,
Means

Means for the maintenance of Two Fellows. Fuller's
He died A. D. 1615. Worthies.

LEOLIN, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, deserved right well of that See by his manifold Benefactions, appropriating some Churches to his Chapter; by his Will he bequeathed much Plate, rich Vestments and Books to the Canons of that Church and the Chaplains; dying in the Year 1313.

JOHN BANCROFT, Bishop of *Oxford*, and Nephew to Archbishop *Bancroft*, obtained the Royalty of *Sbotover* for, and annexed the Vicarage of *Cudfden* to, his Bishoprick, where he built a Fair Palace and a Chapel, expending on both about 3000 *l.* but since burnt down. He died A. D. 1640.

BALDWIN, Archbishop of *Canterlury*, went with *Richard I.* into the *Holy-Land*, and finding the *Christians* in a calamitous Condition, assisted them with his Purse; and at his Death left his Effects to be distributed to the Soldiers. He purchased the Mannor at *Lambeth*, of the Church and Bishop of *Rocheſter*, which has now for a long time been the principal Palace of the Archbishopal See. He was a good Divine, and a general Scholar. He died A. D. 1191.

JOHN THORESBT, Archbishop of *York*, rebuilt the Choir of his Cathedral, and died at *Thorpe*, in A. D. 1373.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and at last Archbishop of *York*, erected a Chapel at *Macclesfield*. He died A. D. 1508.

Dr. WILLIAM JAMES, Bishop of *Durham*, was a principal means of recovering *Durham-House* unto his See. This House was granted by *K. Edward VI.* to the Lady (afterward Queen) *Elizabeth*, (only for Term of Life) and laid long

Fuller's
Church-
Worthies.

long neglected during her Reign, till Bishop *James*, about the 6th of King *James*, regained it, and repaired the Chapel, (which he found not only *prophaned*, but *defaced*) to his great Cost, and furnished it very decently.

Ibid.

NICHOLAS DIXON, Parson for Thirty Years together of *Chefnut* in *Hartfordshire*, built the Parish-Church of that Place, with a Chancel to the Virgin *Mary*. He died in 1448.

Ibid.

JOHN WHETAMSTEAD, Abbot of *St. Albans*, (upon that account I take him for a Divine, and if mistaken, I beg the Reader's Pardon) laid out above 6000 *l.* in beautifying that Church, and procured from *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, a Suit of Vestments worth 3000 Marks, and the Mannor of *Pembroke* in *South-Wales*. He died in 1440.

Ibid.

RALPH of *Maydenston*, Bishop of *Hereford*, bought of one *Mount-Hault* a Nobleman, a fair House in, and the Patronage of, *St. Mary Mount-hault*, (commonly, but corruptly, call'd *Mount-baw*) in *London*, and left both to his Successors in that See. He died *A. D.* 1244.

JAMES GOLDWELL, Bishop of *Norwich*, not only repaired the Church at *Great Chart* in *Kent*, where he was born, but also founded a Chapel on the South-side thereof. He died *A. D.* 1498.

MOLINEUX, a Famous Preacher about *Henry* the Eighth's Time, descended of the House of *Seston*, in the County of *Lancaster*, built the Church at *Seston* anew, and Houses for Schools about the Church-yard; and made the great Wall about *Magdalen Coll.* in *Oxford*.

EDMUND AUDLEY, Son to the Lord *Audley* of *Heyley* in *Staffordshire*, was bred in the University of *Oxford*, and in process of Time built the

the Choir of *St. Maries* therein anew at his own Charge, bestowing upon the same a Musical Organ. He died Bishop of *Salisbury* at *Ramsbury*, Aug. 23. 1624. and was buried in his own Cathedral, on the South-side of the Altar, in a Chapel of excellent Artifice of his own Erection.

Fuller's
Church
Worthies.

JOHN VESTY, alias *HARMAN*, Bishop of *Exeter*, robb'd his own Cathedral to pay a Parish Church, *Sutton* in *Warwickshire*, where he was born, whereon he bestowed many Benefactions, and built 51 Houses. He died in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

Archbishop *WILLIAMS* when Bishop of *Lincoln*, built a most famous and neat Chapel for *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, he being their Visitor. He valued not what Money he expended in beautifying and preparing things fit for Places of Divine Worship. For during the Time he lived at *Bagden*, the Morning and Evening Services were decently performed with the Organs and other Musick, and the best Voices that could be procured, the Bishop himself often bearing a Tenor-part. And the Altar was here as in all Cathedral-Churches, adorned with all things proper, as rich Plate and other costly Utensils.

Philip's
Life of A.
B. Williams.

When he came to the Deanery of *Westminster*, he found the Church in a very great Decay; so he began to repair it at the *South-East* Part, which looked so much the more ruinous, because it joined to *Henry the VIIth's* Chapel, a later Building. In the next place he proceeded to the *North-West* Part, which looks to the Great Sanctuary. This was very far gone, and the great Buttresses were almost crumbled to Dust through the Injury of the Weather, which he

rebuilt with durable Materials, and adorned them with elegant Statues; among which there was one to the Memory of *Islip*, Abbot of this Place, and another for his good Master King *James*, as *Sanderson* relates in his Reign: So that in this Work, all of his own Cost, he expended 4500 *l.* After he had taken care thus of the Fabrick of the Church, he bethought himself much of the Decent Performance of God's Service in it. And to this end he procured the best Musick, both for Organs and Voices, that could possibly be got. He died, as I take it, in the beginning of King *Charles* the Second's Reign.

Dr. *FREWEN*, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coven-*
try, finding the Cathedral Church quite ruined in the Time of the most wretched Rebellion, set himself to the rebuilding thereof, and finished the same in about Eight Years Time, making it far more beautiful than it was before, with the Expence of 20000 *l.* a Thousand of which he had of the Chapter, and the rest was of his own Charge, and procuring from other Benefactors.

Athen.
Oxon.

He also laid out a Thousand Pounds in repairing the House of his Residence there, that of his Predecessors having been destroy'd in the Times of Rebellion, and did much endeavour to settle a Pious and Laborious Clergy in his Diocese, by his own Example of constant Preaching.

Dr. *ISAAC BARROW*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, when he was translated to that See, and settled, repaired several Parts of the Cathedral Church; especially the North and South Isles, and new cover'd them with Lead, and caused the East-part of the Choir to be wainscoted; he laid out

out a considerable Sum of Money in building and repairing of his Palace at St. *Asaph*. A. D. 1678. He procured an Act of Parliament for appropriating of the Rectories of *Llaurbaiader* and *Mochmant* in *Denbighshire* and *Montgomeryshire*, and of *Sheiving* in the County of *Flint*, for the Repairs of the Cathedral Church of St. *Asaph*, and the better maintenance of the Choir there, and for the uniting several Rectories that were *Sine-Cures*, and the Vicariges of the same Parishes within the said Diocese of St. *Asaph*.

Athen.
Oxon.

Archbishop *SHELDON* left 2000 l. for the building of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, London.

Dr. *ROBERT SAUNDERSON*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, when he was repairing of *Bugden*, did also augment the Vicariges as fast as Fines were paid for renewing Leases, so fast that a Friend told him, *He was under his First-Fruits, and that he was old, and had a Wife and Children that were yet but meanly provided for, especially if his Dignity were considered.* To whom he made a mild and thankful Answer, saying,

It would not become a Christian Bishop to suffer those Houses built by his Predecessors to be ruined for want of Repairs; and less justifiable to suffer any of those Poor Vicars, that were called to so high a Calling as to sacrifice at God's Altar, to eat the Bread of Sorrow constantly, when he had a Power by a small Augmentation to turn it into Bread of Chearfulness; And wished that as this was, so it was also in his Power to make all Mankind happy, for he desired nothing more. And for his Wife and Children, he hoped to leave them a Competency; and in the hands of a God that would provide for all that kept Innocence, and trusted in his Providence and Protection, which

Saunderson's Life.

which he had always found enough to make and keep him happy.

Dr. HACKWELL, Rector of Exeter-College, who though married and having Children, (must it not be a quick and large Fountain, which besides filling a Pond, hath such an overflowing Stream?) bestowed more than One thousand Pounds in building a Beautiful Chapel for that College. This is he who wrote the Learned and Religious Apology for Divine Providence, proving that the World doth not decay.

Dr. JASPER MAYNE upon the Restoration was made a Canon of Christ-church, and Arch-Deacon of Chichester; he died in 1672; left 500 l. towards the building of St. Paul's Cathedral London; 100 l. to his Vicariges of Cusington and Pyrton.

The Supplement to
Mr. Coll.
Dictionary

SETH WARD, Bishop of Salisbury, gave a considerable Sum of Money towards the making the River at Salisbury Navigable, as also to Christ's-Church in Hampshire. He died in 1688.

JOHN WARNER, Bishop of Rochester, left 1000 l. towards the repairing of the Cathedral of that City; 1000 l. to that of St. Paul's, London; 2000 l. for the buying in of Improvements for the Augmentation of small Vicariges in the Diocese of Rochester; he died in 1666.

MATTHEW WREN, Bishop of Ely, built the New Chapel of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge. He died in 1667.

JOHN HACKET, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, expended 20000 l. in repairing, or rather rebuilding his Cathedral, a great part of which Sum came out of his own Pocket. He died in 1670.

See also his
Life written
by Dr.
Plume.

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Wilson's & Co.

WILLIAM BURKITT, Vicar of *Dedham*, in *Essex*, besides his Yearly Charity, to the Poor in *Essex*, French and English Protestants, Poor Students at *Cambridge*, to the maintenance of a Minister in *Carolina*, bequeathed his Dwelling House, with Lands belonging thereto, to the Lecturers that should come after him, to *Dedham*.

See more of him in his Life written by Nathaniel Parkhurst, M. A. and Vicar of Yoxford in Suffolk.

GEORGE MORLEY, Bishop of *Winchester*, was a Person of great Loyalty and Courage, of a Regular Conversation, Charitable Temper, and a Careful and Worthy Governor in his Diocese. He spent 8000 *l.* in repairing the Castle of *Farnham*, one of the Bishops of *Winchester*'s Seats, and 4000 *l.* in purchasing *Winchester* House in *Chelsey*, which he annexed to that See. He died at *Farnham-Castle* in 1684.

GEORGE HERBERT, after he was made Prebendary of *Layton Ecclesia* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, re-built that Church at his own Cost, and the Contribution of his Kindred and Friends, and made it very costly, decent and beautiful. The Reading Pew and Pulpit were both of an equal Height; for he would often say, *The one should never have a Precedency or Priority of the other: But that Prayer and Preaching being equally useful, might agree like Brethren, and have an equal Honour and Estimation.* He was born the 3d of April, A. D. 1593.

His Life by Isaac Walton.

Dr. **JOSEPH HALL**, Bishop of *Norwich*, recover'd *Wolverhampton*-Church (to which belonged a Dean, and eight Prebendaries) swallowed up by a wilful Recusant; he left 30 *l.* a piece to the Widows of the Town where he was born, and the City where he died. He was born in 1574.

Floyd's Memoirs.

Dr.

Ibid.

Dr. THOMAS MORTON, Bishop of *Durham*, augmented the Stipend of the Mother Church of the Parish of *Bishop-Aukland* from 60 *l.* per Ann. to 80; and the Chapels belonging from 6 to 30 *l.* intending to extend the like Episcopal Care in some Proportion over all the rest of his Diocese: But so Pious Heroical a Work became abortive by the *Scotch* Invasion. He was translated to the See of *Durham* in 1632.

ALEXANDER STRANGE, was born in *London*, bred at *Peter-house Camb.* and afterwards Vicar of *Layston* for 45 Years, and Prebendary of *St. Paul's*. Now because *Layston*-Church stood alone in the Fields, and inconveniently for such who were to repair thereunto, he built at *Brantford* (a thorough-Road Market mostly in his Parish) a neat and strong Chapel à *stipe Collatitia*, from the Bounty others gave and he gathered; and because he began the Foundation, before well furnished for the finishing thereof, he gave this Motto, *Beg bard*, or *Beggard*. He died A.D. 1650.

When the New-Chapel in *Westminster* was begun, Archbishop *Laud* gave 1000 *l.* and Dr. *Sutton* 200 to it. The Windows were of the most Curious painted Glass procured by Archbishop *Laud*, and partly at his Charge.

Dr. ROSEWEL, Prebendary of *Windsor*, died Octob. the 31st, 1694, and left to the Dean and his Canons 200 *l.* for the Augmentation of 2 Vicars.

Mr. CLARK Dean of *Winchester*, and Vicar of *Stepney* by *London*, gave his Estate, valued at 300 *l.* per An. to the Enlarging of small Vicariges.

May 28th, A. D. 1638, FRANCIS DEE, Bishop of *Peterborough*, left to *St. John's-College Camb.* after the Decease of his Wife, the Parsonage or Rectory of *Pagham* in the County of *Suffex*. Also *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, and *English*

English Books to the Library ; to the Chapel all his Chapel-Plate. 100 *l.* to the Repairs of *Peterborough* Church. 100 *l.* more to the Repairing of *St. Paul's*. To the Poor of *Peterborough*, several Sums of Money.

Ibid.

Bishop COUSINS gave 300 *l.* to the Repairing of *Peterborough* Church, he left 100 *l.* to the Poor of *Peterborough*, to be distributed by the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. HENCHMAN, one of the Prebendaries, gave 10 *l.* toward the fitting up of a Chapter-House, and 5 *l.* per *Ann.* to the Poor of the *Minster* for ever.

Dr. THOMAS WHITE, Rector of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, &c. founded an Hospital at *Bristol* for 16 poor People, and left 30 *l.* per *Ann.* to 3 Vicars of 3 Parochial Churches ; also 200 *l.* per *Ann.* to a Publick Lecturer in Morality, and 5 Scholars in *Magdalen-Hall*, *Oxon*, and other Publick Uses of this Kind. At his Death he left his whole Estate, only some Legacies to be paid out of it, which amounted to 600 *l.* per *Ann.* besides a large Sum of Money to Nine Ministers of *London*, who were to live in a College built for that Purpose.

Dr. SMITH, late Bp. of *Carlisle*, left 500 *l.* for the better Endowment of the Vicarige of *Penrith*, and 300 *l.* for augmenting the Endowment of the Vicarige of *Dalston* ; he built the Dean's House at *Carlisle*, and a good part of the Bishop's Palace at *Ross*.

A List of the Benefactions, performed by Clergymen on the Churches of *London*, taken out of the New View of *London*.

*The New
View of
London.*

Dr. THOMAS HOLBECH, late Rector of *St. Augustin*-Church, and sometime Master of *Emmanuel*-

*The New
View of
London.*

nuel College, Cambridge, gave to the Pewing of the said Church 100 l. and to the Poor 10.

PAUL BOSTON, Vicar of *St. Bridget*, alias *St. Brides-Church*, gave 61 l. to that Church.

ALFUNE, Bishop of *London*, built *St. Giles Cripple-Gate Church*, A. D. 1030, which was before *William the Conqueror*.

The Right Reverend *JOHN* Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Dean of *Westminster*, gave a Plat of Ground for 40 Years to *St. Margaret's Church Westminster*.

Dr. LAKE, Minister of *St. Mary-Hill*, gave 10 l. to the Organ of that Church.

JOHN IVE, Minister of *St. Michael Wood-street*, with *John Forster Goldsmith*, and *Peter Fikeldon Taylor*, gave two Messuages with Shops and other Edifices to that Church in the Year 1392.

'Tis said *THEAN*, Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of King *Lucius*, 1530 Years ago, founded *St. Peter's Cornhill*.

A N Account of *St. Paul's Church*, *London*, and how far the Clergy have been concerned towards the Building and Re-building of the said Edifice; and tho' you may find several Benefactors already mention'd, yet as I have obtain'd a Catalogue of all the Donors, by a late Book published since I first made my Collection, I shall insert them together in this Place, and add what before was omitted.

Tho' King *Ethelbert* founded the Church, at which Time *Sebert* was King under him, yet *Erkenwald*, Bishop of *London*, bestowed great Cost on the Fabrick about the Year 675, augmenting its Revenues, and procuring to it ample Privileges. Let the Reader observe, I meddle

not

not with Lay-Benefactors, unless by Accident, *The New View of London.*
 for they extend beyond the Reach of my Design.

Mr. *Stow* says, this Church with most part of the City being burnt, *A. D.* 1087, (Mr. *Dugdale* says, it began to be re-built in 1083, one of which therefore must mistake, but they agree that) the Reparation thereof was carried on by *Maurice*, then Bishop of *London*, to his Death in 1107; and afterwards by his Successor *Beaumar*, alias *Beaumis*, who was so zealous therein, that he gave all his Revenues to that Pious Work, compleating the Walls, and enlarging and enclosing the Cœmetry.

This Church was again dammified by a dreadful Fire in *Jan.* 1135, which burnt from *London-Bridge* to the Church of the *Danes*, and by the Contribution of *ROGER NIGER*, Bishop of *London*, and other good Persons, was re-built, and *Ralph Baldock*, Bishop of *London*, after him, gave 200 Marks.

June the 4th, 1561, the Spire was fired by Lightning, as it was once before in 1444, and in the Space of 4 Hours the whole Spire was consumed with the Roof of the Church. Upon this great Disaster, Queen *Elizabeth* gave order for its speedy Reparation, and for an Encouragement of so Pious a Work, gave 1000 Marks in Gold, and 100 Load of Timber; The Citizens of *London*, 3247 *l.* 16 *s.* 2½ *d.* The Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, 146 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* which with the Donations of the Bishop of *London*, (which were very considerable) the two Lord Chief Justices and the Dean, the whole Sum amounted to 6702 *l.* 13 *s.* 4½ *d.*; besides other Collections made afterwards.

In

*The New
View of
London.*

In 1666, this Church and most of the Building within the City Walls, were burnt down, which put a Period to all Hopes of this Church's being restored otherwise than by a New Erection of the whole Fabrick ; and therefore King *Charles the II.* in the Year 1674, granted a Commission for Building of the Church a-New, to which he gave 10000 *l. per Ann.* to which many of the Clergy, (as you will see in the following List) besides others have contributed. Likewise the Coal-Tax has been a great Help to the carrying on of this Building.

A LIST of the Clergy who have been Benefactors to the Rebuilding of this Church.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dr. <i>Mark Cook</i> , Preb. of <i>York</i> ———	50	00	00
Dr. <i>Duppa</i> , Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> ———	300	00	00
Dr. <i>Dalben</i> , Archb. of <i>York</i> ———	100	00	00
Dean and Chapter of <i>St. Paul's</i> ———	3526	09	03
Dr. <i>Duport</i> Dean of <i>Peterb.</i> ———	100	00	00
Dean and Chapter of <i>Carlisle</i> ———	70	00	00
Dean and Preb. of <i>Worcester</i> ———	82	00	00
Dean and Preb. of <i>Windsor</i> ———	145	00	00
Dean and Chap. of <i>Exeter</i> ———	75	00	00
Dean and Chap. of <i>Canterbury</i> ———	220	00	00
Dean and Chapter of <i>Ely</i> ———	140	00	00
Dr. <i>Duport</i> , late Mast. of <i>Mag. Col. Camb.</i>	50	00	00
Dr. <i>Edm. Diggle</i> , Preb. of <i>York</i> ———	60	00	00
Dean and Chapter of <i>Norwich</i> ———	50	00	00
<i>Cambridge-University</i> ———	100	00	00
Mr. <i>William Evat</i> , Clerk ———	300	00	00
Dr. <i>Frampton</i> Bp of <i>Gloucester</i> ———	100	00	00
Dr. <i>Fell</i> Bishop of <i>Oxford</i> ———	50	00	00
Dr. <i>Peter Gunning</i> Lord Bp of <i>Ely</i>	500	00	00
Dr. <i>Will. Guiston</i> Bp of <i>Bristol</i> ———	100	00	00

Dr. *Guar.*

Dr. Gardiner, Sub-Dean of Lincoln	40	00	00	The New View of London.
Dr. Henselman Bishop of London	—767	00	10	
Dr. Henshaw Bp of Peterborough	—300	00	00	
Dr. Balding Hamy —————	100	00	00	
Dr. Thomas Holbeck —————	100	00	00	
Dr. Honeywood Dean of Lincoln	—100	00	00	
Mr. Timotby Hall Bishop of Oxford	100	00	02	
Dr. Fuxon A. Bp. of Canterbury	—2000	00	00	
Dr. Jones Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel —————	100	00	00	
Dr. Ken Bishop of Bath and Wells	—100	00	00	
Dr. Laud A. Bp of Canterbury	—800	00	00	
Dr. Laney Bishop of Ely	—500	00	00	
Dr. Lamplugh Bishop of Exeter	—100	00	00	
Dr. Lloyd Bishop of St. Asaph	—120	00	00	
Mr. Joseph Loveland Preb. of York	—502	00	00	
Dr. Morley Bishop of Winton	—1818	14	06	
Dr. Mew Bishop of Winchester	—100	00	00	
Dr. Jasper Main —————	500	00	00	
Dr. Mapletost Dean of Ely	—100	00	00	
Dr. Meggot Dean of Winton	—50	00	00	
Dr. Warren Master of Winton College	50	00	00	
Mr. Barnaby Oley Clerk —————	100	00	00	
Dr. Prichard Bishop of Gloucester	—50	00	00	
Dr. Pearson Bishop of Chester	—200	00	00	
Dr. George Parish Preb. of York	—50	00	00	
Dr. Robert Pory —————	100	00	00	
Dr. Pearce Dean of Sarum	—70	00	00	
Dr. Parker Bishop of Oxford	—100	00	00	
Dr. Rainbow Bishop of Carlisle	—150	00	00	
Dr. Reynolds Bishop of Norwich	—440	00	00	
Dr. Sheldon Archbishop of Can- terbury —————	2000	00	00	
Dr. Stern Archbishop of York	—1850	00	00	
Dr. Sancroft Archbishop of Can- terbury —————	1400	00	00	

*The New
View of
London.*

Dr. Smith Bishop of Carlisle	100	00	00
Dr. Sprat Bishop of Rochester	100	00	00
Dr. Sparrow Bishop of Norwich	400	00	00
Mr. John Sefton Clerk	40	00	00
Dr. Sudbury Dean of Durham	200	00	00
Dr. Christopher Stone Chancellor of York	50	00	00
Dr. Samway Preb. of York	40	00	00
Dr. Stillingfleet Bishop of Worcester	100	00	00
Mr. Charles Arch-Deac. of Colchester	205	00	00
Dr. Turner Bishop of Ely	200	00	00
Dr. Turner then Mr. of St. John's Coll. Camb.	100	00	00
Dr. Womock Bishop of St. David's	100	00	00
Dr. Warner Bishop of Rochester	500	00	00
Dr. Wood Bp. of Lichfield and Cov.	250	00	00
Dr. Setb Ward Bishop of Sarum	260	00	00
Dr. Thomas Watson	50	00	00
Dr. Watson Fel. of St. John's Col. Camb.	50	00	00
Dr. Watson Bp. of St. David's	100	00	00
Dr. Wickham Dean of York	100	00	00

When I first began this Work, I did not design to mention any Persons that are living, on the account of their Benefactions; but finding so many Donors together in this List, I was unwilling to leave out any.

CHAP. XII.

The great Advantage of Learning to a Nation; and how careful the Clergy have been to forward Good and Learned Education, by their Founding, and vast Sums of Money left by them to, Schools, Colleges, and Libraries.

Learning has been so much valued amongst Nations of Worth and Repute, that all Kingdoms, especially those of Note, have been watered with its Dew : And no sooner do Men receive the least Tincture of it, but they find so many Benefits flowing from thence, as they immediately put them upon erecting Seminaries of Learning, and procuring Men of the best Abilities to instruct their Youth. Upon this Account Spain anciently had her Universities at *Salamanca*, and *Complutum*, now called *Alcala de Henares*; and Portugal her's at *Conimbre*. France one at *Paris*, another at *Caen* in *Normandy*, also at *Angiers*, likewise at *Orleans*, *Bourges*, *Poitiers*, *Bordeaux*, *Toulouse* and *Montpelier*. A great many Universities have been erected both in Upper and Lower Germany. England hath founded her 2 Famous Seminaries of Learning at *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Scotland at *Aberdeen*, and I think at *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*; Ireland, in *Dublin*. So necessary have Publick Schools been esteemed, for the polishing and compleating of Mankind, for rendring Men useful to their Country, that 'tis almost impossible for any Nation to flourish either in good Laws, or a wise

Government, whose Members are barren, and not able to bring forth any Fruits of Learning; From this Source are derived our Laws and Councils, our wise Maxims of State, which flow from hence like so many lower Springs streaming down from the upper Fountain.

This is no upstart Opinion, but an Observation which Learned Men in former Times have made, as will appear from the subsequent Matter. By this we shall discover how necessary is an early Discipline for the Education of Youth to make them, when Men, fit and serviceable to their Country. *Plutarch* severely reprehends the Conduct of *Numa*, that in his Settlement of the *Roman* State, he did not in the first place provide and constitute Rules for the Education of Children; and makes the Remissness in this early Discipline the chief Cause of the seditious and turbulent Temper of that People, and what contributed highly to the Ruin of the Commonwealth. Thus much seems agreed on by all the later Historians, that in the looser Times of the Empire, the shameful Negligence of Parents and Instructors, with its necessary Consequence, the Corruption and Decay of Morality and good Learning, struck a very great Blow towards the dissolving of that Glorious Fabrick. But in the rising Ages of *Rome*, while their Primitive Integrity and Virtue flourish'd with their Arms and Command, the training up of Youth was look'd on as a most Sacred Duty; and they thought themselves in the highest manner oblig'd to leave fit Successors to the *Empire* of the World. So that upon a short Survey of their whole Method and Discipline from the Birth to the entrance on Publick Business, they will appear so far to have exceeded the Wisdom and

Kennet's
*Antiqui-
ties of
Rome.*

Care

Care of other Nations, as to contend for this Glory even with the Ancient *Spartans*, whom *Plutarch* has magnified so much beyond them : Especially if we agree with a very great Judge, that the taking no care about the Learning, but only about the Lives and Manners of Children, may be justly thought a Defect in *Lycurgus* his Institution. Upon this general Review of the Roman Education, (as to the Particulars, I refer my Reader to Mr. *Kennet*) we may see how flourishing the Empire was, when careful of Learning; and how near Ruin and Dissolution, when remiss and negligent in the Education of her Youth. How strongly the *Grecians* argued for good Discipline and Scholarship, and with what Reason, may be seen in *Plutarch's* Discourse upon the Breeding of Children, as it stands translated by the Reverend *Simon Ford*, Dr. of Divinity.

What we use to say of Arts *Plutarch of the*
and Sciences, the same may be *Education of Chil-*
said concerning Virtue; that there *dren.*
is a Concurrence of Three Things necessary to the compleating thereof in Practice : Which are *Nature, Reason, and Use.* Now by *Reason*, I would be understood to mean *Learning* : And by *Use, Exercise.* Of these, *Learning* assists *Nature* with the Principles, and Industry with the *Exercise*; and all joined, contribute to the Perfection thereof. And accordingly as either of the Three is deficient, Vertue must needs be defective. For if *Nature* be not improved by *Learning*, it is blind : If *Learning* be not assisted by *Nature*, it is maimed : And if *Exercise* fail of the Assistance of both, it is imperfect, as to the Attainment of its *End*. And as in Husbandry, it is requisite first that the Soil be Fertile, next that

the Husbandman be skilful, and lastly, that the Seed he sows be good : So is it the Case now before us ; for here Nature resembles the Soil, the Instructor of Youth the Husbandman, and the Rational Principles and Precepts, which are taught, the Seed. And all these I peremptorily affirm to have met, and jointly conspired to the compleating the Souls of those universally Celebrated Men, *Pythagoras*, *Socrates* and *Plato*; together with all others whose Eminent Worth hath gotten them Immortal Glory ; and happy is that Man certainly, and well beloved of the Gods, on whom by the Bounty of any of them all these are conferred.

And yet if any one think that those in whom Nature hath not throughly done her part may not in some measure make up her Defects, if they be so happy as to light upon good Teaching, and withal apply their own Industry towards the Attainment of Virtue ; he is to know that he is very much, if not altogether mistaken. For as a good Natural Capacity may be impaired by Slothfulness, so dull and heavy Natural Parts may be improved by Instruction : And when as Negligent Students arrive not at the Capacity of understanding the most easy things, those who are industrious conquer the greatest Difficulties. And many Instances may we observe, that give us a clear Demonstration of the mighty Force, and successful Efficacy of Labour and Industry. For Water continually dropping will wear hard Rocks hollow ; yea, Iron and Brass are worn out with constant handling. Nor can we, if we would, reduce the Felloes of a Cart-Wheel to their former Straightness, when once the Wheelwright's Industry hath fix'd them in their Crooked Form : Yea, it is above the

The dullest Capacities, by Learning may be improv'd, and made useful to their Country.

Power

Power of any forcible Means to straighten Horn, the bended Staves sometimes used by Actors on the Stage : So far is that which Labour effects, though preternatural, more potent than what is produced according to it. Yea, have we not many Millions of Instances more, which evidence the force of Industry ? Let us see in some few that follow. A Man's Ground is of it self good, yet if it be unmanur'd, it will contract Barrenness, and by how much the better it was naturally, by so much will it be render'd the worse, if through Carelessness it be ill husbanded. On the other side, let a Man's Ground be more than ordinarily rough and rugged, yet Experience tells us, that if it be well manur'd, it will quickly be made capable of bearing excellent Fruit : Yea, what sort of Tree is there that will not, if neglected, grow crooked and unfruitful ; and what but will, if rightly order'd, prove fruitful, and bring its Fruit to maturity ? What Strength of Body is there which will not lose its Vigor and fall to decay by Laziness, nice Usage and Debauchery ? And on the contrary, where is the Man of never so crazy a Natural Constitution, who hath not by giving himself to the Exercise of Activity and Strength render'd himself more hardy and robust ? What Horse well manag'd from a Colt, proves not easily governable by the Rider ? And where is there one to be found, which if not broken sometimes, proves not stiff-necked and unmanageable ? Yea, what is there more admirable than to see the wildest of Beasts made tame and brought to Hand by Industry ? And lastly, as to Men themselves, that *Thessalian* answer'd not amiss, that being asked *Which of his Countrymen*

were the meekest? Those, said he, that have received their Discharge from the Wars.

But what need of multiplying more Words in this Matter? when even the Notion of the Word *ἥδος* in the Greek Language imports Continuance: And he that shall call Moral Virtues, Customary Virtues, speaks not incongruously. I shall conclude this Part of my Discourse with one Instance more: *Lycurgus* the *Lacedæmonian* Law-Giver, once took two Whelps of the same Litter, and order'd them to be bred in a quite different Method: Whereby one became Scavel and Ravenous, and the other of a good Scent, and Skilful in Hunting: Which done, a while after he took occasion thence in an Assembly of the *Lacedæmonians* to discourse in this manner: *It is of great Advantage (Fellow-Citizens) to the attaining of Virtue, when any one by the Customary Practice of wholesome Instructions and Precepts, is trained up in a Way of Living conducive thereto, which I will presently let you see by Example.* And withal order'd the producing of these Two Whelps into the midst of the Hall, where also there was set down a Vessel wherein Meat was wont to be boiled, and a Live Hare; whereupon, as they had been bred, the one presently flies upon the Hare, and the other as greedily runs to the Vessel. And while the People were musing (as not perfectly apprehending what he meant by producing these Whelps thus,) This, added he, is what I told you before; for you see these Whelps do as they were bred; for though they were both of one Litter, yet the diversity of Breeding hath made the one a good Hound, and the other a Cur good for nothing but to lick Pots or Dishes.

The good Actions flowing
from a Child well manag'd,
recompences both Parent
and Tutor for the Expence,
Care and Labour bestow'd
on his Education.

*Education further
useful from the Bene-
fits which flow from a
Child to the Parent.*

The first is repay'd in *Duty*
and *Obedience*, and makes good the Proverb of a
Wise Man, that a *Father receiveth Joy from a wise*
Child. And whence derives this Productive
Knowledge and Wisdom, of so much Joy, but
from the Seeds of Virtue and Learning, early
planted, seasonably improved, and at last well
ripened and perfected. The latter is rewarded
with Laurels of Praise and Applause for the
Care which has proved so successful in making
the Youth, that was once wild by Nature, by
the instillation of Good Precepts, dutiful to his
Parent, respectful to his Master, civil to all
Mankind, and useful to his Country. Would it
not be inhumane for a Man to behold the Pro-
duct of his own Nature fade, decay, perish
and come to nothing, by a wilful neglect of
good Discipline for his Child, where such ex-
cellent and useful Improvements might be
made? Can we reflect upon the Care taken by
others to erect Seminaries of Learning, as the
following Clergy have done, by founding
Schools, Colleges and Libraries, without up-
braiding our selves; when by not sending our
Children to these Treasuries of Learning, we
neglect the Opportunities of making our own
Natural Off-spring happy, and our latter Days
comfortable? We cannot sure but with an Inun-
dation of Tears, lament the Misfortunes of our
Children, when owing to the Neglect of their
Education; and when beholding them success-
ful,

ful and well-doing, be surrounded with Joy and Delight.

*The Benefits reaped from
a good Education by those
that receive it.*

But to proceed to those Benefits, which Youth, when Men, receive from a good Education. These,

Plutarch's
Morals.
Vol. I. on
the Breed-
ing of Chil-
dren.

I think, Dr. Simon Ford, in his Translation of Plutarch, hath sufficiently illustrated. Good Education, and Regular Instructions, says he, afford great Helps and Assistances towards the Attainment of Virtue and Felicity. For all other good Things are but human, and of small value, such as will hardly recompence the Industry required to the getting of them. It is indeed a desirable Thing to be *well descended*; but it is of our Ancestor's Goods, not our own: *Riches* are valuable, but they are the Goods of Fortune (which frequently takes them from those that have them, and carries them to those that never so much as hoped for them:) Yea, the greater they are, the fairer Mark are they for those to aim at, who design to make our Bags their Prize, I mean Evil Servants and Sy-cophants; and (which is the greatest Consideration of all) they are of such good Things as may be enjoy'd by the Worst as well as the Best of Men. *Glory* is a Thing deserving Respect, but unstable. *Beauty* is a Prize that Men fight to obtain, but when obtain'd, 'tis of little continuance. *Health* a precious Enjoyment, but easily impair'd. *Strength* a Thing desirable, but apt to be the Prey of Diseases and Old Age: And that which is a great Mistake in any Man, even while he enjoys it, to value himself upon it: For what indeed is any proportion of Human Strength, if compared to that of other Animals, such as Elephants, and Bulls, and Lyons?

But

But Learning alone, of all Things in our possession is Immortal and Divine: And two things there are that are most peculiar to Human Nature, *Understanding* and *Reason*; of which two, the *Understanding* is the Master of *Reason*, and *Reason* the Servant of the *Understanding*. Which is against all Assaults of Fortune impregnable; not to be taken away by False Accusation, nor impaired by Sickness, nor enfeebled by Old Age. For the *Understanding* only grows youthful by Age; and Time which decayeth all other Things, increaseth Knowledge in us in our decaying Years. Yea War it self, which like a Torrent, beats down all other Things before it, and carries them away with it, leaves Learning only behind it to the Possessor. From hence, and what has been said, we may discover the unspeakable Advantages of Learning and good Education; without it all Government is like a Ship when deprived of a Rudder, incapable of good Management, the want thereof reduces and brings all Things to destruction; without it no good Laws can be enacted nor observed, but Subjects turn Rebels, Children Disobedient, and Men become a Prey to their own Passions. To prevent such Fatal Consequences, the following Prelates and Clergy have founded several Schools, Colleges, or at least Fellowships and Libraries, whereby the Seeds of good Learning may be sowed, and the Manners of Men civilized. And first of Schools.

'Tis reported of *Felix*, Bishop of *Norwich*, that he built Schools in all Places he could, that were convenient for so good a Design.

Bishop Smith built two Grammar Schools.

Hugh

Godw.
Cat. of
Engl. Bps.

Hugh Bishop of Durham built a School for the use of that Diocese.

Langley Bishop of Durham erected two Schoos, one for Grammar, and another for Musick.

Schools obtained by means of the Clergy.

In the Reign of Henry the VIth, there was a great want of Grammar Schools, and the abuse of them that were even in London it self was as great, it being penal for any (to prevent the Growth of *Wicklivism*) to put their Children to private Teachers: Hence was it that some Hundreds were compelled to go to the same School, where, to use the Words of the Records, *The Masters waxed rich in Money, and Learners poor in Cunning.* Whereupon this Grievance was complained of in Parliament by Four Eminent Ministers in London.

Fuller's
Church
Hist.

William Lichfield Parson of All-Hallows the More.

Mr. { *Gilbert Parson of St. Andrew's Holbourn.*
 John Cote, Parson of St. Peter's Cornhill.
 John Necele, Master of the House of St. Thomas Acres, and Parson of Colechurch.

To these it was granted by the Advice of the Ordinary, or Archbishop of Canterbury, to erect Five Schools, (*Necle*, the last named, to have a Double License for Two Places) in their respective Parishes, which are fitly called, *The Free Vowels of London*, which, Mute in a manner before, began now to pronounce the *Latin Tongue.*

Archbishop *Whitgift* built a School at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, and bestowed a very plentiful Endowment upon it.

John

John Collet, Dean of *St. Paul's*, founded the Free-School, called *St. Paul's School*; and it is hard to say, whether he left better *Laws* for the Government, or *Lands* for the maintenance thereof. A Free-School indeed to all Natives and Foreigners, of what Countrey soever, none being excluded by their Nativity, which exclude not themselves by their Unworthiness, to the number of One hundred Fifty and Three; (so many Fishes as were caught in the Net by the Apostles) whereof every Year some appearing more pregnant (by impartial Examination) have Salaries allowed them for Seven Years, or until they get better Preferments in Church or University.

Christopher Rawlins, Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, Bachelor of Divinity, and afterwards Vicar of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*, left Money to erect a School in the said Parish, and a Salary of 24 Marks per Annum to a Master, who should carefully instruct the Youth committed to his Charge.

William Smith, Founder of *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Conventry*, erected a Grammar School at the City of *Lichfield*, to which *Henry the Seventh* gave the Profits arising from *Denball* at *Wykeball*, in *Cheshire*, together with the Impropriation of *Burton Church*.

Richard Fox, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a School near *Taunton-Castle*, with a House for the Master; and another at *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*.

Henry Burwash, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and his Brother *Robert Knight*, founded a Grammar School in *Lincoln*, and left Maintenance for Five Priests, and Five Poor Scholars.

SAMUEL

*I take not
this to be
the same
with the
aforesaid
Smith,
for he
founded
Two Schools
tho' from
Fuller I
have some
Reason to
believe it.*

SAMUEL HARSENET, Archbishop of York, died in 1631, and was buried at *Chigwel* in *Essex*; where he built and endowed a good Grammar School.

Dr. THOMAS MORTON, Bishop of Durham, built a Free-School at *Bishop's-Aukland*, and endowed it with 24 *l. per Ann.* which is more than ever he purchased for himself; for that was just nothing; besides that, he maintain'd several at his own Charge in the College.

ABRAHAM WHEELOCKE, born in *White-Church* Parish in *Shropshire*, bred Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was Keeper of the Publick-Library, Minister of *St. Sepulchres*, and Professor of the *Arabick* Tongue, liberally endowed a Free-School in the House of his Nativity, that others might have their *Breeding*, where he had his *Birth*; he gave 40 *l. per Ann.* to maintain a Lecture in that Parish.

JOHN INCENT, was born at *Berkhamstead* in *Hertfordshire*; where he founded a fair Free-School in the Town of his Nativity, allowing the Master 20 *l.* and the Usher 10 *l. per Ann.*; he was Dean of *St. Paul's*, and died in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth.

HUGH OLDHAM, was born at *Oldham* in *Lancashire*, bred in *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and became afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*. He founded and endowed a School at *Manchester* with a large Revenue, appointing the Warden of the College therein, *caput Scholæ*. He died A. D. 1520.

BERNARD GILPIN, was born at *Kentmire* in *Westmorland*, and sent to *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, whence his Merit advanced him one of the first Students in the new Foundation of
Christ-

Wigston church. He afterwards became Rector of *Wigston* in the North; where in his own House he boarded and kept four and twenty Scholars, the greater Number of his Boarders were poor Men's Sons, upon which he bestowed Meat, Drink and Cloaths, and Education in Learning. He bestowed in the Building, Ordering and Establishing of his School, and in providing yearly Stipends for a Schoolmaster and Usher, the full Sum of Five hundred Pounds, out of which School he supplied the Church of England with great Store of Learned Men. He died in 1583.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, was born at *Rysby* in *Denbighshire*, after that educated in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and last of all Dean of *Westminster*. He founded a Free-School in the Place of his Nativity; erected and endowed an Alms-house for twelve poor People; repaired the House for the Minister, furnishing it with Plate and other Utensils, which were to descend to his Successors; he purchased a fair House with Land thereunto at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*, where with his own Hands he set a fair Row of Elms, for a retiring Place for the Master and Scholars of *Westminster* in the Heat of Summer, or any Time of Infection. The Bible was translated into *Welsh* at his Cost. He died A. D. 1601.

Dr. **WILLIAMS**, as soon as he was possessed of the Deanery of *Westminster*, he took the School into his Consideration first: And there was scarce a Week, when he was in the College, but he would go to the several Classes, and instruct the Lads, and take an Account of them, that so he might countenance and encourage the most hopeful and those of the best Parts. And seldom

Philip
his Life of
A. B.
Williams:

seldome it was, even when he kept the Great Seal, that he omitted to call out some of them to stand before him at Meal-times, when he was most at leisure, to give an Account of their Progress and Towardliness. Which Notice of his opened the Youth so fast, that the Number sent out to both Universities were almost double to those that were removed in former Elections. He founded *four Scholarships*, the Scholars were distinguished from the rest by their Violet Gowns for whose Maintenance he purchased Lands. And he did not only share his Riches amongst them here, but likewise, when in those Days a great Part of the Liberties of the City were threatned to be cut off by the Encroachments of the Lord-Steward of the Household, and the Knight-Marshal, he withstood them manfully, as appears from a Letter of his to the Duke; and would accept of no Composition to let them share in the Privileges, which by Right they never had; but preserved the Charter of the Place entire in its Jurisdiction and Ancient Immunities. So that he was happy in the Place, but the Place was abundantly more happy in him.

Dr. OWEN, Bishop of Landaff, endowed *Carthman-School* with 30 l. per Annum. Mr Wood says Dr. David Owen was Bishop of *Sa Asaph*; whether this be the same with him or not, I cannot tell.

RICHARD PARR, Bishop of the Isle of Man, endowed a free School with 30 l. per Ann. and 50. for Academical Learning.

Athen.
Oxon.

The Executors of Dr. BARROW paid 200 l. for building a Free-School at *St. Asaph*.

JOHN ALCOCK, Bishop of Ely, and Founder of *Jesus-College* in Cambridge, founded also a Free-School at *Kingstone upon Hull*.

Bishop

Bishop *WICKHAM* built *Winchester-College* and School, establishing one Warden, ten Fellows, two School-Masters and Seventy Scholars, with Officers and Servants, which are all maintained at his Charge; out of which School he ordained should be chosen the best Scholars always to supply the vacant Places of the Fellows of this College. As his *Charity*, so his *Faith* (*he that provideth not for his own House is worse than an Infidel*) appeared in this his Foundation; ordering that his own Kinsmen should be preferred before others. Let their Parents therefore provide for their Nursing when Children, and he provides for their careful teaching at *Winchester* when Youth; liberal living at the University when Men; and comfortable Assistance in their reduced Age, in those many and good Patronages he hath conferr'd on the College. Whosoever considers the vast Buildings, and rich Endowments made by this Prelate, (besides Expence in repairing the Cathedral at *Winchester*) will conclude such Atchievements unpossible for a Subject, untill he reflects upon his vast Preferments, being Bishop of *Winchester*, Rector of *St. Martins Le-Grand*, holding twelve Prebends in *commendam* with it, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor and Treasurer of *England*, besides other Places of meaner Consequence.

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, founded a School at *Rochol* in *Lancashire*.

EDWARD GRINDAL, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, erected a School at *St. Bees* in *Cumberland*, and endowed the same with 30 Pounds per Ann.

*The New
View of
London.*

White-Chapel Free-Schools are Two in one House, erected at the proper Cost and Charges of Mr. *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of *White-Chapel-Church London*: This being by appointment of his Last Will and Testament, who departed this Life the 16th Day of *Febr. A. D.* 1680.

Ibid.

Dr *Leach*, Minister of the Church of St. *Peter-Poor, London*, left 5 *l. per Annum* for 20 Years to a Charity-School in that Parish. He died in 1703.

Dr. *JEKILL*, Chaplain of the New Chapel in *Westminster*, erected a School in the Reign of King *James* the Second, for Poor Children to be taught the Doctrine of the Established Church.

Dr. *Smith*, late Bishop of *Carlisle*, in his Life Time built a School and Cloyster at *Appleby*, at his Death left 500 *l.* to the Free-School at *Carlisle*.

The Account given of Schools is very short and imperfect: 'Tis said that Mr. *Wasse* hath written upon this Subject, to whom I must refer the Reader; but as for my self, I could not come to the sight of his Manuscript, or Book, if ever published. However this small Sketch will serve at the present for a Specimen of the Clergy's farther Usefulness to *England*, with respect to their Benefactions, and answers my Design for this Time.

For Method's sake we shall first shew what Colleges, Fellowships, Scholarships, &c. have been founded, by the Clergy, in *Cambridge*, and then take a Journey to *Oxford*, and see what they have done in respect of that University.

I have seen no larger Publick Account of Cambridge than what Dr. Fuller has given us, which is but small; and I have endeavour'd to make it more compleat by private Means; but not being able to do it, the Reader must be satisfy'd for the present with this Short History, however imperfect, till I have a longer Time and better Opportunity to give a more exact Account.

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Hist. of
Camb.

Since Peter-House of all other Colleges claims the Precedency for Antiquity, as being the first founded, our Entrance shall be made here. No sooner do we cast our Eyes upon the Benefactors of this College, but we discover the Foundation hereof to be owing to Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who removed the Secular Brethren from St. John's Hospital in the Jewry, to this his New Foundation: At which Time he endow'd the same with Maintenance for one Master, 14 Fellows, two Bible-Clerks, and eight Poor Scholars; whose Number might be increas'd or diminish'd according to the Improvement or Abatement of their Revenues. He appointed his Successors the Bishops of Ely to be Honorary Patrons, yea, Nursing Fathers to this his Infant College, who have well discharged their Trust therein. Balsham for a long time was little able to endow a College, as having scarce sufficient to subsist of himself, whilst his Election to Ely, made without the King's Consent, was not yet confirmed: But no sooner had he any Certainty for himself, but this College had a share thereof, for he gave them all the Rights and Tythes belonging to St. Peter's Church adjoining, and by his Will bequeathed them Three hundred Marks, where-with was built a Fair Hall and Court, since much beautified

Peter-
Houle.

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Camb.

beautified and enlarged. Amongst the Benefactors that are mention'd, are these following Prelates and Clergy.

Sim. Montague
Sim. Langham
John Fordham } Bishops of Ely.

John Holbrook
Tho. Lane
Tho. Deyman
John Warkworth } Masters of the College
Will. Burgoin
Henry Hornbye
John Edmunds
Andrew Perne

Ralph Walpool, Bishop of *Norwich*, gave Two Messuages in *Cambridge*.

These above-mention'd are all Masters of the Colleges, but how many of them be Divines, I know not; but Masters of Colleges are, generally speaking, Divines.

Also *Will. Noyn*, Rector of *Heddenham*,
John Whitgift, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
Dr. John Richardson, and

Dr. Hawkins; who I verily believe were Divines, gave each of them 100 l.

AD. 1324. *Herveus de Stanton*, Clerk, Canon of *York* and *Wells*, Rector of *East-Deiram* and *North-Creik* in *Norfolk*, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King *Edward* the Second, flourished now in great Wealth and Esteem. Let none envy him for Pluralities, who so well employ'd the Profits thereof, and this Year founded a College, following the Example of *Hugh de Balsham*, but dedicated the same to *St. Michael* the chief of Angels, as the other had consecrated his to *St. Peter* the Prime of the Apostles. At this Day *Michael-House* is included in *Trinity College*, so called,
not

AD. 1324.
Michael-
House
founded,
afterwards
included
in Trini-
ty Coll.

not only because dedicated to God, *One in Three* *Fulle's*
 Persons, but also because made by King *Henry* *Hist. of*
 the Eighth *One of Three Colleges.* *Archbishop* *Camb.*
Shelden gave Money to *Trinity College.*

Dr. { *Stoyl,* Masters of *Clare-Hall*, are
 { *Naturefs,* number'd amongst the Be-
 { *Leeds,* nefactors of the said *Hall.*
 { *Scott,*

Some of the Benefactors of *Pembroke-Hall* are,
Archbishop Grindal who gave 20*l.* per An. and *Pembroke*
 10 Ounces of Plate. *Hall.*

Dr. <i>Atkinson,</i>	<i>John Whitgift,</i>
Dr. <i>Wats,</i>	<i>Laurence Booth,</i> Bishop
Rich. <i>Fox,</i> Bp of <i>Win.</i>	of <i>York,</i>
Dr. <i>Shorton,</i>	<i>Tho. Rotheram,</i> Bishop
Lanc. <i>Andrews,</i> Bp of <i>Win.</i>	of <i>York.</i>
John <i>Langton,</i>	<i>Will. Fulk.</i>

The aforesaid Dr. *Wats*, Arch-Deacon of
Middlesex, gave certain Farms in *Ashwell* and
Waston for the Maintenance of Seven Scholars,
 by the Name of *Greek Scholars.* *Lancelot An-*
rews was one of his Foundation, who at this
 Day is neither indebted to this House in gene-
 ral, to which he gave, besides Plate, Three
 Hundred Folio Books. 1000*l.* for founding 2 Fel-
 lowships: Nor to the Memory of Dr. *Wats* in
 particular, whose poor Kindred he afterwards
 relieved.

Ministers Benefactors to *Corpus-Christi College,* *Benner's*
 the first *Thomas de Eltisley*, chosen first Master *College.*
 of the College, (not that the Place might main-
 tain him, but he the Place) being richly benefi-
 ced, and well seen in Secular Affairs, gave much
 to this House, and intended more, had not *Ro-*
bert de Eltisley, Clerk, his Younger Brother, Ex-
 ecutor and Feoffee for the College, defeated
 the same. But amongst the Modern Benefactors,

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Hist. of
Cambr.

none are to be mentioned with *Matthew Parker*, Master of the College, if we consider what thereunto he *Saved* first in stating their Accounts, and regulating the Method of their Rents, carelessly kept, (that is, lost in effect) before his Time. Secondly *Gave*, besides many unvaluable Manuscripts, two Fellowships, and five Scholarships. Thirdly *Recovered*, a *Bason* and *Ewer* of *Silver*, from the Executors of *Laurence Maptide*; a Rent-charge of *Fifty Shillings Yearly*, (detained for a long Time) out of the Manor of *Gerton*: Also *310 Ounces* of *Plate* double gilt: He disburden'd the College of a Pension, for the Impropriation of *Grand-chester*, and cast it where it was due, on the Farmer.

Trinity-
Hall.

Trinity Hall was built by *William Bateman*, born in the City of *Norwich*, and became to be *Episcopus in Patria*, afterwards Bishop in the Place of his Nativity. He was one of a very stout Spirit, and very skilful in the *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, (and we may presume the *Common-Law* too, because a *Norfolk Man*) therefore employ'd by the King to the Pope, in which Embassy he died in *Avenion*. The Place whereon he built this his Hall belonged formerly to the Monks of *Ely*, *John de Crawden*, their Prior, purchasing, and other Benefactors enlarging the same; so that it was a House for Students before Bishop *Bateman* (and by the Exchange for the Advowson's of certain Rectories) procured it into his own Possession. He appointed by his Foundation only one Master, two Fellows, and three Scholars, all of them to be Students of the *Canon* and *Civil-Law*, allowing one Divine to be amongst them. To the Benefactors of this Hall, we add the following Clergy. *Richard Nix*,
Bi-

Bishop of Norwich, and Bishop Parker, Dr. Mause, Fuller's
 Dr. Harvey, Dr. Cowell: These three last whether Hist. of
 Divines or Civilians, I cannot justly say. Dr. E- Camb:
 sen, M. C. left 1000 l.

Edmund Gonvil (Younger Brother to Sir Ni- Gonvil,
 cholas Gonvil of Rushworth, Kt.) Parson of Ter- or Caius
 ington and Rushworth in Norfolk, where he had his Coll.
 founded a College of Canons, built also an
 Hall dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the Place
 where now are the Orchard and Tennis-Court
 of Bennet-College; five Years after having its
 Situation alter'd, was laid to Caius his College.

William Bingham, Rector of St. John Zachary's
 in London, sensible of the great want of Gramma-
 rians in that Age, founded a little Hostile (con-
 tiguous to King Henry's College) to be govern'd
 by a Proctor and Twenty Five Scholars; all to
 be (not Boys learning the Rules) but Men stu-
 dying the Criticisms of Grammar; but this was
 afterwards laid to King's College.

Clergymen Benefactors to King's College, King's
 were Nicholas West, D. D. and Bishop of Ely, who College.
 gave many rich Gifts and Plate to the College,
 and built part of the Provost's Lodgings. Ro- Fuller's
 ger Good, D. D. and Provost of the College, gave Worthies.
 the Rectory of Milton.

William Scales, Fellow of the College, and
 Dr. of Divinity, gave a Salary known by his
 Name to this Day.

Dr. Cowell gave Plate and Books for the use of
 this Society.

William Smith, whom I take for a Divine,
 was Provost of this College, and gave One hun-
 dred Poundsworth of Books to the Library,

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Hist. of
Camb.

and a Fair Salt to the value of Forty Pounds with other Legacies.

Queen's
Coll.

* Ducket
the com-
mon repu-
ted Foun-
der by
some.

Margaret, Royal Consort to *Henry* the Sixth, founded *Queen's* College, the first Stone being laid in her Name, who afterwards wanted a Sanctuary to shelter her self when beaten in Bat-tel. * But *Andrew Ducket* for Forty Years first Master of this College, formerly a Fryar, Re-ctor of *St. Botolph's* Cambridge, Principal of *Bernard's* Hostile, gathered much Money from well-disposed People to finish this College, and accounted by some, though not by his Purse, yet by his Prayers the Founder thereof. A good and discreet Man, who with no sordid, but prudential Compliance, so poised himself in those dangerous Times betwixt the Successive Kings of *Lancaster* and *York*, that he procured the Favours of Both; and so prevailed with *Queen Elizabeth*, Wife to *Edward* the IV. that she perfected what her professed Enemy had begun. Amongst the Benefactors are number'd *Marmaduke Lumley*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; *Hugh Trotter*, Dr. of Divinity; and *Dr. Stokys*. *George Mountain*, Archbishop of *York*, gave a Piece of Plate, and founded two Scholarships.

Katherine
Hall.

Amongst *Catherine-Hall* Benefactors, I find no Clergymen mentioned, unless *Dr. Thimblebie*, and *Dr. Middleton* took their Degrees in Divinity. This College was founded by *Robert Wood-larke*, Third Provost of *King's*.

Jesus-Coll.

John Alcock, Bishop of *Ely*, founded *Jesus*-College. A whole Volume may be written of this Bishop, born at *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, though his Parents lie buried at *Kingstone* on *Hull*, where he

he built a Chantry for them, and a Free-School for the Benefit of others. *John Bale*, tho' very sparing of praising Persons of that Age, characterizeth him *Given from his Childhood to Learning and Religion; so growing from Virtue to Virtue, that no one in England was more reputed for his Holiness.* He is reported to have fared very sparingly all his Life long, and to have conquered the Baits of his Wanton Flesh by Fasting, Studying, Watching and such like Christian Discipline. This good Bishop established in the House one Master, Six Fellows, and Six Scholars, commending them to the perpetual Tutelage of the Bishops of *Ely*. Hence it is that Bishops of that Diocese, when they lodge in this College, as they did *Anno Domini 1556, 57.* by their Registers are Reported lying in their own Houses. *Thomas Thirlby*, Bishop of *Ely*, gave the Advowson of Six Vicariges to this College. *Dr. Royster*, and *Dr. Fuller* are likewise numbered amongst the Benefactors. *Dr. John Duport*, M. C. gave the Advowson of *Harston*, which I think is in *Leicestershire*.

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Camb.

Amongst the Benefactors of *Christ's College*, I find only Two of the Sacred Function, viz. *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and *Dr. Patison*; except Archbishop *Grindal*, who gave 45 Ounces of Plate, and *Mr. Mede*, who left his Estate to the College, after some Legacies were paid.

The Foundation of *St. John's College* was begun by the Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond* and *Derby*, but finished by her Executors, two whereof were *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, and *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*. Amongst the Benefactors are *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Dr. Fell*, *Dr. Keyton*, *Dr. Lup-
ton*,

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ton, Dr. Thimbleby, Dr. Dopinham, Dr. Linacre, Dr. Thompson, (who I believe were Divines) and John Williams, Archbishop of York, who built a most Beautiful Library.

Magdalen
College.

Amongst the Benefactors of Magdalen College, we find Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave 5 l. per Annum.

Trinity
College.

Dr. Thomas Nevyle, Eighth Master of Trinity College, founded by Henry the Eighth, answering his Anagram, most Heavenly, and practising his own allusive Motto, *Ne vile velis*, being by the Rules of the Philosopher himself to be accounted *Μεγαλοπόμπης*, one of great Performances, for the General Good, expended Three thousand Pounds of his own, in altering and enlarging the Old, and adding a New Court thereunto; being at this day the Stateliest and most Uniform College in Christendom, out of which may be carved Three Dutch Universities. Among the several Benefactors are Tho. Allen, Clerk, Dr. Bill, Dr. Beaumont, Dr. Whitgift, Masters of the College. Dr. Cosens, Dr. Barrow, Dr. Skevington; and Bishop Hacket, who gave 1200 l.

Caius's
College.

Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a Benefactor to Caius College; as were Dr. Leeds, Harvey Brantwhait, Richardson, to Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Midway; though I cannot affirm all of them to be Divines.

Emmanuel
College.

There are several Doctors set down in Fuller's History of Cambridge among the Benefactors to Caius's College; but that College having been Famous for Physicians, and Fuller having not distinguished the Sciences, I was afraid to mention them for Divines; the want of this Distinction has made me often omit Persons of other Colleges whom I dare not insert, lest they should not prove Men in Holy Orders.

Sidney

Sidney College was founded by the Lady *Frances Sidney*, who dying before the College was finished, she appointed *John Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Gabriel Goodman*, Dean of *Westminster*, Overseers of her Will, who took care all Things were performed according to her Order. *John Young*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *Winchester*, *Robert Johnson*, Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, *Paul Miclethwait*, D. D. and Fellow of the same College, were her Benefactors, as was *Shelden* to *Trinity College*, whom I should have mentioned before. Bishop *Ward* gave 1000 l. Dr. *Sam. Ward*, M. C. founded Four Fellowships, and enlarged the Scholarships. Mr. *Richard Dugard*, B. D. gave 130 l.

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Hist. of
Camb.
Sidney-
College.

Floyd's
Memoirs.

Thus much for the Clergy who have been Benefactors to the University of *Cambridge*: Take we now a Journey to her Sister *Oxford*, and see how much the Colleges there stand indebted to the bountiful and large Donations of Ministers.

UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE

Upon the Coming of the *Danes* into *England*, after the Death of King *Alfred*, who had restored this College to its former Splendor, having suffer'd once before this by the *Danes*, therefore He is called the Founder; there were mighty Tumults risen, and many Outrages committed, so that *University-College* in *Oxford*, with others, was deserted by the Scholars, and invested by the Townsmen. But sometime after the *Norman Conquest*, this College was again redeem'd by *William* Arch-Deacon of *Durham*, and restored to the Academicks. *Stow* and *Hollinshed* report in their Chronicles, that *William Caerliph*, Bishop of *Durham*, founded this College about the middle of *William* the Conqueror's Reign. Others attribute the Foundation

Wood's
History of
Oxford.
University
College.

Wood's
History of
Oxford.

tion of this Building to the aforesaid *William*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, and *William Shirwood*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*. 'Tis too tedious for me to enter into the Dispute, as being foreign to my Design; but if any have a Desire to go to the bottom of this Scrutiny, let them consult *John Ross* in *Histor. de Regibus*, p. 116. *Leland* in *Tom.* 4. collect. *Baleus* in *Cent.* 4. num. 9. and other Authors mention'd by Mr. *Wood*. In these Writers they'll meet with several Particulars relating to the two last reported Founders, which may afford some larger Accounts of this Matter; tho' they will not give them a full satisfaction.

About the Year *C15CCCXIX*, *Philip* of *Beverley*, Rector of *Kangham*, sometimes called by the Name of *Philip Ingilberd*, gave Ground at *Pagbelam* in *Holderness*, with the Farms belonging to it, to this College, for the maintenance of Two Fellows, who were to be elected out of *Beverley*, *Holderness*, or any Village in that Vicinity: But in case none of this Country were capable of the Donation, then might the College chuse according to their own Discretion.

Gualter Skirlaw, Bishop of *Durham*, procured the Manor of *Rothyng St. Margaret*, in the County of *Essex*, to be given to this College.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of *Winchester*, gave Forty Marks to this College.

Otho Hunt, Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of *Methley* in the County of *York*, gave all his Farms and Land, lying near the said *Methley*, to this Society, *Ann. Dom.* *C15DXC*. the Revenue thereof was to be expended in the maintenance of one Scholar, out of *Swinton*, in the Parish of *Wath*, or any other Part of that Parish; also of the Parish of

Mel-

Metbley and Kirkburton, or out of any Parish of Wood,
the County of York; or upon defect hereof, out History of
of any adjacent County. Oxford.

Robert Gunsley, sometime Student of this House, and afterwards Rector of Cistesley, in the County of Surrey, gave the Impropriation of Flamsted in Hertfordshire, to this College, A. D. CIO DCXXII, upon this Condition, that they pay 60 l. per Ann. to the Curate or Vicar, and expend the rest in maintaining Four Scholars, which should be related to him by Sanguinity or Name, or in defect hereof, to be elected out of the Schools of Rochester and Maidstone.

In the same Year Charles Greenwood, sometime Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of Thornhill, in the County of York, gave One hundred Pounds a Year to be paid out of his Patrimony, which was 400 l. per Annum, for maintaining so many Fellows and Scholars, which were to be his own Relations, if any of them were capable of that Donation. But the College was manifestly wronged of this Benefaction and 1500 l. more left by the same Person for erecting new Buildings, by the Fraud and Treachery of one Foxcroft.

BALIO L COLLEGE.

Amongst the Benefactors of Baliol College, we find Thomas Cave, Rector of Welwyke, in the County of York, who left One hundred Pounds in the Hands of William of Brokleby, Clerk, in order to buy Three Rectories in Lincolnshire, which were distinguished by the Names of Fylyngbam, Rysome and Brokleby, and appropriated them to the College. Baliol College.

Likewise Thomas Harrope, Rector of Hasely, in Oxfordshire, who was some time Fellow or Scholar of this College, gave the Profits of all his

Wood's
History of
Oxford.

his Land, Farms and Tenements, lying in Old and New Woodstock, Wotton, Nethercote, Tackley, Banbury and Oxford, from the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Anno CIOXXII. to the Master and Scholars of Baliol, and their Successors. The Revenues and Profits of this his Estate were to maintain so many Scholars in his Mother College, as it stands recorded upon the Composition and Agreement made between Richard Stubbs, Master of the College, and the Fellows on the one Part, and the above-said Thom. Harrop on the other. This Benefaction was given about the Year CIODXVII. and the Donor paid the Debt due to Nature, in the beginning of July CIOXXII, and lies interred in the Chancel of Hasely-Church.

Also Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, a little before his Death, which happen'd in the Year CIODLVI, gave his Personal Estate, and moveable Goods which he possessed at St. James's Clerkenwell, in the Suburbs of London, to Baliol College, for the Maintenance of Two Scholars, out of Worcester-Diocese.

To these we may add John Brown, Bachelor of Divinity, and Vicar of Basingstoke, first Student of this College, and afterwards Fellow of University-College, who bequeathed to Baliol College Two Pounds, Twelve Shillings per Annum, payable out of some Land belonging to him, in Hampshire; this Donation was to bring up one Scholar, born in Basingstoke.

Likewise John Warner, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of Rochester, assign'd over 80 Pounds per annum, payable out of the Manor of Swanton, for the maintenance of Four Scholars, till they should become Masters of Arts; Scotland was to be the Place of their Nativity, and

upon this Condition they were entitl'd to the above-mention'd Donation. But the Trustees for this Benefaction retained the Money from the College. Among the Persons concern'd in the Buildings belonging to this College, we find William of Brokleby, and Thomas of Carve, Clerks, and sometimes Fellows; William Grey, Bishop of Ely, and George Nevill, Archbishop of York, Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, Thomas Chace, Doctor of Divinity, to have given their helping hands to the finishing of the several Parts of this College.

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MERTON COLLEGE

This Society derives its Origin from Meandon, or Maldon, in Surrey, whose Founder was Gualter Merton, who being first Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, gave the Manors of Meandon & Farleigh, in Surrey, for the maintenance of Twenty Scholars, and Two or Three Chaplains, A. D. CCCCCLXIV. And for their better Provision, whereby they might not want the Knowledge of Academical Learning, or the Sublime Arts and Sciences, assign'd a Place of Abode for them at Oxford, whereby they gain'd the Qualifications necessary for the completion of a Scholar. But the Founder's Thoughts being diverted from Meandon in Surrey, for some Reasons best known to himself, and his Mind at length totally alienated from thence, purpos'd to remove his Students from Meandon, and fix them in Oxford, and for the accomplishment of this Design, purchased a Tenement of the Monastery of Reading, as 'tis recorded in the Register, *totam plateam ex occidentali parte Ecclesie S. Joban. Baptiste Oxon. Quondam edificatam, tunc autem vacuam, ad quod quidam*

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College.

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dem tenementum pertinebat advocatio Ecclesie ^{supra}
dictæ. Afterwards he bought some other Tenements adjacent to the East Part of the said Church, viz. one of the Priory of *Frydeswide*, another of *James*, the Son of Mr. *Mossey*, a *ferm* in *London*, and in a Year after that translated his Society to *Oxford*; a Third he procured of *Robert Flixthorpe*. These Tenements almost took up the Fore-part of the College, now standing in the Parish of *St. John Baptist*: For the Front consists chiefly of them: To the Two former of which, when he had purchased, and built them up from the Foundation, and made them fit for Persons devoted to the Muses, he, the said *Merton* translated his Scholars, and established his Society there by his own Charter, in *January* *CIOCCCLXVII*, granted them for ever. This Charter, with the Statutes contained therein, held in force to the Year *CIOCCCLXX*, and then New Laws succeeded, which were forced to give way to others, brought in by the same Founder in 74, and ratified with so much Prudence and Caution, as to prevent all Disputes as might otherwise be occasioned by Posterity. Thus we see what great Concern this good Man laboured under for the encouragement of Ingenious Tempers, and the promotion of Learning.

Let us now see what Effect this Bishop's Liberality had upon the rest of his Fraternity: No sooner do we cast an Eye upon the Benefactors of this College, but we find *John Williot*, Doctor of Divinity, first Chancellor of the University, and then of *Exeter Church*, recorded for his liberal Donation, who gave a great many Fields and Tenements lying dispersedly in several Counties, with all his moveable Goods, for

for the maintenance of so many Pensioners, afterwards called *Postmasters*, which amounted to the number of Twelve. This Benefaction was given to the College A.D. *CIOCCCCCLXXX*.

Thomas Bukley, Warden of this College, left 100 l. to it.

Likewise *William Rede*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Fellow of this College, left a Chest, with a Hundred Pound reserved in it, *Anno Dom. CIOCCCLXXVI*. as an immediate Supply, upon any urgent Necessity, for the Fellows of this College; but withal did strictly oblige them to restore it again, either by themselves, or their Executors, that there might be a perpetual Fund for the Society.

Thomas Rudburn, Warden of the College, built the Tower over the College Gate; he died in 1419.

EXETER - COLLEGE,

Founded by the Bishop of Exeter.

The Society of *Exeter College* was originally founded in *Hart-Hall*, but within a Year after the Founder, *Gualter Stapledon*, Bishop of *Exeter*, not approving of that Place, and considering where there would be a larger and better Piece of Ground, began to think upon a more extended Space of Earth, lying in the Parish of *St. Mildrede*. In this Part of the City *Mr. Peter* of *Skelton* held some Tenements during Life, but he by the Importunity and frequent Solicitations of the aforesaid Founder, resigned up a Mansion-House formerly given to the Students, Rectors and Scholars of *Stapledon*, alias *Hart Hall*, on the Feast of *St. Faith*, *CIOCCCXV*. The same Person gave Two Houses with Land to this Hall. Having obtain'd these and other Parcels of Ground, the

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foresaid Bishop rebeautified some Buildings, and others he raised from the Ground or Foundation, and not long after translated his Students from their former Seat hither. This College he founded without renewing his License from *Edward* the Second, but went on upon his former Patent granted him for the Foundation of *Hart-Hall*. He finding his New College too small, by reason of the great Confluence of Scholars, occasioned partly by his own, partly by others, coming out of the Western Parts of the Kingdom, enlarged its Dimensions by the Addition of Four more Tenements, which afterwards caused a Dispute between him and King *Edward* the Second, but ended in favour of the College. By the Statutes of *Exeter-College* we may discover how many were maintained by its liberal Founder; this Bishop appointed Thirteen Fellows, one of them to be a Student in Divinity, or the Canon-Law, the rest to be good Philosophers; eight of these were to be taken out of the Arch-Deaconries of *Exeter*, *Totness* and *Barnestaple*, in the County of *Devonshire*, four out of *Cornwal*, and one (who was said before to be a Presbyter and a sound Divine) should be elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*. The Revenues assign'd by the Founder for the College, arise out of several Tenements in *Oxford*, (all except one being included within the College-Bounds) and the Churches of *Gynnier* in *Cornwal*, and *West-Witnam* in *Berkshire*. *Edm. Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*, added two Scholars to this College out of *Salisbury-Diocese*.

The Charity, nay Bounty and Liberality, as well as great Care, Pains and Labours of the Clergy, demonstrated in Publick Buildings,
prove

prove their excellent Usefulness to the Nation, abstract and take them out of their Spiritual Employments. For how many Lay-men, now useful, have been educated at the Charge and Expence of Bishops and other Clergymen? But to proceed on to the present purpose.

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Ralph Germeyne, Præcentor of *Exeter Church*, gave a Chest, called by his Surname, with Ten Pounds for the use of the Fellows, upon any extraordinary Occasion, provided they return the Money again to the same Place. After the same manner did *Richard Greenfield* leave Money to the College, but whether he was a Man in Holy Orders, or not, I pretend not to determine.

Mr. Samuel Hill, who drew in his first Breath at *Morton-Hamsted* in *Devonshire*, and received his Academical Learning at this College, being preferr'd to the Rectory of *Warlegan* in *Cornwal*, left One Hundred Pounds to Four Poor Scholars, which he willed to be chosen out of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*.

John Maynard, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Exeter*, gave Forty Pounds per Annum to this College, Twenty thereof were expended for a Divinity Lecture, Twelve for a Lecture in the Oriental Tongues, the Overplus was to go towards the augmentation of Fellowships.

Edmund Stafford, Bishop of *Exeter*, built a Gate on the West-side of the College.

An Account of what Clergymen have been Benefactors to Oriel-College.

The first worthy of note is *John Frank*, Clerk, Oriel-Colle-
and Master of the Rolls in Chancery, in the lege.
Reign of *Henry VI*. This same Person, when
he paid the Debt due to Nature, left to Oriel-
College

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College One Thousand Pounds, to purchase Land for the maintenance of Four Fellows, who according to the Tenor of the Donor's Will, were to be elected out of *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire* and *Devonshire*.

The next is *John Carpenter*, first Fellow of this College, then Master, and afterwards called to the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, left Land in *Oxfordshire*, as may be proved from his Last Will, to *Oriel-College*, for the maintenance of one Fellow, whose Native Countrey should be *Worcestershire*. He gave likewise an Exhibition of Four Shillings per Week to be equally divided amongst Six Poor Scholars. Moreover he gave *Beadles Hall*, an Ancient Habitation of the Academicks, having *St. Mary's Hall* standing towards the North, and the College-Garden towards the South, to the Society of *Oriel*.

William Smith, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and most Illustrious Founder of *Brazennose College*, gave Three Hundred Pounds to this College, A. D. CIODVII. that One Fellow out of *Lincoln Diocese* might have a small Living in that Society.

Richard Dudley, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of this College, and afterwards Chancellor of *Salisbury*, gave a certain Manor, distinguished by the Appellation of *Swaynswick* in *Somersetshire*, not far from *Bath*, the Revenue thereof was to be expended in the founding of Two Fellowships, and Six Exhibition. This with other Donations clearly discovers the mighty forwardness of the Clergy to promote Learning.

Queen's

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College.

Queen's College founded by a Divine.

Robert Eglesfield, by Birth a Cumberland-Man, Bachelor of Divinity in Oxford, Chaplain to Philippa, Consort to Edward the Third, Rector of Burge, under Stanesmore in Cumberland, was the Person who undertook, begun and finished the Structure of Queen's College in the Parish of St. Peter in the East, not far from the Church, so named from that Divine. In this Parish the Reverend Mr. Eglesfield purchased some Tenements, whereby he accommodated his Students with Lodgings, till he had a more seasonable opportunity for erecting a College. Her Royal Majesty frequently and earnestly importuned him to go about this useful and glorious Work; upon these Solicitations he advanced to the Undertaking, and bought another Tenement with its Appurtenances, of the Master and Scholars of University-Hall. Not long after he made another Purchase, and after this he added a House of Mr. Rich. Evesham, Clerk, anciently called Temple-Hall.

With these Tenements and some others obtained, he procured a Royal Charter, in the Year *CIOCCCXL*, part of which is in the following Words, *Quod ipse in quodam messuagio suo cum pertinentiis in Oxonia in Parochia S. Petri, in oriente situato, quandam aulam Collegialem, de Scholaribus, Capellanis, & aliis, perpetuis temporibus duraturam, sub nomine Aulae Scholarium Reginae de Oxon. quae per unum praepositum, de dictis Scholaribus juxta ordinationem praefati Roberti, inde faciendam gubernabitur, construere, & de novo fundare, ac messuagium illud cum pertinentiis praefatis praeposito & Scholaribus Aulae illius pro eorum inhabitatione ibidem in perpetuum dare possit & assignare, habend.*

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hend. & tenend. &c. & eisdem Præposito & Scholariibus; quod ipsi messuagium prædictum cum pertinentiis à præfato Roberto recipere possint, & tenere sibi, & successoribus suis prædictis in perpetuum, sicut prædictum est tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Et memoratam Aulam cum præposito, & cæteris sociis, per electionem in futurum habitantibus, & morantibus in eadem quos ad verum Collegium erigimus, & existere ex nunc proponimus, & ut Collegium licitum, & approbatum agnoscimus, autoritate nostrâ plenâ, qua possumus ratificamus, & confirmamus, &c. Our Founder being thus fenced with a Charter, granted by his Majesty's Royal Authority, endowed the abovesaid College with a Master and Twelve Fellows.

Amongst the several Lay-Benefactors of this College, we find some Divines who have not been backward in their Contributions. The first Instance is the Benefaction of *Robert Wrangwis*, formerly Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of *Patrick-Brompton* by *Richmond*, who besides the Gift of Forty Pounds, and two Silver Beakers, settled Land, lying at *Perinth* in *Cumberland*, upon this Society, *Anno Domini* **CHCDLXXXIX.**

Likewise *John Wharton* left Money to the College, he was Rector of *Lowther* or *Lowtbery* in *Westmorland*.

Rowland Richardson, sometime Fellow of the College, and afterwards Vicar of *Burge* under *Staynesmore*, signed over his Lands and Tenements lying at *Dudcote* and *Appleford* in *Berkshire*, to the Society of *Queen's College*, which immediately after his Death, were given for the use of the Master and Fellows to the said College by *John Peresay*, Clerk.

Christo-

Christopher Bainbrigg, Archbishop of *Tork*, made over the Mannor of *Tudbaldington*, with certain Lands to this College, *Anno Domini* CLODIX. Wood's History of Oxford.

John Kirby, formerly Fellow of this College, and Vicar of *Chalgrave* in *Oxfordshire*, gave Land lying in this Parish to his Mother College, as appears from his last Will and Testament, bearing Date 21st of *July*, CLODXL.

Nicholas Myles, Doctor of Divinity, formerly of this Society, and also Vicar of *St. Brides*, *London*, willed certain Farms in *Cateslege* near *Coventry*, in the County of *Warwick*, to this College, on the 10th of *July*, *Anno Domini* CLODXXIX.

Edmund Gryndall, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made over, as a Gift to the College, Twenty Pounds per Annum, to be appropriated to the use of one Fellow, and Two Scholars. He also gave Money, Plate and Books, with Ten Pounds for the buying of Chains to fasten the Books to the Library.

Clergymen concerned about the Buildings of this College, were *Mr. William Muskham*, Rector of *Derehamen* in *Cumberland*, *Thomas Langton* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Henry Beauford*, Bishop of the same Diocese, who gave 50 Marks to be expended in Building.

New College founded by *William of Wykeham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

No sooner did this Charitable and well disposed Bishop wax rich by great Preferments conferred upon him, but he made it his chief care to answer the great End of Divine Providence, who bestows large Portions upon Men to make them New College.

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them serviceable to the World, and capable of doing good to Mankind; such God appoints to be Stewards of his Earthly Treasures; for all Things are his, and he requires from their Hands a true Discharge of the Trust reposed in them. This, I think, has been exactly performed by the aforesaid Prelate, whose Charity has been equivalent to the Profits of his Income; witness those two famous Structures, the College at *Winchester*, and *New-College* at *Oxford*; but the latter being the Subject of our present Design, we shall confine our Thoughts wholly to this.

The first Overture he made towards the Foundation of *New College*, was the Purchase of some Tenements commodiously situated at *Oxford*, which he bought of Mr. *John Bockingham*, Dr. *William Mulshoe*, and Dr. *John Rowceby*, or rather demanded of them, for what Reasons I am at a loss to know. In the Year 1369, he bought several Parcels of Grounds, of the Priory of *Frydeswide*, lying in *St. Peter's* in the East, as likewise some Ground Land or Tenements of *Osney-Abby*, and of *Queen's College*; a Tenement of *John Murshall*, and *John Paas*, and *Nicholas Redyng*, Vicar of *St. Peter's*, where the said Tenement lies, half an Acre of Land, of the Monks of *Godstovien*, with several other Houses, Lands and Tenements bought of others.

These Possessions being acquired, the next step to be advanced was the procuring a Legal Authority for the founding of this College: thereupon his Royal Majesty deputed his Officer at *Oxford* to enquire whether 'twould be no Injury to the Crown, City, or any private Person, if *Wickham* should enclose the aforesaid

Tene-

Tenements with a Wall, and adapt them to any peculiar use. The same Person according to his Majesty's Royal Order, summon'd the City-Officers together, and a Jury of 12 Men, and acquainted them with his Majesty's Pleasure, and the Design of his calling them. After some small time spent in this Consultation, it was there and then agreed, that Bishop *Wykeham's* Design did no ways injure the Crown, City, or any private Person, provided he followed such Limitations then prescribed. This Answer being returned to the King, his Majesty did empower *Wykeham* to found his College upon the aforesaid Preliminaries; which he did, and settled an Endowment sufficient to bring up Seventy Scholars.

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This noble and generous Foundation had no small influence over several others of the Sacred Faculty; for *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln* assigned over the perpetual Advowson of *Swalcliffe Church*, *Lat. Ecclesia Swalclivensis*, in the County of *Oxford*, with Land and Farms belonging to it, to this College, in the Twelfth Year of *Richard the II.*

Thomas Beckington, Doctor of Laws, sometime Fellow of this College, afterwards Rector of *St. Leonard*, near *Hastings*, in the Diocese of *Chichester*, and of *Sutton* in *Berkshire*, and Dean of the Arches, being removed from his Studies, and called to the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*, by *Henry the Sixth*, obtained the Manor of *Newton-Longvillage* in the County of *Bucks*, for this Society, and in 1640, by his Endeavours, the said Mannor was annexed to the Society, and at his Death he himself left many memorable Gifts.

Thomas

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Thomas Jane, Doctor of Laws, once Fellow of this College, and afterwards Canon of St. Paul's Church, Archdeacon of Essex, and Dean of the Royal Chapel, and at length Bishop of Norwich, settled his House and Land at Curtlington in Oxfordshire, upon Wykeham's Society, in the Tenth Year of Henry the Seventh's Reign.

William Warham, Doctor of Laws, formerly Fellow of this College, Keeper of the Rolls, Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury, gave the Messuage and Land of King's Clere, in Hampshire, (which descended to him from his Father, as an Hereditary Right) to this College, besides a great deal of Plate, which he presented to the Society. He settled the said Land upon the College, on the 6th of Febr. i Hen. VIII.

Robert Sherbourn, Fellow, and afterwards Canon of Lincoln Church, Arch-Deacon of Huntingdon, and Dean of St. Paul's London, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester, signed over a Messuage, with its Appurtenances, distinguished by the Name of Harrow on the Hill, in the County of Middlesex, to this Society, on the Condition they read Lectures to the Students on a certain Day appointed by the Donor, Anno Domini 1519.

Thomas Wells, Doctor of Divinity, formerly Fellow of this College, Chaplain to *Thomas Warham*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Rector of Harford Wareyn in Oxfordshire, bestowed Ten Pounds per Annum on that College, which Purchase cost him 200 l. being bought of St. Austin's Convent in Canterbury. The Revenues thereof were to be divided between Three Presbyters, or Seniors, Two of which

which, according to the Donor's Will, were to devote themselves to the Study of Arts, and the Third to the Civil Law ; but these were to continue Under Graduates so long as they enjoyed the Benefaction. This Gift was settled on the College on the 13th of July, in the 16th of Hen. VIII.

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William Fleshmonger, Professor of Civil Law, sometime Fellow of the College, and afterwards Dean of *Chichester*, bestowed the Mannor of *Sheringhall* in *Essex*, upon this Society ; the Profits hereof were to be equally divided among Eight Fellows, Four of which were to prosecute the Studies of Theology, or at least the Arts; the others were to be Civilians, and any one of these to enter into Holy Orders. He also left 200 *l.* to assist this Society in the Purchase of *Stanton Mannor* in *Oxfordshire*, but enjoyn'd them to distribute the Revenues to Twelve Fellows, Six to be Divines, or Students in Arts, and the rest Civilians ; but in case there should be more Students in Arts than Divines, or one of those who were to go into Orders, should decline, and study the other Sciences, then the number of Divines should be compleated out of the Civil-Lawyers. This Donation came to the College in the XXIst Year of Hen. the VIII.

Thomas Millyng, once Member of this Society and Beneficed in *Oxfordshire*, left 200 *l.* to this College.

Christopher Rawlins, another Member of this Society, Bachelor of Divinity, and Vicar of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*, left all his Lands, which laid dispersed in the County of *Lincoln*, to this College, with a Reserve, that his Executors should first erect a School at *Adderbury*, where he

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he was Vicar, and settle 24 Marks Yearly upon the Master, which should be hereafter appointed Teacher in the same School, and keep it in Repairs; then and after that the over-plus of the Estate should be given up to the College, and the Profits to be expended at the Discretion of the Master and Fellows, CIODLXXXIX.

George Ryves, First Fellow of New-College, afterwards of Winchester, and commenced Doctor of Divinity, and after that became Head of this Society, left Ten Pounds *per Annum* to be paid upon the performance of some Exercise in the College, A. D. CIOCXIII.

Arthur Lake, first Fellow of this, and then of Winchester-College, after that Master, and last of all Bishop of Bath and Wells, willed Ten Pounds *per Annum* for maintaining certain Lectures in New College. Anno Dom. 1616, he made way for the founding a Library at Worcester, and another at Wells.

Finally Robert Pinck, Master of this Society, and Rector of St. John's Stanton in the said County, and Colern in Wiltshire, gave the Advowson of Wotton, alias, Woodstock in Oxfordshire, to this College, A. D. CIODCXLVII.

Lincoln College founded by a Divine, Reg.
Hen. VI.

Lincoln-
College.

Richard Flemming sucked in his first Air at Croston in Yorkshire, being derived of an Honest and Reputable Parentage. He was a Man famous in his Generation, according to Balam, but more illustrious for Sound Learning, and a generous Affection to his own Country: After he had been well grounded in the first Rudiments of Learning he was sent to Oxford, where making such a mighty Progress in Logick and Philo-

Philosophy, and outshining others, his Admission to the Common Degrees of the University was easily obtained : He was created Master of Arts, and afterwards chosen Proctor of the University, as the *Oxford Catalogue* makes apparent. He had not long taken that Degree, before he very dangerously fell into *Wickliff's* Error, and became so strenuous an Assertor of those Principles, as to have done much harm, being a Man of note, had not his Proceedings been obstructed by an Ecclesiastical Living given him, as a Bone cast in his way. After this Preference, being persuaded by some Eminent Persons of the University to forsake those Tenets, he publicly renounced that Pernicious Opinion : And as a Proof of his Sincerity, founded this College when he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, as a Sanctuary which should afterwards produce such Branches that would destroy all future Abettors of those Principles, at first imbibed, and afterwards dangerously maintained by him. The Writings of Learned Men educated in that College, and published by them, give a clear Proof of this Matter.

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Benefactors in the Sacred Line to this College were first, *John Forest*, Dean of *Wells*, and Prebendary of *Banbury*, which Prebend belongs to *Lincoln-Cathedral*. The same Person settled Five Pounds *per Annum* upon this College, besides a considerable Sum of Money, expended by him upon this Structure. For which Benefaction the Rector and his Society have appointed an Anniversary Commemoration of this Donor, upon the 6th of *June Anno Dom. 1637*, and do oblige themselves and their Successors to maintain the same for ever. So great have his Gifts

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Gifts been to this College, that he merits the Name of a Co-founder.

John Southam, Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, and Residentiary of *Lincoln-Cathedral*, left Forty Shillings *per Annum* to this College, besides a large Sum of Money, with other valuable Gifts, which deservedly occasion'd his Commemoration-Day, solemnized on the 23^d of *May*. *Anno Domini* CI^oCDXXXVI.

Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Bishop of *Winchester*, bestowed One Hundred Marks upon this College, *A. D.* CI^oCDXLVII.

John Buketot, Presbyter, sign'd over the Manor of *Polycote parva*, at *Ashindone* in the County of *Bucks*, in what Year I am not certain. *Thomas Rotheram*, alias *Scot*, was another Founder of this College; the same settled a Priest in this Society, whose Duty was to read Mass, and preach a Sermon on the Founder's Anniversary Day, observed on the Feast of *St. Matthew* the Apostle. This Bishop making a Visitation through his Diocese, went to *Oxford*; upon whose Entrance *John Tristroppe*, Rector of the said College gave him a kind Reception, who being to preach upon the Anniversary Day, took his Text out of the *Psalms*, *Vide & visita vineam tuam, & eam perfrice, quam plantavit dextra tua*. In this Discourse he so pathetically moved the Bishop to Charity, by lamenting the Misfortune of the College, grown very defective both in Structure and Discipline, that Sermon was scarce ended, but his Lordship promised, with many Expressions of Love and Respect, to answer the Intent of his Discourse. Nor was this Promise verbal only, but effectual, as the next Year sufficiently made out; for then he finished the Building, and augmented the number

number of Fellowships, which were then but seven, to Twelve : And for their Alimony appointed Two Ecclesiastical Benefices, *Twyford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and *Combe-long* in the County of *Oxford*. He not only provided a comfortable Subsistence for 'em, but likewise Laws and Rules for the management of their Lives ; and for this good purpose delivered them Statutes subscribed to by his own Hand, 11 of Febr. 1529. amongst which he ordained the Fellows and Scholars to be elected from the Dioceses of *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Bath* and *Wells*. Thus he expended the Money and Profits arising from his great Preferments, when Chancellor of *England*, Archbishop of *York*, and Professor of Divinity.

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After him came many Benefactors, who bequeathed good Legacies to the Col. for whom Anniversary-Commemorations were solemniz'd, and their Memories preserved among the Society. At the front of these Donors we find *Gualter Bate*, Presbyter, and Fellow of the Col. who left one House and Gardens to the College, which laid very conveniently in the Neighbourhood, and for this Gift the Third of *November* was ever after his Commemoration Day.

Edmund Audley, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and once Member of this House, by the Persuasion of *Dr. Drax*, Rector, gave 400 l. for the redeeming some Land in *Buckinghamshire*.

William Smith, Bishop of *Lincoln*, as a Testimony of his Love, made over Two Mannors to this College, the one lying in *Staffordshire*, the other in *Oxfordshire*.

Edward Darby, formerly of this Society, and afterwards Arch-Deacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, presented this Seminary of Learning with as much

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much Money as redeemed Two Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, which at that time were mortgaged. But the Condition of this Gift was That Three Fellows, besides the former number of Twelve, should be supported out of this Revenue, one to be elected from the Arch-Deaconry of *Stow*, another out of *Leicestershire*, and a third to come from *Oxfordshire*.

John Smith, Rector of *Wykeham-Breux*, in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, settled a Pension of 15 *l. per Ann.* payable out of Land in the said Parish upon the Rector and Fellows of this College, whereby he enjoind them to maintain one Scholar by the Allowance of 14 *l. per Ann.* and the other Twenty Shillings were to go towards the use of the College, A. D. CIO DCLXVII.

Thomas Beckington left a Legacy of Two hundred Pounds to be laid out in the Buildings belonging to this Collegē, and by his Last Will and Testament did oblige his Executors, *Hugh Sugar*, *John Pope* and *Richard Swan* to pay in the said Money to the Rector and Society, which they did by a certain Stipulation or Agreement made up between them and the College: And that this Act of Charity might not lie buried in oblivion, the Society have obliged themselves to solemnize his Commemoration on the 12th of *November*, as a grateful Acknowledgment of this Benefaction; and as a further Testimony of their Gratitude and Thankfulness have erected a Monument for this good Bishop, and fixed it to that Part of the College built at his own Expence and Charge.

John Forest, Dean of *Wells*, built a Chapel, with two Lodging-Rooms under it, Ann. Dom. CIOCDXXXVI. *Robert Flemming*, Dean of *Lincoln*, set up an Altar in this Chapel. *Roberts Field;*

Field, Rector of *Chylton* in *Barkshire*, gave several Ornamental Things both to the Chapel and Chaplains, A. D. *MDXXI*. Dr. *Thomas Bank*, Rector of the College, left Money to keep the Chapel in repair. But in the Year *MDCCXXI*, a neat and decent Chapel, which the College now enjoys, was erected Sept. 15. by *Williams* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and consecrated by *Corbet*, Bp. of *Oxford*.

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*The College of All-Souls founded by Chichley,
Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Henry Chichley entred into this World at *High-All-Souls*
am-Ferres in *Northamptonshire*, and descended of *College*.
Honest and Good Parentage; he afterwards
went to *Winchester-School*, and there continued
till he went to *New-College* in *Oxford*, An. Dom.
MDCCCLXXXVII. In this Place he became
very studious, and improved his Knowledge to
a very high degree; he took his Doctor's
Degree in Civil Law, and may deservedly be
reckoned one of the Flowers of this Society.
Richard Medford, Bishop of *Salisbury* being sen-
sible of his Merit, called him from the Univer-
sity, made him his Domestick Chaplain, and
not long after Archdeacon of *Salisbury*; being
afterwards appointed Chancellor of the same
Church. He went through these Offices with
great Reputation, which by the Bishop's means
reached the King's Ears. Upon this *Henry* the
Fourth sent for him, and perceiving him to be
a Man that answer'd his Character, employ'd him
in several Embassies; so well did he act for his
Majesty, though in Affairs sometimes very diffi-
cult, that he entirely gained his Love.
The See of *Winchester* given him by the King,
was an indisputable Mark of his Majesty's Fa-

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vour

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vour. Nor was he in less Esteem with *Henry* the Fifth, in whose Reign he was Archbishop of *Canterbury*. No sooner did he rise to the greatest Dignity in the Church, but 'twas his greatest care to lay out his Money in Pious Uses. At *Higham-Ferres* he built a Place for Divine Worship; wherein he founded a Society of Eight Chaplains, one of which was to be Rector or Master, besides Four Clerks, and Five Boys, which were to be Choristers: Upon this Society he settled Land for their Maintenance, whose chief Business was to pray for the Souls of Deceased Persons; especially for his own, and those of his Family.

Bishop *Chicheley* desirous to raise a Society, who should devote themselves to Academical Learning, entrusted certain of his Friends to find out some Tenements, which he would buy, and afterwards demolish, and in their Place erect New Buildings. Tenements are bought, to wit, *Berford-Hall*, *Cberletone-Hospital*, and *Grandpot-Hall*; the Design goes on, and upon the Tenth of February, A. D. *CICDXXVII*, the first Stone of the Foundation was laid in a most solemn manner, *John Druell*, Fellow of this College, and Arch-Deacon of *Exeter*, together with *Roger Keyes*, performing the Ceremony: At the Archbishop's Request the King granted a Charter, whereby the Foundation was established, and Leave given for One Master, and Twenty Scholars. But *Chicheley* augmented the number of Fellows to Forty, and settled a Choir in this College, adding several more Lands and Tenements. He has laid out in Building, besides smaller Sums given to this Society, *CICICICICIDXLV l. XV sol.* and Five den.

Amongst

Amongst the Benefactors of this College, I find *James Godwell*, who besides several pecuniary Gifts in his Life, at his Death left a Legacy of CXLVI l. XIII s. and IV Den. to this Society. There were Three Prelates who expended Money in adorning and finishing the Chapel, *William Bishop of Lincoln*, *Thomas Bishop of Worcester*, and the Reverend Father in God *Thomas, Bishop of Norwich*.

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*Magdalen-College founded by William Patten,
Bishop of Winchester.*

William Patten, by Birth a *Lincolnshire* Man, and descended of an Ancient Family, was sent to *Winchester-School*, and from thence removed to *Oxford*. Afterwards having made great Improvement in his Studies, obtained vast Preferments, as the Head-Mastership of *Wickham-College at Winchester*, and afterwards that of *Eaton-College*: He went thro' several dignified Offices of the Church, till at length he arrived into the Episcopal Chair of *Winchester*. Having now obtained the Profit of Riches, and the Lustre of Honour, he proposed some Building of Publick Use at *Oxford*, which might be a standing Monument to perpetuate his Memory. For the carrying on so good a Design, useful to himself and others, he obtained a *Diploma* from *Henry the Sixth*, whereby he had leave to build a Hall, and fix a President, and Fifty Graduate-Scholars which Number might augment or decrease according to the Income of their Alimoney. He settled 100 l. per An. upon this Society, and gave them a Legal Authority to go on with their business. He appointed *John Godmanston, Esq; in Essex*, to find out a Place convenient for the intended Structure: This Gentleman agreed with

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the Master and Brothers of St. *John's* Hospital for certain Lands and Tenements lying without the *East-Gate*, and a Lease was granted for several Years, dated the 11th of *June*, 1448. To these Tenements, which were Nine in Number, besides Orchards and Land, belong *Bosser-Hall*, *Hare-Hall*, *Pencrych-Hall*, and *Nightingale-Hall*. The Two former were united into One, and dedicated to the Memory of St. *Mary Magdalen*, by Bishop *Patten*, as the Charter of Foundation, granted on the 28th of *August* mentions.

This Pious and Charitable Founder, not regarding his private Interest and Honour so much as the Publick Good, obtain'd Leave of *Henry* the VIth to convert St. *John's* Hospital in *Oxford*, built by the King's Ancestors, to a Learned use, and turn it into a College for Men of Letters. His Majesty unwilling to obstruct so good a Design, granted the Request: And upon this Grant, Bishop *Patten* prevailed with the President and Scholars of *Magdalen-Hall* to resign up their Possessions, to which they readily gave their Assent.

Being Master of these Preliminaries, this Pious Founder, with a farther Leave from the Pope, began his Glorious Work, and built a very fine College, making use of *William Orcheyerd*, who contributed much, by his Endeavours, to the Finishing of this Structure. In the Year *CIOCDLXXIX*, having studied much about the Regimental part of this Society, he composed several Statutes, whereby the President, Scholars and their Successors should be directed. And first he ordained this Foundation to be a perpetual College for Poor and Indigent Clerks, studying the Arts and Sciences

ces at Oxford, and always to bear the Name of Wood's
 St. Mary Magdalen-College. He appointed 40 ^{Hist. of} Oxford.
 Fellows, Thirty Poor Scholars, distinguished
 by the Name of *Demies*, Four Chaplains, Eight
 Singing Clerks, and Sixteen Choiristers, be-
 sides College-Servants. All these are fed at the
 Publick Table, besides Strangers and others
 which pass through the Town; that there
 is scarce any Foundation in Europe equal to it.
 The Fellows who study Divinity are to be
 elected from the following Counties or Dio-
 ceses,

From that of	Winchester	5	From that of	Bucks	I
	Lincoln	7		Kent	I
	Oxford	4		Nottingham	I
	Berks	3		Essex	I
	Norwich	4		Somerset	I
	Chichester	2		Middlesex	I
	Gloucester	2		Northampton	I
	Warwick	2		Sarum	I

James Preston, Dr. of Divinity, left Money
 to this College, and so did Richard Fox, Bishop
 of Exeter, and Founder of Corpus-Christi-College,
 to the Value of 100 l. which was given to a
 Chaplain to pray for his Soul departed. Anno
 Regis Henrici VIII. quarto.

John Hygden, Doctor of Divinity, and some-
 time President of this College, left One hun-
 dred and Eighty Pounds for the Purchase of
 Horsington in Lincolnshire, which returned to the
 College 8 l. per An. besides the perpetual Ad-
 rowson of that Church; the Money was to be
 distributed to Four Probationer-Fellows, and as
 many Half-Commoners, who were to receive

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it at Five Shilings a time, by way of Exhibition. *Septemb. ultimo, A. D. CIO DXXII.*

John Molins, Arch-Deacon of *St. Paul's*, *London*, and sometime Fellow of this College, left an Exhibition to it. Although we find not so many Divines Benefactors, as are usually belonging to other Colleges; yet the vast Sum of Money expended by the Founder of this Seminary, who was a Divine, over and above makes up the other Deficiency. Let Men but cast an impartial Eye upon publick Works and Acts of Charity done by Men in Holy Orders, and they'll never charge the Clergy with *Covetousness*; an Aspersion which has been as unjustly, as well as too often, cast upon them. In short, I may, and that modestly, challenge the whole World to produce any one Profession of Men that have equalized the Clergy in respect of their Good Works.

Brazen-
Nose-Col-
lege.

Brazen-Nose-College founded by Bishop Smith.

William Smith, principal Founder of *Brazen-Nose-College*, entred into this World at *Farnworth*, within the Parish of *Prescote*, and County of *Lancaster*: From School he was sent to *Oxford*; but a Violent Sickness raging there, he removed to *Pembroke-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was first Fellow, and afterwards Master. He was likewise Arch-Deacon of *Surrey*, and after the discharging of other Offices, he arriv'd into the Episcopal Chair of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. He had not sat three Years in this Place, before he was translated to the See of *Lincoln*, and after he had been Chancellor of *Oxford*, he had some thoughts of laying out the Money flowing to him from several Preferments, like so many Streams which center in one River, to some Good

Good and Pious Use. He consulted with *Wood's*
Mr. Sutton, Esquire, descended from the *Sut-* *Hist. of*
tons of Presbury in Cheshire, and afterwards *Oxford.*
 Knight, as a Preliminary to his Generous De-
 sign. After a short Conference they agreed to
 raise some Publick Building which might prove
 an Ornament to their Mother-University, and
 a Recommendation of their Names to Posterity.
 Their Resolutions being fixed, they hired Two
 Halls or Inns, formerly inhabited by Students,
 of the Masters and Fellows of *University-College*,
 which they were to hold Ninety and Two
 Years, paying the Yearly Rent of 3 *l.* The Bar-
 gain being made on the 20th of *October*, in the
 Year *CIODVIII*. The next Year other Tene-
 ments were purchased, distinguish'd by the
 Appellation of *Salesbury*, which being obtain'd,
Smith and Sutton procured a Royal Grant from
 the Crown to erect and establish a College in
Oxford, bearing the Name of *Brazen-Nose*;
 containing one Principal, and 60 Scholars, who
 were to apply themselves to the Studies of Lo-
 gick, Philosophy and Divinity. More Gifts
 were afterwards bestowed on the College by
 both Founders, and *Sutton* increas'd the Num-
 ber of Fellows, as you may see more at large in
Wood's History: So that this Society wanted not
 a comfortable Provision for their Bodies,
 whereby they might live happily if they them-
 selves provided as well for their Souls.

Benefactors were first, *John Williamson*,
 Clerk, and Treasurer of *Canterbury-Church*,
 who dying in the Year *CIODXXI*, willed 200 *l.*
 for the Purchase of Lands, whose Rents should
 be received for the Use of Two Fellows, or
 Two Scholars.

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John Elton, alias *Baker*, Canon of *Salisbury* Church, signed over Land in the Counties of *Oxford* and *Gloucester* for the maintenance of one Fellow coming out of the Diocese of *Hereford*; or that of *Worcester*, and to be related to him. In defect hereof, 'twas free for the College to elect out of *Salisbury*; and if none could be found there worthy of this Preferment, then recourse must be had to *Oxford*, which could never fail them. A. D. CIOXXXVIII.

William Porter, Clerk, left Land to this College for the maintenance of one Fellow out of the Diocese of *Hereford*; or in defect hereof, to be chosen out of the next Counties lying between *Herefordshire* and *Oxfordshire*, An. Dom. CIOXXXI.

The Latin
is *Archidiaconus*
Stoyiensis.

Edward Darby, Arch-Deacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, left 120 l. for the purchasing of Six Pounds per An. for the supporting of one Fellow, coming from the said Arch-Deaconry; which Place, if incapable of producing one, then out of *Leicestershire*; and if that County fail'd, the College was to elect out of *Northamptonshire*; and in defect hereof, out of *Oxford*. A. D. CIOXXXVIII.

William Clifton, Sub-Dean of *York*, gave Land lying in that County and *Gloucestershire*, for the Alimoney of one Fellow who was to be both a Graduate and Presbyter, and to be elected alternately from the Counties of *York* and *Lincoln*; and if these Places fail, then out of *Nottinghamshire*, Anno Domini, CIOXXXVIII.

Brian Higden, Dean of *York*, willed Money to this College for the purchasing of Land to maintain one Fellow chosen alternately from the Counties of *York* and *Lincoln*: This was given A. D. CIODXLIX.

John

John Claymond, Clerk, and President of *Corpus Christi-College, Oxon*, left CDLXXX l. for the purchasing of Land; the Rents whereof were to maintain Six Scholars elected from the following Counties: the First out of *Frampton* near *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*; a Second from *Moreton* or *Stewkton*, near the River *Teis*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; a Third from *Overtone*, *Havantone*, or *Mottesfont* in *Hampshire*, or at least from the same County. A Fourth out of *Bengare* near *Wells*, or *Mongeton* near *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, or at least out of the County. A Fifth out of *Bishopsclyve* in *Gloucestershire*; the Sixth and last out of *Oxford*. This Gift came to the College, A. D. CI^oDXXXVI.

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Humphrey Ogle, of *Salford* in *Oxfordshire*, Clerk, gave One hundred Pounds for the purchasing of Land for the use of Two Scholars coming from *Prescote* in *Lancashire*; or if they could not be procured from thence, the Gift was free for any who should come out of the Diocese of *Chester*, A. D. CI^oDXLIII.

Alexander Nowel, Dean of *St. Paul's* in *London*, left Exhibitions for 13 Scholars, who were to enjoy the said Donation six Years, provided they came from *Middleton*; or in defect thereof, *Walley* and *Burnley* Schools in *Lancashire*; and if these failed, out of any other Schools in the said County. A. D. CI^oDLXXII, the said Donor paid the Debt due to Nature.

Sam. Radcliff, Doctor of Divinity, gave 40 l. per Annum, payable out of Land lying at *Haward* in *Bedfordshire*; which Legacy was left as so much Alimony for Two Scholars, and for the use of the Principal, Fellows, and the College. A. D. CI^oDCXLIX.

Dr.

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Dr. *John Barnestone*, sometime Fellow of this College, and Prebendary of *Salisbury*, founded an *Hebrew-Lecture*, leaving Six Pounds to be paid yearly out of his Rents which he used to receive from the *Strand* in *London*, XXVII *May*, A. D. CIO DCXXVIII.

By this Time we may discover the continued Zeal of these Worthy Divines in their Publick Acts of Charity, who not like many of our Modern Lay-Christians, soon grow weary of well-doing.

Corpus-Christi-College founded by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Corpus-Christi-College.

Richard Fox, Bishop of *Winchester*, was born in *Lincolnshire*, at a little obscure Village near *Grantham*, distinguish'd by the Name of *Ropeley*. The House wherein he was first brought to light, is commonly known by the Appellation of *Pullock's Manor*, having to his Parents *Thomas Fox*, and *Helena* his Wife, Persons eminent for their Honest Lives and Conversation. They sent this Hopeful Youth to *Boston*, where he learned the Grammar, and so soon as he had finish'd that Study, he removed to *Magdalen-Col.* in *Oxford*: But the Sickneſs raging there with great violence, he was under a necessity of going to *Cambridge*, and as some would have it, he was chosen Master of *Pembroke-Hall*. But foreseeing the decay of Learning, which would be occasioned by the want of Good Patrons, and the outrageous Tyranny of *Richard the III.* betook himself to the visiting of Foreign Universities. He travelled first into *Paris*, where he studied Divinity as formerly, and perfected himself there, and after that the Civil-Law; but when

when he returned, he became a mighty Favourite at Court. For in *France*, he had contracted a great Familiarity with *Henry Earl of Richmond*, who had committed the whole Administration of his Affairs at *Paris* to this *Richard Fox*. He was to implore Help from the *French King*, while *Henry* was taken up with the *Venetians*, a People of *Little-Britain* in *France*, in preparing a Fleet for his Expedition to *England*: With so much Art and Care did *Fox* carry on the *Earl of Richmond's* Designs, that when he returned, all Things answer'd his Lordship's Expectations.

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When therefore *Henry* after the Battel at *Bosworth* had obtained the Crown of *England*, he was not unmindful of his well-beloved and trusty Servant *Richard Fox*; for he not only made him one of the Privy-Council, and Keeper of the Privy-Seal, but sent him upon an Embassy to *James III. King of Scotland*, in conjunction with *Sir Richard Edgcomb*, to treat with that Prince about an Armistice: With so much Prudence and Care he transacted this Business, as to settle a firm and lasting Peace for Seven Years, between the Two Kingdoms. After this Service done to his Countrey, he returned home; where being most graciously received by his Majesty, the King bestowed on him the See of *Exeter*, which then happen'd to be vacant, *A. D. MDLXXXVI*. In this Office he set an Example both to other Prelates for his Wise and Prudent Government, and to all Christians for his Pious Life and Conversation. In the Year *MDLXCI*, upon the Decease of *Robert Stillington*, he was translated to the Cathedral-Chair of *Bath and Wells*. In all that time none laid deeper in the King's Affections

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Affection than Bishop *Fox*, nor could any Man's Council prevail more with his Majesty, than the Sincere Advice of this Reverend Prelate. An Evidence of this was given in a Controversy which arose about the Right and Prerogative which *Henry* the VIIth assumed to himself over the Kingdom of *Scotland*. When he had filled the Chair of *Bath and Wells* for Three Years, the King, as a repeated Mark of his Royal Favour, removed him to *Durham*, a Bishoprick of much larger Revenue ; but I cannot pass by one Remark, and that is, this Bishop was never translated from a less to a larger Seat, but he enlarged and beautified the former ; so likewise in this he made great Alterations, but being called away to the See of *Winchester*, he could not finish his first Design.

How this Bishop acquitted himself while he was Head of the Diocese belonging to *Durham*, may be soon discovered ; for when there was an Affront offer'd to the *Scots* by some Persons of the Bishoprick, whereby the former Treaty was broken off, he by advising *Henry* the VIIth to match his Eldest Daughter *Margaret* to the King of *Scotland*, made up the Breach, whereby a lasting Peace and Union of both Kingdoms were compleated.

After the Foundation of several Schools, and his large Contribution to the repairing of *St. Mary's Church* in *Oxford*, and several other great Gifts, he purposed to erect some Publick Structure which might be of lasting use to Mankind, and continue his Memory to Posterity. After this manner he intended to lay out those Riches which he had so graciously receiv'd from the Bountiful Hand of Providence ; and *Oxford* was the Place pitch'd upon to finish his Design.

In

In order to this he obtained a Promise from the Master and Scholars of *Merton*, for certain Tenements, for which he order'd Money to be paid by the Hands of *Mr. John Claymond*. The Building is began, *William Vertue*, Mason, and *Humfrey Cook*, Carpenter being appointed Workmen; which Building was designed for the Monks of the Priory, or Cathedral-Church of *St. Swithings* in *Winchester*; in like manner as the Colleges of *Canterbury* and *Durham* were for the Monks of those Churches. Before the College was half finished, the Founder alters his first Resolution, by the Persuasions of *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who promised to be a Benefactor, if the said Founder would convert this College to the use of Secular Students, after the usual Custom of Colleges in the University. Upon this Change of Mind, he began to measure out the Bounds of the College as it now stands in the Place which he had before redeemed, by paying down a certain Sum of Money. The first Tenement thus retrieved was *Corner-Hall*, another was *Nevill's-Inn*; to these we may add a Garden, which looks toward *Merton*, and being included within the Bounds of the said College, bears its Name from it. It contains all that Space of Ground where now are the Garden and Walks belonging to the Master and Bachelors of *Corpus-Christi-College*: These were granted and demized on the 10th of *Febr. A.D. CIODXV.* for which a Yearly Pension of 4 *l.* 6 *Sol.* & 8 *Den* was paid to *Merton-College*, out of the Profits of *Witney-Church* in *Oxfordshire*, where this Bishop was Patron.

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After these Preliminaries, the Bishop obtained a Diploma from *Henry the Eighth* ; wherein it was granted, that a College should be founded for the teaching of Divinity, Philosophy, and other good and useful Sciences : As likewise to have One President, and Thirty Scholars, and to be situated upon a certain piece of Ground lying between *Merton-College*, on the *East*, a small Street near *Canterbury-College*, and a Garden facing *St. Frydeswid's Priory* on the *West* ; a Street on the *North*, that leads down by *Oriel-College*, and the *City-Wall*, which encloses it, on the *South* Part. And 'tis further granted, that the said College be endowed with a Land Estate of CCCL *l. per An.* Not long after there were three Halls more purchased and redeemed, which were *Hun-Hall*, *City-Hall*, and *Bekean-Hall*.

Things being brought to bear so far, the Charter was granted to found *Corpus-Christi-College* with One President, and Thirty Scholars, as was said before. But by the Petition of several Noblemen and others, Leave was granted to add Six and Forty, besides the Number allowed in the Foundation-Charter.

A. D. CIO DXVII, he appointed Statutes to be observed ; among other Things he obliged the College to elect their Fellows out of such Counties as should there be mentioned, not exceeding the number prescribed in each Division.

E Diocesi Wintoniensi, quinque, tres nempe de Comitatu Hantonienſi, & duo de Comitatu Surreienſi.

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1	}	E Diœcesi	}	Dunelmensi,
2				Barbo-Wellensi,
2				Exoniensi.

2	}	De Comitatu	}	Lincolniensi,	}	Cujus e- rat Hugo Oldham.
2				Glocestriensi,		
1				Wiltoniensi,		
2				Cantiano,		
1				Lancastriensi,		
1				Bedfordiensi,		
1		Oxon. vel. Beresh.				

He distinguished the Scholars in like manner by the Dioceses and Counties; only for the two Fellowships out of *Kent*, instead of laying the same Number of Scholarships to that County, he fixed but one, and the other to belong to *Lancashire*.

He founded Three Lectures to be read weekly by Three Fellows, who had often Foreigners as well as Members of their own University to their Audience; the First was on *Humanity*, the Second a *Greek*, and the Third a *Divinity-Lecture*. They were mightily frequented, being performed by Men of the best Parts, Sense and Learning. So fortunate was this College in its very Infancy, as being prudently founded, well endowed, and equally filled with Learned Men, that her Fame soon reached Foreign Countries: An Instance hereof may be given from *Erasmus's* Epistle to *Claymond*; the first President of this College. — *Egregiam illam prudentiam suam, (inquit ille) quâ semper publicæ famæ Præconiis commendatus fuit Richardus Episcopus Winton: Nullo certiore Argumento nobis declaravit; quam præcipuè quod Collegium magnificum suis impendiis extructum,*

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extractum, tribus præcipuis linguis, ac melioribus literis, vetustisque Autoribus præcipue consecravimus, ingente colosso Rhodus est Celebris; Caria Mausoli Sepulchro, &c. mihi præsagit animus futurum olim, ut istud Collegium, quasi Templum sacrosanctum optimis literis dicatum, toto terrarum orbe inter præcipua decora Britanniae numeretur: Pluresque futuros quod trilinguis istius Bibliothecæ spectaculum, quæ nihil Bonorum Autorum non habeat, pertrabat Oxoniæ, quam etiam tot miraculis visenda Roma ad se pellexit, &c.

As to the Benefactors of this College, says Mr. Wood, there have been several which must be omitted for Brevity sake, but amongst the Principal ones we must reckon *Hugh Oldham*, Chaplain to the Lady Countess of *Richmond*, Canon of *Lincoln-Church*, and after the enjoyment of several Dignities, Bishop of *Exeter*, who gave Six Thousand Marks towards the Building of this College, besides other Endowments.

Richard Cobbe, Bachelor of Divinity, and sometime Fellow of this College, gave 20 *l.* per Ann. for the use of Poor Scholars, besides his Present of Books to the Library, A. D. CIODXCVII.

Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of *Canterbury*, gave 40 *l.* to the College to be laid out in Building.

John Claymond, Bachelor of Divinity, gave certain Lands near *Oxford*; besides a large Sum of Money to this College.

Robert Morwent, Bachelor of Divinity, bestowed upon this Society certain Lands, and the Rectory of *Heyford* in *Oxfordshire*; also other Lands, and the Rectory of *Dunsborn* in *Gloucestershire*.

Christ

Christ-Church founded by Cardinal Woolsey.

Thomas Wolsey having excelled all other Subjects in Wealth and Honour, being a Cardinal, and Archbishop of *York*, apply'd his Mind to the erecting of Publick Structures, which might tend to a general Good, and the perpetuation of his Memory : *Oxford* and *Ipswich*, the one the Place of his Nativity, the other of his Education, were the Objects of his present Thoughts, intending to beautify and enrich both with most stately Buildings. Hereupon, (although 'twas an ill President, for he was generally believed to have shewn *Henry* the VIIIth the Way of Subverting Monasteries) he obtained Two Bulls from *Pope Clement* the Seventh, which empower'd him to dissolve several Priories, and employ their Profits to the support of his intended College at *Oxford* : The first was granted the 11th of *April*, *Anno Domini*, *MDXXXIV*, the Second the 28th of *March*, *MDXXXV*.

The Priory of *Frydeswyde* being delivered up into the Cardinal's Hands, he appointed a Dean and Canons, not fearing he should want a Royal License, knowing how great a Favourite he was with the King, and how much of his Affections he shared. Notwithstanding this mighty Interest at Court, to make all Things secure, he obtain'd a Royal Charter from the Crown, *A. D.* *MDXXXV*, wherein Leave was granted to establish that Society, and upon the Dissolution of the aforesaid Priory, to found *Cardinal-College*.

On the 15th Day of *July*, *Anno Domini*, *MDXXXV*, there was a mighty Confluence of Scholars, besides Citizens and Foreigners, at

U

which

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Christ-
Church.

He also
built
Hamp-
ton-Court

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which Time the first Stone of the Foundation was laid, after the Customary Solemnity, being graced with a very fine and elegant Oration. The Scholars proceeded to St. *Frydeswide's* Church, where a Latin-Sermon was preached by *John Longland*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; he pitch'd upon a very proper Text for that Occasion, these Words being the Subject of his Discourse; *Wisdom hath builded her House*, Prov. IX. v. 1. Sermon being concluded, the Scholars of best Note were handsomely entertained with a Genteel Banquet. The next Day they began to raise the Structure, and not long after the Kitchen was finished, which gave occasion to that Witticism of *Ralph Gualter*, *Egregium opus* (says he) *Cardinalis iste instituit Collegium & absolvit popinam*: Which Expression may have more Wit, yet less Satyrinittan the following Disticks writ on the Wall:

*Non stabit illa Domus, multis fundata Rapinis,
Aut cadet, aut certe Dæmon habebit eam.*

Or take it thus, as it stands in another Place;

*Non stabit illa Domus, aliis fundata Rapinis,
Aut ruet aut Alter Raptor habebit eum.*

The Rubbish of the Old City-Walls being removed, made room for the enlargment of this Buliding; insomuch that *Wolsey* in a short time translated his Dean and Canons out of *Frydeswide-Priory*, and fixed them in this New Structure; for he purchased several Tenements which he demolished, and thereby added much Ground to his College.

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The Number of Men settled in this Society, as appears from his own Hand and Seal, sufficiently make out his Noble and Generous Temper, his Readiness to promote Learning, and his Love for Ingenious Scholars. Whatever Unfortunate Actions have sullied his Character, yet 'twas not Covetousness that made him scape after many Preferments, but his desire of doing Good; which I think is evident from the said number of Students fixed in this College, and here inserted.

One Dean, whose Business was to govern the rest, and had a Power over the whole College.

That he might the easier and better discharge this Office, he had a Vicar, or Sub-Dean, which he called into his Assistance.

Canons	{	Of the First Rank	}	60	{	Who were to follow the Studies assigned them.
		or Class				
	{	Of the Second		40		

Chaplains	13	{	Who were daily to attend Divine Service, and every one perform his Part in Turn.
Clerks—	12		
Choristers	16		

Lecturers in	{	Divinity	{	Which were called Public Professors, for they were oblig'd to read to the whole Society.
		Canon-Law		
		Civil-Law		
		Physick		
		The Arts		
		Humanity		

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Lecturers in { Philosophy, } Which were cal-
 { Logick, } led Private Profes-
 { Sophistry, } sors, being obliged
 { Humanity, } to read only to the
 Students.

Three Treasurers.
Four Rent-Gatherers.
Twenty Servants.
The whole Number 186.

He left Money to help Strangers, and relieve their own Poor at Home, and likewise for the maintenance of College-Horses, bought in for the Publick Service.

Thus much of *Wolsey's* Noble and Generous Foundation, fitter for a Prince than a Subject, having expended several Thousand Pounds in this glorious and useful Work.

Fox the Martyrologist highly commends this Structure, as it appears from the *Latin* Version, done by *Isaac Wake*, University Orator, *Tanta*, says he, *Sculpturâ & Lapidarum Subtilitate, operis Majestate, materiæ fulgore, aureis Asteriscis, & emblematis undique enitebant omnia, ut si ad eum quo concepta erant modum omnia processissent, non modo studiosorum Collegiis omnibus, sed Regum etiam palatiis tenebras pene offundere viderentur.*

This College has underwent a second Foundation, *Henry* the Eighth taking it into his Care; and what Alterations he has made is foreign to my Business, which respects only Charity done by the Clergy.

Benefactors

Benefactors of the Sacred Function to this House.

Robert Chalonier, formerly Member of this House, willed Twenty Pounds per Annum to this College, for the maintenance of a Divinity-Lecturer, or else for the Benefit of Poor Scholars, coming out of *Amersdene* in *Buckinghamshire*, *Goldesbourg*, or *Knaresbourg* in the County of *York*, A. D. CIO DCXX.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

Dr. Richard Busby, Head-Master of *Westminster-School*, and Prebendary of *St. Peter's* in the same Place, founded Two Lectures, one for the *Oriental Tongues*, another for the *Mathematics*; he also gave 100 l. for the use of the College.

Richard Gaurdiner, Doctor of Divinity, and Canon of *Christ-Church*, gave certain Farms lying at *Bourton*, near the River in *Gloucestershire*, the Rents amounting to 14 l. per Annum, for two Scholars to be chosen by the Dean and Chapter. XVI Ann. Caroli Secundi.

Mr. Richard Allestree at the Restoration of *King Charles II.* was made Canon of *Christ's-Church*, the Revenues of which Place for several Years he gave to the Repairs of the College.

Nor can I omit the Gifts bestowed on this College for repairing several Damages which it sustained in the Times of Rebellion. *Dr. Fell*, Dean, gave DL l. *Dr. Dolben*, Bishop of *Rochester*, CCL l. *Gilbert Sheldon*, then Bishop of *London*, L l. and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Brian Duppa*, Bishop of *Winchester* DL. *George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester* C l. per An. *William Piers*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, C l. *Thomas Wood*, Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry*, Cl. *Dr. Busby* CCL l. *Robert Sanderson*, Bishop

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Oxford.

shop of *Lincoln*, LXXX l. Dr. Robert South
CCV l. John Earl, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and
Gualter Blandford, Bishop of *Worcester*, gave each
of them XX l. Several other Doctors are men-
tioned as Benefactors, whom I dare not insert
here, being not assured they took their Degrees
in Divinity, though I have great Reason to be-
lieve it.

Trinity-
College.

Trinity-College was Founded by Dr. George
Owen, Physician to Edward the Sixth.

And I find in Mr. Wood's History but One Di-
vine among the Benefactors to this Seminary
of Learning, and that is *Edward Bathurst*, Bache-
lor of Divinity, and Rector of *Chepingwarden* in
Northamptonshire, a Man exemplary both for Pro-
bity and Learning. At his Expenche the
Founder's Statutes, cut out in Stone, were set
up over Head, at the Entrance into the Hall.
He left to the College 24 l. per Annum, after
the Death of his Sister *Judith Bathurst*, for cer-
tain Uses mentioned in his Will. After the Ci-
vil Wars there were several Bishops who gave
their Helping Hands to the Repairing and En-
largement of this College, especially Archbishop
Shelden.

St. John's-College was founded by Thomas White,
Alderman of London.

St. John's-
College.

Who procured a Royal Diploma from *Philip*
and *Mary*, for the encouragement of his good
and useful Design, A. D. CI^oDLV. To this
College *John Buckridge*, Bishop of *Ely*, left
D l. for the redeeming of Land, whose Rents
were divided among the Fellows and Scholars.
A. D. CI^oDCXXXI.

Dr. *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, besides the Rents of several New Houses, willed 500 l. for the use of the Fellows.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

Dr. *William Fuxon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made a noble and generous Gift to the College of Seven Thousand Pounds, to buy 350 l. per Annum, which Sum was to be divided amongst the Fellows and Scholars, besides the stated Number of those belonging to the Foundation, and Six Pounds a Year to be reserved for the College Use, Anno Domini, *MDCLXIII*.

Dr. *William Bell*, formerly Fellow of this College, Rector of *St. Sepulchres*, *London*, Arch-Deacon of *St. Alban's*, and Chaplain to the King, gave 500 Pounds for the College-Use, A. D. *MDCLXXIII*.

Jesus-College founded by Price.

Hugh Price, Professor of Canon-Law in *Oxford*, and Treasurer of *St. David's-Church* in *Wales*, obtained Leave of *Queen Elizabeth* to lay the Foundation of *Jesus-College*, wherein he settled One Principal, Eight Fellows, and as many Scholars.

*Jesus-Col-
lege.*

Benefactors to this College were,

Herbert Westphaling, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Hereford*, who gave certain Farms in the Manor of *Batche*, in the said County, for the maintenance of Two Fellows, and as many Scholars, A. D. *MDCCII*.

Henry Rowland was brought into this World at *Llyn*, in *Mellteirne-Parish*, in the County of *Gaernarvon*, sometime Chaplain of *New-College*, and afterwards Bishop of *Bangor*; he assigned certain Lands and Tenements to this College,

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

in the Isle of *Anglesey*, for the support of Two Fellows and Scholars, the One to be brought up at *Llyn*, or *Bangor* School, the other at *Beaumaris*, A. D. CIODCIX. But if any were related to him, they were to be preferred before the rest, if they were equal to them in Learning.

Audoen Woad, Dean of *Armagh*, in *Ireland*, bestowed One Hundred and Sixty Pounds on this College, for the Purchase of Land to maintain One Fellow and a Scholar, who were to bear Relation to him. His Wife afterwards added Forty more.

Thomas Reddriche, Minister of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, gave Two Tenements lying in the Parish of *Messing* in *Essex*, and by his Last Will and Testament left another Messuage at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, for the Alimony of Two Fellows, coming out of *Carmarthenshire*.

Richard Parry, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, willed 6*l.* per Annum, for the maintenance of a Poor Scholar coming out of that Diocese, &c.

Thomas Gwynn, born at *Anglesey*, Fellow of *All-Souls-College*, Præcentor of *Salisbury*, and Chancellor of *Landaff*, assigned to the College the Impropriation of *Holy-Head*, in the aforesaid Isle, whose Profits bring in LXXX*l.* per Annum. This was given for the use of Two Fellows, and as many Scholars, which were either to be related to him, or else born in *Anglesey*.

Richard Parry Bishop of *St. Asaph*, gave One Hundred Marks towards the building of this College.

The Chapel was finished by *John Howson*, Bishop of *Oxford*.

Wadham-

Wadham-College.

The Building of this College was first designed by *Nicholas Wadham*, Esquire, in *Somersetshire*, and carried on by *Dorothy* his Wife, who obtained a Royal Charter for this Foundation, granted by King *James I.* I find no Divine concerned, either in the Foundation, or any other Benefaction, unless *Philip Bisse*, Doctor of Divinity, Arch-Deacon of *Taunton*, and formerly of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxon.* who gave Two Thousand Books to this Library, valued at 1700 *l.*

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.
Wadham-
College.

Pembroke-College founded in the Reign of King *James I.* by means of Archbishop Abbot.

Thomas Tesdale, Esq; and by Birth a *Barkshire* Man, left 5000 *l.* for the Redemption of certain Lands, whose Rents were to maintain a stated Number of Fellows and Scholars elected from the Publick School of *Abington*, to any College of *Oxford.* With this Money Dr. *George Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and several others of note, in conjunction with the Heads of *Abington*, who were the Executors, converted *Broadgate-Hall* into *Pembroke-College*; purchasing and redeeming Land for the said Design, and in the Year *CIDCIXXV*, got a Diploma, issued out from the Crown, for this Foundation. Amongst the Benefactors I find no Divines, except Dr. *John Wall*.

Pem-
broke-
College.

Thus much for the Colleges: Proceed we now to the Halls, which are smaller Seminaries of Learning, not having those large Endowments as the former enjoy.

Hart-

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford,
Hart-
Hall.

Hart-Hall.

No sooner do we cast an Eye amongst them, but we find *Gualter Stapledon*, Bishop of *Exeter*, to be Founder of *Hart-Hall*, alias *Stapledon-Hall*, having obtained Leave of *Edward the Second* to settle Twelve Scholars.

New-Inn-Hall.

New-Inn-
Hall.

New-Inn-Hall belonged to *John Trilleck*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and *Thomas* his Brother, and if I mistake not, was dedicated to the Muses in the Time of *Edward the Third*.

St. Mary
Magda-
len-Hall.

St. Mary Magdalen's-Hall.

William Waynfleet, Bishop of *Winchester*, began the Building of *St. Mary Magdalen's Hall* in the Year *CICDLXXX*, and finished the same: To which *Thomas White*, Dr. of Divinity, afterwards became a Benefactor, leaving Eight Pounds per Annum by way of Exhibition to five Divines of this House, and 4 l. to the Principal, *A. D. 1621*. We may likewise add Dr. *John Wilkinson*, and *Henry* his Nephew, who expended Money on the Buildings.

Besides the founding of Colleges, the giving of Fellowships and Scholarships, the Clergy have extended their Charity another way by Building, and leaving Money to the Publick Schools of *Oxford*. As the *Roman* Orators had their *Rostrums*, from whence the Fine and Elegant Speeches were delivered, and the Poets their Groves to repeat their Verses in, as it appears from *Juvenal*,

Nota

*Nota magis nulli domus est sua quàm mihi lucus
Martis & Aëliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani.*

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

So there have been Fine Publick Schools erected in Oxford for the Publick Performance of Exercise, before the taking of Degrees; and these Noble Structures have received considerable Sums from the Liberal Hands of Clergy-Men.

To the Divinity-Schools *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave a large Sum of Gold; nor was *William Grey*, Dean of *St. Pauls, London*, together with the Deans of *Salisbury, Wells, Exeter, Lincoln*, and their Chapters, any ways defective in their Liberal Gifts to this publick Structure: To whom we may add *Kemp*, Archbishop of *York*, and *Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winton*. Fuller says *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, architected and leaded the Schools.

To the Schools of Arts

George Abbot, S. T. P. and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave 100 l. and at another time 5 l.

John King, S. T. P. and Bishop of *London*, 110 l. and 30 more afterwards.

Dr. Tobias Matthew, Archbishop of *York*, 100 Marks.

Henry Cotton, Bishop of *Salisbury* was very serviceable in getting Money for this Edifice.

Henry Parry, Bishop of *Worcester*, gave 40 l. and *William James*, Bishop of *Durham*, 50 l.

Cardinal

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

Cardinal Wolsey founded the following Lectures, distinguished by the Appellation of Wolsey's Lectures.

A Lecture in Divinity, in Civil Law, Physick, Philosophy, and the Mathematicks.

Dr. *Thomas White*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, London, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and Treasurer of *Salisbury*, made over the Manor of *Langdon-Hills* in *Essex*, to the University, for the founding of a Lecture in Morality.

Archbishop *Laud* having presented the University with several Books written in the *Persian*, *Arabick* and *Greek* Languages, founded likewise an *Arabick-Lecture*. Whosoever looks upon the Publick Works of Charity done by the Clergy in both Universities, especially in *Oxford*, may behold their Lustre shining like so many Stars in the Firmament.

Mr. *Allestree*, Master of *Eaton College*, built the West-side of the Outward Court of the College. He died in the Year 1680. *His Life before his Works.*

Dr. *Plume*, Arch-Deacon of *Rochester*, died Octob. 29, 1704, and bequeathed 1900 *l.* to the University of *Cambridge* for an Observatory, and Salary for an Astronomy-Professor in that University ; he left a very plentiful Estate almost wholly to Charitable Uses.

Thomas West was Younger Brother to the Lord *de-la ware*, and Parson of *Manchester*, on whom the Barony was devolved, his Brother dying Issueless ; the Pope allowed him to marry for the continuance of so Honourable a Family, upon Condition he would build a College for such a number of Priests (Fellows under a Warden, (as the Bishops of *Durham* and *Litchfield*

Litchfield should think fit, which he did accordingly in *Manchester*. The Time when he lived is unknown to me. *Fuller's Worthies*.

Roger Martival was born at *Nowsey* in *Leicestershire*, where in the Reign of *Edward I.* he founded a College for a Warden and certain Brethren, and in the Year 1329, died Bishop of *Salisbury*.

James Mountague, Bishop of *Winchester*, when he was Master of *Sidney-College*, *Cambridge*, found it in Bonds to pay 20 Marks per Ann. to *Trinity-College* for the Ground whereon it is built, and left it free, assigning it a Rent for the Discharge thereof. He died *Anno Dom.* 1618. *Fuller's Worthies*.

Thomas White, D. D. was born at *Bristol*, and bred in *Oxford*; besides other Benefactions to *Christ-Church*, and a Lecture in *St. Paul's*, *London*, he left 3000 l. for the building of *Sion-College* to be a *Ramab* for the Sons of the Prophets in *London*; he built there also an Alms-House for Twenty Poor People, allowing them yearly 6l. a-piece, and another at *Bristol* better endow'd. He died *Anno Dom.* 1623.

Now as *Camillus* was counted a Second *Romulus* for enlarging and beautifying the City of *Rome*, so Mr. *John Simpson*, Minister of *St. Olives Hart-street*, *London*, may be called a Second *White* for perfecting the aforesaid College, building the Gate-House, with a Fair Case to the Library.

Another way to advance Learning, is to erect Libraries, furnish them for the Use of Scholars, who by their Parents Bounty have enjoy'd a Liberal Education, but want a Stock of Books to consummate and give them a finishing

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

finishing Stroke. For so good a Design the following Clergy have bestowed these Benefactions.

Cobham-
Library
at Ox-
ford.
Peter-
House Li-
brary in
Cam-
bridge.
Westmin-
ster-Libra-
ry impro-
ved by
A. Bp.
Williams.

Thomas Hawwood, Dean of *Litchfield*, left 40 l. for the building of a Library.

Thomas Cobham, Bishop of *Worcester*, laid the Foundation of that glorious Work, the Library at *Oxford*, and left Books to it.

Whitlesey, Bishop of *Worcester*, left his Books to the Scholars of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*.

Archbishop *Williams*, when Dean of *Westminster*, made a very good Library of a great Room on the East-side of the Cloysters, furnished it with Desks, Chains and other Necessaries to the value of 500 l. and more; and here he laid his Choicest Manuscripts and Parchments. Besides these and other Benefits which the College received from his Bounty, he discharged a Debt of Three Hundred Pounds for them, which he found when he came to look into their Accounts, they had contracted by their Entertainments and Treats. He design'd to have built a Library at *Lincoln*, Timber was hewed out, Books bought, and other Benefactions ready, but the Founder's Troubles coming thick now upon him, put a stop to the Proceedings; the Books were squander'd away, and the Soldiers took the Timber to make Fortifications in Time of the Civil War.

St. John's
Library in
Cam-
bridge
founded by
A. Bp.
Williams.

The Library of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, if not wholly, was in a great measure founded and furnished with Books by the afore-said Archbishop *Williams*. This I think will appear from the Account *Mr. Philips* gives of that Library, who is Fellow of the same College. The Old Library of the College, says he,

he, being not capacious enough for its intended Use, and a Second Court being added to the College, for the most part at the vast charge of that Magnificent Lady Mary, Consort of the Right Honourable Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, they were now casting about by what Means they might procure a New Library ; and there was no one on whom they could with better Hopes cast their Eyes, or with more confident Expectation make their Address to, to begin, and carry on so noble a Design, than Dr. John Williams, at that time Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal ; one who had a particular knowledge of most, and a Friendly Familiarity with some of the Fellows, and a special Kindness for the College, the Place of his Education, wherein he laid the first Grounds of his future Advancement ; being besides of a Liberal and Generous Spirit, and by his great Office and Promotions in a full Capacity alone to undertake, advance and compleat such, or a more Expensive, Publick and beneficial Work.

Philip's
Life of
A. Bp.
Williams.

The Society encouraged with all these favourable and inviting Circumstances, they make Application to him, and their Humble Suit finds a very kind Entertainment. In pursuance whereof a Model is drawn, presented, approved, and Materials provided for the Fabrick. And in this Lucky Juncture of Things, that noble Gentleman Sir Ralph Hare of Stow-Bardolf in the County of Norfolk, Knight of the Bath, having some time before read Sir Henry Spelman *de non temerandis Ecclesiis*, and thereupon resolving to restore to some Pious Use his Improprate-Rectory of Cherry Marham, by settling it upon this College, did forthwith very seasonably

Philip's
Life of
A. Bp.
Willi-
ams.

bly bestow Three Years Rent of the said Impropriation, (which lay sequestred by him for some good Design) amounting to 197 *l.* to begin the Foundation of the New Library. The most Bountiful Prelate prevented by this unexpected Gift from laying the first Stone, yet follows the Work begun with continued and large Supplies of Money at several times, in the Years 1623, and 1624, to the value of 2011 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And the rest of the Charge for the entire finishing of the whole Work fell upon the College it self; which was, besides the daily Allowance for Bread and Beer to the Workmen, in ready Money, 787 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the whole Cost of the Building amounting to no less than 2991 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* From hence it appears that Two thirds of the Charge were at his Cost, and therefore he is commonly reputed the sole Founder of that goodly Building.

Now as for the Furniture of this Library, let us see how far his Lordship is concerned. At first he left the Books of his own Library to this New one; but upon Second Thoughts, (but chiefly upon an humble Suggestion of the College, that a present Supply of Books would be more acceptable) took in his former Instrument, whereby he gave his own whole Library after his Death to the College, and in compliance with their Request obliged himself by Indenture to the Annual Payment of One hundred Pounds for Ten Years together then next to come, for the more speedy furnishing of the Library with Books; and for further security thereof did anew make over his own Library, and sent a true Catalogue of his Booksto be kept amongst the Records of the College: Which Annuity of One Hundred Pounds, for Ten Years, or any part thereof,

thereof being never paid, (by what Neglect or Misfortune is not known) his Lordship foreseeing his Troubles coming upon him, wherein he was for several Years sorely involved, did order his said Library, then in the Custody of one *Kilvest*, and by him much imbezzled, to be delivered up into the possession of the College, for the satisfaction of that 1000 *l.* for which his own Bounty had made him a Debtor. And accordingly, impaired as it was, it came to the College-Hands, and so continued till the Year 1640. when his Lordship was set at Liberty from the *Tower*, and in some measure restored to his Majesty's Grace and Favour, and advanced to the Archbishoprick of *York*: Upon which his Happy Restitution, and High Promotion, his Library, as received, was at his Instance returned back, and lent him again, and by him removed to his Study in the Deanery of *Westminster*; and upon his Lordship's first Removal to *York*, and then his Retirement into *Wales*, they were seized upon by the Parliament, and committed to the Custody of some Gentlemen for seven Years. After which Time, upon the Archbishop's Suit, the Keys of his Study were delivered to one Mr. *Gouland*, a Trustee for the Bishop during his Life, and some of the Books were sent down to him in *Wales*. Upon his Lordship's Death, the Remainder of his Library fell into his Administrator's Hands, from whom the College at last received them, and gave both him and Mr. *Gouland*, and other Persons concerned, Legal Discharges, as well as for the Annuity aforesaid; for which being unpaid, they accepted the Mangled Library as a full Compensation, as for the Books themselves. By this time we may judge of Archbishop *Wil-*

Philip's
Life of A. P.
William's.

Liams his Benefaction to the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge: As for other Donations conferred by him on this College, they are mentioned in another Place.

Dr. Morton, Bishop of Durham, gave to this Library as many Books as came to the Value of 500 l.

The Theatre at Oxford built by A. Bp. Sheldon. Lambeth-Libr. by the same. Cowell's Gift to King's Coll. Libr. in Cambridge.

Archbishop Sheldon built the Theatre at Oxford, which cost him 16000 l. besides the Gift of 2000 l. to buy Lands worth an 100 l. per Ann. to keep it in Repairs.

He built a Library at Lambeth-House.

Dr. Cowell gave Books to King's Coll. in Cambridge, and so did William Smith, Provost, to the Value of 100 l.

The Libraries of Three Successive Archbishops, Painful Parker, Pious Grindal, Politick Bancroft, on the Miscarriage of Chelsey-College, to which first they were bequeathed, are bestowed upon Cambridge, and are beautifully shelved, at the Cost, as reported, of Sir John Wallastone, Alderman of London. Ibid.

Cambridge-Library furnished with Books by the Gifts of Clergymen.

Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, left a great many MSS. to this Library. Ibid.

The University-Library of Cambridge was formerly furnished with Plenty of Choice Books, partly at the Cost of Bishop Rotheram, partly at the Charge of Cutbert Tonsal, Bishop of Durham, which since have been for the most part imbez-zled, to the great Loss of the University, and Learning in general. Bishop Hacket gave his Books to this Library, which were worth 1500 l.

York Libr. founded by Egbert.

The Famous Library in the Church of York was furnished with Books by Egbert, who advanced that Church into an Archbishoprick, and was himself Archbishop of the Province.

Alcuinus

Alcuinus commends this Library after a wonderful manner, in his Epistle to *Charles* the Great, wishing *France* had the like, which so exceeding *England* in Paper, till of late Years, ever came short of it in Books.

Gualter Skirlaw, Bishop of *Durham*, about the Time of *Henry* the IVth. left several Books in Manuscript to *University-College* in *Oxford*, in which Number were Three Volumes of *Dr. de Lyra*; and Three more that went under the Name of a Dictionary.

Thomas Chace, Doctor of Divinity, erected the Western Part of *Baliol-College-Library* about the Year *CIOCDXXXI*. *Bishop Grey*, of *Ely*, with *Robert Abdy*, built the Eastern Part of the Library, but chiefly *Grey*, who furnished it with Two Hundred Choice Manuscripts: For this Bishop when he was at *Florence*, *Venice*, and elsewhere, spared no Cost to buy the Best that were to be had for Money. *Dr. Thomas Cascoign* gave Money and Manuscripts to this Library. *Dr. John Warner* gave Twenty Pounds to this Library.

The most Reverend Father in God *George Abbot*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, bestowed a large Sum of Money upon the aforesaid Library, for augmenting the Number of Books, and repairing the Decays of this Building, which had been very much neglected.

William Rede, Bishop of *Chichester*, gave Ten Books to this Library, with 5 *l.* and a Silver Cup to the College.

Roger Whelpdale, Bishop of *Carlisle*, in the Year *CIOCDXXII*, gave to the same Library *St. Austin's Book De Civitate Dei*.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.
Skirlaw's
Gifts to U-
niversity-
College-
Library in
Oxford.
Baliol-
College
Library,
and its
Benefactors.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

Merton-
College-
Library.

The said *William Rede*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and formerly Fellow of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, erected the first Library at *Merton*, and furnished it pretty handsomely with Books.

Griffin Higgs, Fellow of the same College, and Dean of *Litchfield*, left his whole Study to the Library of *Merton*, with a Sum of Money, which purchased some Land, and the Revenue thereof made a Salary for the Library-Keeper, *A. D.* CIOCLIX.

Exeter-
College-
Libr.

Some believe that *Gualter Stapledon*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Founder of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, built the Library also ; but sure it is, he designed a most noble Furniture of Books, had not Death prevented his glorious Intentions. Not long after, to wit in the Year CIOCCCLXXVIII, *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, made an handsome Present of Theological Books to this Library, with some more relating to *Astronomy* and the *Mathematics*.

In the Reign of *Edward* the Third a Dark Cloud surrounded this Library, and its Ruin was expected daily, which moved *William Rede*, Bishop of *Chichester*, to repeat his Benevolence; and hereupon gave Twenty Pounds for the repairing of the Library, with an Addition of Five and Twenty Manuscripts, over and above what he had given in the Year CIOCCCLXXII.

Amongst the Benefactors of this Library we may set down *Thomas Brentyngham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Master *John More*, a Quondam Fellow of this Society, and likewise Rector of *St. Peter's* at *Exeter*, who conferr'd divers Sums of Money,

Money, with which, and the Bounty of other Benefactors, this Library was again raised about the Year *CIOCCCLXXXIII*. The Library was neat and decent, but being too small to receive those large Donations which she might hereafter enjoy from the Liberal Hands of good Benefactors, Bishop *Stafford* gave larger Bounds to it, and overlaid the Top with Lead, about the Year *CIOCDIV*, about which Time this Library had seven Studies of Books on each side; but'twas the Expence, Care and Labour of the aforesaid Bishop *Stafford*, which made this Augmentation, and raised it to the number of Books as it then contained, having but few in it before. The Furniture of this Library waxed greater and greater every Day.

Wood's
Hist of
Oxford.

For Roger *Keys*, Praecentor of *St. Peter's, Exeter*, as an Argument of his Affection to this Library, presented her with the Works of *Hugo de Vienna*, explaining the whole Scripture in Eighteen Volumes.

Master *Henry Lawrence*, sometime Rector of the College, willed all his Books, with Forty Shillings to be given at his Death to this Library, which fell to the College in the Year *CIODXLV*.

In the Year *CIODLIV*, Dr. *William Moreman* Dean of *Exeter*, gave *St. Antin's* Works to the Library of *Exeter-College*.

Likewise *John Dotyn*, Bachelor of Physick, and once Rector of the Society of *Exeter-College*, and afterwards of the Vicars of *Bampton* in *Oxfordshire*, at last Rector of *Whitston* in *Cornwall*, and Canon of *Exeter-Church* for *Kingsdon* in the County of *Somerset*, bequeathed all his Physick-Books, with several more, to this Library. To these we may add the Gift of

John Kennull, L. L. Doctor, and Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, who bestowed not a few Books upon this Library, in the Year *CIODLXVII*, and *LXXXIV*.

Oriel-Col-
lege Libr.

Cobham, Bp of *Worcester*, left as many Books to Oriel-College-Library as came to the value of Fifty Pounds, but the College was deprived of the intended Donation.

Queen's
College-
Chest for
Books.

As to *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, 'tis not known whether it anciently had a Library or not; but Books there have been, which were reserved in Chests, a Custom very frequent, where no Libraries were built. And therefore in this College we find that Mr. *Simon Bredon*, an Eminent Mathematician of his Time, Canon of *Chichester*, Rector of *Bedyngton*, and Master of *Maydstone-Hospital*, bequeathed his Books to this College: Likewise the Reverend Father in God *William (Rede)* Bishop of *Chichester*, left Ten Books, Anno Domini *CIOCCCLXXXII*, besides Ten Pounds in Money, and a Silver-Cup, which he gave to the Society. Also *Roger Whelpdale*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, made over to them a considerable number of Books, A. D. *CIOCDXXII*. *Tho. Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave 141 MSS. to this Library, and 78 to the *Bodleian*.

New-Col-
lege-Libr.

In *New-College* there is *Bibliotheca in Bibliothecam*, having several Libraries in it; the First is that of *Arts*, the Second of *Law*, the Third consists of *Manuscripts*, which goes under the same Name with the First. All these were begun and rear'd up by Bishop *Wykeham*, Founder of the said College; who also supplied them with

with Books. To this Library several of the Sacred Function have proved Benefactors; for *William Rede*, Bishop of *Chichester*, in the Year *CIOCCCLXXXVI*, gave several Books. *John Walter*, M. A. Fellow of the College, and afterwards Rector of *Materdown*, in the Year *CIOCCCXCIII*, by his Donation to that Library, appeared to be a Benefactor. *Thomas Beckington*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, Anno Dom. *CIOCDXLIII*, and *John Russel*, afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*, Anno Dom. *CIOCDLXVIII*, outwent several other Benefactors by their Liberal Gifts. Also the most Reverend Father in God *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave several Printed Books, A. D. *CIODXVIII*. and therefore merits the Name of a Worthy Benefactor. *Arthur Lake*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, left in the Year *CIODCXVII*, a great number of Books to this Library after his Decease: Nor was *Robert Pinck* backward in his Gifts to this Library.

Lincoln-College Library was erected at the Cost and Expence of *John Forest*, Dean of *Wells*, A. D. *CIOCDXXXVI*, where the Books left by the Founder are laid up and reserved: To this Donation *John Southam*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, made an Addition, and Dr. *John Bosom*, whom I take to be Chaplain to this College; likewise *John Marshall*, Dr. of Divinity, and Member of this Society; also *Robert Humbold*, Fellow of the College, and Præcentor of the Collegiate Church of *St. John's* at *Beverley*. By the Bounty of these Donors the Library has been wonderfully enriched with good and useful Furniture; but at the Reformation she underwent the same Fate with the

Lincoln-College Library.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

rest of her Sisters ; *i. e.* she was miserably robbed and plunder'd of her Riches : For she had been so often purg'd by the Superstitious Zeal of certain Reformers, (who like violent Medicines, carrying off both good and bad Humours) swept all away, that not a Book of value was left. Thus ruined did this Repository of Learning lie till the Conclusion of Queen Elizabeth's Reign ; when Dr. *Kilby*, lamenting this unfortunate Disaster, repaired the Library, and gave several Books thereto. This Example was followed by Dr. *Sanderfon*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, whose Benefactions made this Place flourish in some measure ; as did also the Gift of *Gilbert Watts*, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of the College, who at his Death willed his own Study of Books to this Library. This Repository of Learning was converted to another Use, and the Books being carried into the Old Chapel, it was turned into a Library afterwards, at the Cost of Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, then Fellow, and afterwards Rector of this College ; and when *Wood* wrote this Account, Bishop of *Oxford*.

All-Souls-
College-
Library.

Amongst the Benefactors of the Library belonging to *All-Souls, Oxon.* I find *David Pôle*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, *Henry Penworth*, Clerk, *Richard Andrews*, and *John Stokys* ; both of which were Wardens of the College : Also Archbishop *Chicheley*, who was Founder both of the College and Library.

Lincoln-
College-
Library.

Lincoln-College-Library received a very Liberal Gift from *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, which, with what he gave when living, and what he left in his Will, amounted to 1000 l. which purchased several Books : His Picture is drawn

drawn and set up in the Library, to which the following Verses are fixed.

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Oxford.

*Quot Warnere tibi speciosa volumina! quantum
Hæc tibi splendorem Bibliotheca refert!*

Brazen-Nose-College-Library was built at the same time as the rest of the College was, whose chief Founder was Bp Smith; Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, furnishing the greater part of the said Library with Books. About the Year MDCLXIII, 'twas converted to another Use, and the Books which Bishop Smith, John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, and others bestowed on this Cabinet of Learning, were reposed in the New Library, erected with Cloysters under it, between the New-Chapel and the Southern part of the Quadrangle; the Walls of it are adorned with the Benefactors Pictures which used to be in the Old Library, finely drawn out, having particular Inscriptions to distinguish them.

Brazen-
Nose-
College Li-
brary.

Dr. Nowel's Picture has this following Inscription :

*Alexander Nowellus, Sacræ Theologiæ Professor,
Sancti Pauli Decanus, obit 13 Febr. Anno Domini
1601. R. R. Elizabethæ 44. Anno Decanatus 42.
ætat. 95. Cum neque oculi caligarunt, neque aures
obtusiores, neque memoria infirmior, neque animi ul-
la Facultates viætæ essent.*

Corpus-Christi-College-Library received large Benefactions from Hugh Oldham, and John Claymond : Dr. John Raynold gave to the value of One Hundred Pounds out of his own Library, and the Reverend Mr. Richard Cobbe left 10 l.

Corpus-
Christi-
College Li-
brary.
at Oxford.

per

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

per Annum to buy Books : To these we may add Mr. Henry Parry, who made considerable Presents to this Repository of Books. *Brian Twyne* B. D. and Fellow of the College, gave Ten Manuscripts.

Christ-
Church-
Library.

Christ-Church-Library being not convenient for the Use it was designed, a New one was raised ; first at the cost of some Students in this House, and carried on by the Liberal Gift of *Orbo Nicholson*, who gave DCCC l. for the furnishing of it with Books and Classes. To this *John King*, Bishop of London, and *Thomas Edwards*, Dr. of Laws, and Chancellor of the same Diocese, added XLVII l. XIII sol. and IV Den. and *William James*, Bishop of Durham 20 l. Nor can I omit Dr. *Thomas White*, formerly Canon of this Church, who left 6 l. *per An.* for the use of this Library.

Trinity-
College-Li-
brary.

To *Trinity-College-Library* *Ralph Kettle*, Doctor of Divinity, and President of this College, together with *Thomas Raw*, Prebendary of Windsor, made a Present of Forty Volumes. *Thomas Couper*, Bachelor of Divinity, and Rector of *Seagrave* in *Leicestershire*, left Ten Pounds, besides Seven Books worth Five more, *Anno Domini* CIODCXXX. *Richard Rands*, Quondam Fellow of this College, and Rector of *Hartfield* in *Suffex*, willed Twenty Volumes, and afterwards as many Pounds to this Library.

St. John's-
College-
Library at
Oxford.

To *St. John's-College-Library* at Oxford, *Henry Price*, Bachelor of Divinity, left One Hundred Thirty and Four Pounds, or rather more A. D. CIOCC. Likewise Dr. *William Laud*, Archbishop of Canterbury, enlarged this Repository

of Learning by 20 Foot, and joined this New Library to the Old One, which he designed for the keeping of Manuscripts and Small Books, which are more subject to be stolen than Great ones, and several Mathematical Instruments, &c. He gave to it 199 Manuscripts. Dr. James's Hist. MSS.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

The Origin of Angervill-Library, a Publick Library in the University of Oxford.

About the Year 1290, the *Durham*-Monks removed to a College designed for the Youth of that Order, and situated in the Northern Suburbs of *Oxford*, being finished and endowed by *Richard Bury*, alias *Angervill*, Bishop of *Durham*. This Reverend Prelate paying the Debt due to Nature in the Year 1345, willed all his Books, which were more than all the other *English* Bishops together had) to this College for the use of them and the whole University. At first they were reserved in Chests, and thence conveyed to the Library, so soon as there was one erected, where they continued till the Dissolution of the College, in *Henry* the Eighth's Reign. The Library being thus destroyed, what she left behind was immediately divided, part of the Books were carried to *Baliol* College, another Parcel to Duke *Humphrey's* Library, and the rest fell into the Hands of *George Owen*, Doctor of Physick : Thus are we come to the Period and Fate of the first Publick Library in *Oxford*.

Angervil-
Library
at Oxford.

The next I meet with in this University is that begun by *Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester* : but the Unkind Sisters cutting the Threads of his Life,

Cobham
Library at
Oxford.

Wood's
Hist. of.
Oxford.

Life, he did not live to see it built. But though he was unfortunately cut off, yet he left Money to carry on his Design; which after some Obstructions it met with, was at last happily finished, 1 Henry IV. I cannot stop here, but must acquaint the Reader, she continued her Being no longer than the Year *CI^oCDLXXX*, at which Time her Books were carried away to the Library founded by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*.

Humphrey's
Library at
Oxford.

The next Publick Repository of Learning that offers to our Sight, is *Bibliotheca Humphrediana*, so called from *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, who gave vast Gifts to it, *Anno Domini CI^oCDXXXIX*. She was also enriched by the Benefactions of several Divines; for *Adam Molens*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and *Thomas Rodburn*, Bishop of *St. David's*, gave several Books, *A. D. CI^oCDXLIX*. *George Newil*, A. Bp of *York*, *Gualter Hart*, Bishop of *Norwich*, have also proved Benefactors to this Structure. *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, *A. D. 1487*, transmitted several Books to the Library by *Dr. Fitz James*, Warden of *Merton-College*; and about two Years after, by the same Hand were sent 132 Volumes, as a Gift from *Richard Litchfield*, A. D. of *Middlesex* and *Bath*, and Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, besides 200 *l.* for Building.

Bodleian
Library at
Oxford.

The Fourth and last is the *Bodleian Library*, the former being destroyed after it had flourished 80 Years. This was founded by *Thomas Bodley*, first Esquire, and afterwards Knight, in the Reign of King *James the Ist*.

She hath received most Noble and Ample Gifts from the Clergy. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter gave 132 Manuscripts: Tobias Mathew, Bishop of Durham, 50 l. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester 50 l. Andoen Vuoodd, Dean of Armagh, 66 l. 12 sol. and 14 den. A. D. 1590. George Abbot, A. Bp of Canterbury, 50 l. The Dean and Chapter of Windsor 150 MSS. A. D. 1612. William James, Bp of Durham, 50 l. A. D. 1622. Gerard Langbain a good Theologist and Philologist gave several MSS.

Wood's
Hist. of
Oxford.

Upon the Left Hand of the Library is laid up the most generous Gift of A. Bp. Laud, which contains 1200 Books and more, being known by this Inscription :

Codices M. SS. P. M. CIOCCC.

Hebraici, Syriaci, Chaldaici, Aegyptiaci, Aethiopici, Armenici, Arabici, Persici, Turcici, Russici, Chineses, Japonenses, Graeci, Latini, Italici, Gallici, Saxonici, Anglici, Hibernici.

Ex Dono

Reverendissimi in Christo Patris

D. Guil. Laud, Cantuar. Archiep.

Academ. Oxon.

Honoratissimi Cancellarii.

On the West-side of the Library hangs a Table with this Inscription,

Bibliothecam Johannis Seldeni

(nitore Ingenii, candore Morum,

Precellentia Doctrinae)

Incomparabilis viri hic repositam.

John Christopherson, Bp of Chichester, died in the Year 1558, and left a good Library to Trinity-College in Cambridge.

Trinity-
College-Li-
brary in
Cam-
Dr. b. idge.

Durham-Library. Dr. *Cosen*, Bp of *Durham*, founded a Publick Library in that City, where his Works, both Printed and Manuscript, are now lodged. He died 1671.

Rocheſter Library. Bp *Warner* gave 500 l. towards the furniſhing of the New Library at *Rocheſter*. He died in 1666.

Cheſter-Library. *James Arderne*, D. D. Dean of *Cheſter*, and Bp of the *Iſle of Man*, upon his Death, which was in 1691, left his Books, and chief part of his Eſtate to provide and maintain a Publick Library at *Cheſter*.

Emmanuel-College Library, Cambr. A. Bp *Sancroft* had for many Years been collecting an uſeful Library of the beſt Books in every Science; but particularly Philoſophy, Hiſtory and Divinity, and all theſe of the Beſt Editions, which he at firſt deſign'd for the Publick Library at *Lambeth*; but upon his Deprivation he altered his Intentions, and ſent this Noble Preſent to *Emmanuel-College* in *Cambridge*. He died in 1693.

Colcheſter-Library. *Samuel Harsenet*, A. Bp of *York*, left his Library to the Corporation of *Colcheſter* in *Effex*, for the Benefit of the Clergy in that Town.

Thomas Mareſcallus, Angl. Marshall, Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and Dean of *Glouceſter*, gave 95 MSS. to the *Bodleian Library*, Anno Domini 1682. Hiſt. of MSS. by Dr. James.

Dr. *John Fell* gave ſeveral MSS. to the ſame Library.

Dr. Gale

Dr. Gale, late Dean of York, bestowed a great number of curious *Arabick* Manuscripts upon Trinity-College Library, Cambridge.

CH A P. XIII.

of Charity, and especially the Charitable Works of the Clergy in Building Hospitals, and Founding Religious Houses.

A Man may be said to be merciful and charitable when he is so affected with the Miseries of another, that (like the following Clergy) he would do what lies in his Power to remove them from the Person oppressed. This is what St. Paul styles, *Kindly affectioned one to another with Brotherly Love*; that is, we partake of each others State and Condition: Or to give you another of his Expressions, *We rejoice with them that rejoice, and weep with them that weep*. From which I infer, that every good Christian should be concerned, and have a sense of his Brother's Calamities, and according to his Abilities mitigate his Sorrow, and raise him up from the Burthen he groans under.

If then our Brother hunger, we should give him Meat; and if he thirst, give him Drink, if naked, cloath him, for our heavenly Father hath done all these Things for us. The good Samaritan shewed his Mercy in relieving the poor Man that was robbed of his Raiment, wounded and left half dead; whereas the Priest and Levite only look'd on him, and carelessly pass'd on the other side of the Road. But the Compassionate Samaritan went to him, and bound up his

his Wounds, pouring in Oyl and Wine, set him on his own Beast, carried him to an Inn, and there made Provision for him. Such Acts are Arguments of a Real and not pretended Mercy. Our External Deeds of Charity should be a Demonstration of our Internal Affection. Our Hospitality to a Neighbour would be a convincing Testimony of our Love to him; and what we spare from our Abundance to supply the Deficiency of another, will not impair our Stock: For (says our Saviour) *whosoever shall give you a Cup of Cold Water to drink for my Name's sake, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his Reward.* God will make Retribution to Men chearful in distributing to his Saints, and he that giveth with a Free Heart, shall receive Seven-Fold. Our Acts of Charity will go along with us, and though at present they may stand us but in small stead, yet hereafter the Benefit will be unspeakable. To do Good to others, is to profit ourselves, and though the Objects of our Charity receive the present Good, yet the most durable Advantage will redound to ourselves. And no doubt but the Assurance of the Reward promised to Charitable Christians, engaged the following Clergy in their Good Works for the Poor.

Dugd.

Angl. Mon.

Saint

Gregory's
Hospital in
Canterbury.

St. Gregory's Hospital in Canterbury was founded by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, without the North-Gate of the City, for Infirm Men and and Women to live apart in separate Divisions of the House. The said Lanfranc built near this Hospital a Church in honour of

St. Gre

St. Gregory the Pope, placing Canons therein, who were to take care of the Souls of the said Poor, and were to receive their Provision daily from the Hospital ; these Canons were endowed with Fair Revenues, which in the Year 1384, were taxed or estimated in the whole at 133 l. 15 s. These Canons were at first Secular, as establish'd by *Lanfranc*, but afterwards they were changed into Regulars by *William* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Godwin* says, he founded two Hospitals without *Canterbury*, *St. John's* and *Herbaldown*.

Dugd.
Angl.
Mon.

St John's
and Har-
baldown
without
Canterbu-
ry.

The Church and House of St. *Julian*, near *Eyewood*, was founded for *Lazares*, by *Gaufrid*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, with the Advice and Consent of his Convent; and endowed with divers Tythes and Parcels of Tythes in St. *Albans*, *Brudewey*, and elsewhere, confirmed by King *Henry* the II^d. For the Government of these Brethren several Orders were made, as that their Habit should be a Tunick, and Super-Tunick of Plain-Ruffit ; that they should be single, or if married, to separate from their Wives, both Parties being willing : That no Woman should enter into the House, except the Common-Laundress, or a Mother, or Sister, to visit their Relations when sick, with License of the *Custos*. That every Brother at his Admittance should make Oath to obey the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, and his Arch-Deacon.

St. Julian's
near St. Al-
ban's in
Hertford-
shire.

Rippon-Hospital in *Yorkshire* was found by Inquisition to have been founded by *Thurstan*, A. Bp of *Tork*, for the Relief of Poor and Leprous People, endowed with Revenues given at first to certain Sisters who liv'd there; wherewith to

Rippon in
Yorkshire

Dugd.
A. M.

find a Chaplain to celebrate Mass in the said Hospital, and to relieve all such Leprous People, who being born in *Ripshire*, should repair to this House ; where they were to receive one Garment called *Bak*, and Two Pair of Shoes *per An.* and every Day each Man one Loaf, half a Flagon of Ale, &c. Which said Sisters being dead, the Archbishop that then was, gave the Hospital to the Possession and Government of a Master and certain Chaplains, but in time Leprous People decaying, in the 15 *Edw. III.* there were neither Brothers nor Sisters in this Hospital, otherwise it remained as it ought.

Kynet-
wald
Graves in
Yorkshire.

Roger, Archbishop of *York*, and other Archbishops of that See, were Benefactors to the Poor Sisters of this Hospital dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, all confirmed by *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, *A. D.* 1301, which, with many other Possessions by others given, were all recited and confirmed by *Edward* the Third, *An. 1.*

Strode in
Kent.

Strode-Hospital in *Kent* was founded by *Gilbert* Bp of *Rocheſter*, for the Receit of Poor, Weak and Infirm People, as well known, as Strangers and Travellers, and for their Relief with Bed, Meate and Drink, till they should either die, or depart in Health ; the Master or Governor of which House by the Name and Title of *Iconomus*, was appointed to be a Regular, and to have with him at least two Priests to celebrate daily two Masses. The said Bishop endowed this Hospital with divers Churches and Tithes, &c. All which Revenues were confirmed by the Prior and Convent of *Rocheſter*, *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and King *Richard* the First, whose several

several Deeds were all recited and confirmed by King *Edward* the Third, *An. 16*, by *Inspecimus*. The same King *Edward III. An. 16*, granted his License to *Mary* of *St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, to grant her Manor of *Strode* to any House of Religious Men or Women, already built, or to be built by her, with a *non obstante* to the Statute of *Mortmain*. Dugd. A. M.

Ledbury-Hospital in *Herefordshire* was founded by *Hugh Foliot*, Bp of *Hereford*, for the reception of Poor People and Travellers, and dedicated in honour of God, and *St. Catherine* the Virgin; he endowed it with several Churches and Tenements, &c. all which, with other Lands given by others, King *Edward* the Third *An. 2*. confirmed. *Ledbury in Herefordshire.*

Gretham-Hospital in the Bishoprick of *Durham* was founded by *Robert* Bp of *Durham*, in honour of God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert*, for a Master and Brethren, and for the Sustentation of the Poor and Needy People that should resort thither; who also endowed it with the Manor of *Gretham*, &c. He granted also that the Master and Brethren of this House should be free from all Tolls, Aids and Tallages; and to all their Benefactors, being contrite and confess'd, he released forty Days Penance; whose Deed, confirmed by *Hugh*, Prior of *Durham*, and the Convent there, bears Date, *A. D. 1262*. *Gretham in the Bishoprick of Durham.*

St. Paul's in *Norwich* was founded by *Edward* (or *Eborard*) Second Bishop of *Norwich*. *St. Paul's at Norwich.*

Shirebourne-Hospital in *Dorsetshire*, was founded by the License of K. *Henry VI. Ann. 15*. by *Robert*. *Shirebourne in Dorsetsh.*

Dugd.
A. M.

bert Nevyle, Bishop of *Sarum*, *Humphrey Stafford*, Kt. *Margaret Gogbe*, *John Fauntleroy*, and *John Baret*, to the Honour of God, and *St. John Baptist*, and *St. John Evangelist*, for Twenty Brethren, Twelve Poor and Impotent Men, and Four Poor and Impotent Women, and for a Perpetual Chaplain; and that the Brothers of this House might elect One among themselves to be their Master from Year to Year; and upon the Death of any of their Number, the rest might elect others to succeed in their Room, &c.

St. Cross's
at *Win-*
chester.

The Alms-House within the Precinct of *St. Cross's* at *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, was founded by *Henry*, Cardinal, and Bishop of *Winchester*, half Brother of King *Henry IV.* This Prelate by *Henry the VI.* his License, *Ann. 21.* granted to the Master and Brethren of the Holy Cross, near *Winchester*, divers Manors and Lands, &c. to the yearly value of 500 *l.* within which this Alms House was erected for Two Chaplains, Five and Thirty Poor Men, and Three Women, to be governed by the Master of the Hospital; but the Cardinal dying before this Foundation was perfectly compleated, King *Henry the VIth*, *Ann. 33*, did incorporate them under a Rector of their own; by the Name of the *New Alms-House of Noble Poverty*, established near *Winchester*, by *Henry* Cardinal of *England*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, Son of *John*, late Duke of *Lancaster*, of Noble Memory, with Grant of a Common-Seal and Power to purchase. He built *Farnham-Castle*; a Seat for the Bishops of *Winchester*, and founded *Merewell* for Four Priests.

Lutherin,

Lutberius, Bp of *Winchester*, by his Deed dated *A. D.* 680, gave to the Monasteries of *Malmesbury*, in *Wiltshire*, the Town of *Malmesbury*.

Dugd.
A. M.

Malmesbury in
Wiltshire.

In the Year of *Christ* 970, *St. Adelwold*, Bp of *Winchester*, began to re-edify the Monastery of *Medeshamstede* in *Northamptonshire*, and called it the Borough of *St. Peter*.

Medeshamstede
in *Northampton-*
shire.

The Nunnery at *Berking* in *Essex*, Seven Miles from *London*, was founded by *Erkenwaldus*, Bp of that City, for his Sister *Ethelberge*, who was the first Abbess of this Nunnery.

Berkin in
Essex.

Egwin, who was the Third Bp of *Worcester*, founded *Evesham-Abby* in *Worcestershire*; there were belonging to this House 67 Monks, 5 Nuns, 3 Poor People, 3 Clerks, who had all the same Allowance as the Monks had; and besides these, 65 Servants. The Under-Officers of this House, as Prior, Sub-Prior, Third-Prior, Præcentor, Sacristan, Celarer, &c. were created by the Abbot, with the Advice and Consent of the major Part of the Convent in Chapter; all which Officers had their several Rents arising from distinct and several Places appropriated to their several Offices. It was dedicated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*; the Founder himself leaving his Bishoprick, became the first Abbot here: After whose Death succeeded 18 Abbots, until the Year 941, at which Time the Monks here were dispersed, and Secular Canons substituted in their Room. In the Time of King *Edgar* *An. Dom.* 660, the Monks were again restored, but after his Death expelled again in the Year

Evesham
in *Worce-*
stershire.

Dugd. ?
A. M.

977. This House and Estate were afterwards given to a Potent Man called *Godwin*, and successively it came into several Hands, till at last in the Year 1014, King *Ethelred* made *Ailfwaldus*, a Monk of *Ramsay*, Abbot of *Evesham*; he was also Bishop of *London* at the same time; from his Time the Abby of *Evesham* flourish'd under divers Abbots.

Selfey in
Suffex.

In the Year of our Lord 711, *Wilfred*, Bishop of *Hagulstad*, remaining 5 Years in the Isle of *Selfey* in *Suffex* to avoid Persecution, built there a Monastery in Honour of the Blessed *Mary*; to which *Ethelwold*, King of the *South-Saxons*, gave Lands.

Beverley
in York-
shire.

St. John, Archbishop of *York*, was the first Dr. of Divinity in *Oxford*; he converted the Parish-Church of *St. John*, in the Town of *Beverley*, into a Monastery, building to it a New Choir, and made his Deacon *Bithunus* the first Abbot here, both which lie buried in this Church. One Hundred Years after this, the Monastery of *Beverley* was destroyed by the *Danes*, and lay in Ruins 3 Years before it was repaired. King *Ethelstan* built here a College of Secular Canons, and granted and confirmed to this Church of *St. John* of *Beverley*, many great Priviledges and Liberties, A. D. 938. King *Edward* the Confessor was a great Benefactor to this Church, and augmented the Number of the Prebendaries. *William* the Conqueror was also a Benefactor. *Thomas*, the first Archbishop of *York*, erected a New Dignity in the Collegiate Church of *Beverley*, viz. A *Præpositus* or Provost, who has neither Voice in the Chapter, nor Stall in the Choir; of these Provosts there is a List of

of Thirty Eight, *Thomas Becket* being the Fifth Dugd.
in Number. A. M.

Wilfrid, Archbishop of *York*, founded a Monastery at *Rippon*, which was afterwards burnt down in the Devastation which King *Adred* made upon the *Northumbers*; but being in After-times re-edified, King *Ethelstan* granted to this Church the Privilege of Sanctuary, with the same Liberties which he had given before to the Church of *Beverley*, and that the Men of *Rippon* should be believed by their *Tea*, and by their *Nay*. *Rippon in York-shire.*

Thorney-Abby in *Cambridgeshire* was founded in the Year 972, by St. *Adelwald*, Bp of *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*. In 1085, the Church was new built by *Gunterius*, the then Abbot there, and dedicated by *Hervey*, the first Bishop of *Ely*. In the Year 973, King *Edgar* granted to this Abby several Lands and Privileges. *Thorney in Cambridge-shire.*

Gaufrid, Abbot of St. *Albans*, founded a Monastery at *Mergate* in *Bedfordshire*, for Nuns, and endowed the same with Land. *Mergate in Bedfordshire.*

In the Reign of King *Henry the Ist.* *Herebertus*, Abbot of *Westminster*, *Oldbert de Clara*, Prior, and the whole Convent of *Westminster* gave an Hermitage at *Kilburn* to the Three Maids, *Emma*, *Gunnilda*, and *Cristiana* for a Nunnery; and endowed the same with Land and Rents. *Kilburn in Middlesex. A Cell of Westminster.* *Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, gave the Jurisdiction of this Cell of *Kilburn* in *Middlesex* to the said Abbot and his Successors, exempting it from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London* for ever.

Dugd.
A. M.

ever: But New Contests arising about this House, between the Bishop of *London*, and Abbot of *Westminster*, they came to an Agreement in the Year 1231. That the Bishop might visit the Nunnery, preach to them, and hear their Confessions, but without exacting any Procurations; and that the Government of the House, placing and displacing the Abbesses and Nuns, should belong to the Abbot, as a Cell of his House, &c.

Norwich
in Nor-
folk.

The Church of the *Holy-Trinity* in *Norwich*, was founded in the Reign of *William Rufus*, A.D. 1096, by *Herbert Losenge*, who had been Prior of *Fischampe* in *Normandy*, then Abbot of *Ramsay*, and then Bp of the *East-Angles*; of which Diocese he fix'd the Seat at *Norwich*, and built this Church for his Cathedral, erecting on the North-side of it his own Palace, and on the South-side a Monastery for Monks; certain Limits were appointed about this Church and Monastery, within which Bp *Herbert* obtained great Privileges and Franchises from both Regal and Papal Authority. Notwithstanding which, great Contests arose between the Citizens and the Monks about their Liberties, which continued for many Years, and were never perfectly composed till the Sixth Year of King *John*. The said Bp *Herbert* endowed this Monastery so founded by him, with large Revenues; as appears by his Deed dated *Anno Domini* 1101. King *Henry* the 1st. confirmed his Gift, and also gave them other Lands in the same Year. King *Henry* the Second also made a large Confirmation of all their Lands and Liberties.

The Priory of *Cadwelli* was given to the Church of *St. Mary of Shirebourn*, and to *Thir-
stan* Prior there, and his Successors, by *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*; *Maurice* of *London* and others were Benefactors. Pope *Alexander* by his Bull dated 1163, confirmed to the Abby of *Shirebourn* all its Lands and Revenues, among others the Parish-Church of *St. Mary of Shirebourn*, which the Abbot of that Abby held as a Prebend of the Church of *Salisbury*; also the Church of *St. Mary of Cadwelli*, with all the Chapels and Tythes thereunto belonging, &c. all which Grants and Deeds were ratified, approved and confirmed, and also exemplified by *David*, Bp of *St. David's*, A. D. 1303.

Dugd.
A.M.

Cadwelli
in the Dio-
cese of *St.*
David
in *Wales*
a Cell to
Shire-
bourn.

Gaufridus Camerarius de Clintona gave certain Lands in this Lordship to one *Noemi* a Nun, for erecting a Cell of Nuns here; afterwards at the Request of the said *Gaufridus de Clintona*, the Nuns here being only two, viz. *Seburc* and *Noemi*, gave their House and Estate here to the Canons of *Killingworth*.

Bretford
in *War-*
wickshire.

William Abbot of *Peterborough*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the II^d, founded at *Stanford* a Priory of Nuns, in Honour of God and *St. Michael*; he built their Church, and placed there Forty Nuns, saving to himself and Successors, Abbots of *Peterborough*, the placing of the Priorefs, &c. reserving also a Rent of half a Mark yearly to be paid to the Church of *Peterborough*. The Priorefs and Nuns here did by their Act and Deed acknowledge and promise Fidelity and Obedience to the Abbot and Convent of *Peterborough*; that the Prior or Curator of their Monastery

Stanford
in *Lin-*
colnshire.

Dugd.
A. M.

Monastery might be placed and displaced by the said Abbot and Convent; that upon the death of the Priorefs, no Election of another should be made without the Abbot's License; and that admitting of the Nuns into the said House, should be wholly in the Power of the said Abbot; also that the said Nunnery should pay an yearly Pension of a Mark of Silver to the said Abby of *Peterborough* for buying of Books.

St. Cle-
ments
near York.

Thurstan, Archbishop of *York*, gave to God and St. *Clements*, and the Nuns there, divers Lands to hold in pure and perpetual Alms; whose Letters of Endowment were confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of *York*. Other Benefactors gave other Lands, all which were confirmed by King *Edward* the Third, in the first Year of his Reign, A. D. 1192. *Gaufridus*, Archbishop of *York*, gave the Priory of St. *Clements* to the Abby of *Godestave*, but the Nuns here refused to submit to such Donation, and appealed to the Pope.

Kington
Priory in
Wiltshire.

Robert Burnell, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, founded this House to God and St. *Mary*, for Nuns; whose Deed of Foundation was exemplified by *Inspeximus*.

Waverley
in Surrey.

The Abby at *Waverley* was founded in the Year of Christ 1128, by *William Gyffard*, Bp of *Winchester*. The first Monks of this Order being Twelve, and an Abbot, came to this House from a Foreign Abby called *Elymosina*. The said *William*, Bishop of *Winchester*, endowed this House with divers Lands, and with Common in *Farnham*-Woods, all which was by Consent of the King,

King, and the Convent of *Winchester*, and confirmed by his Successors. Dugd. A. M.

K. *Stephen* in the 3d Year of his Reign, A. D. 1139, gave and confirm'd to God and the Church of *St. Ceadde*, and to the Abbot and Monks here their Estate, in like manner as *Roger* Bishop of *Winchester* had given it, and further granted them several Immunities. *Walter de Dunstanville*, *Robert Corbet*, and others were Benefactors; their Estate was confirmed to them by King *Richard the First*, in the First Year of his Reign. Bildwas in Shropshire.

The Founder of this Monastery was *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who procured Monks for it from the Abby of *Fountains*, but their first Settlement being at a Place called *Harverholm*, which Seat not being convenient for their Habitation, he removed them from thence to this Place; besides the said Bishop, they had divers other Benefactors, all whose Donations were confirmed to God and *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Parcho Lude*, by King *Henry the III*d. in the Tenth Year of his Reign. Louth-Park in Lincolnshire.

The Priory of *St. Clare* in *Wales* was for a Prior and three Monks, and was given with nine Houses at *London*, by *William Giffard* Bp of *Winchester* to the *Cluniac* Monks of *St. Martin's* Abby at *Paris*; confirmed by King *Henry the First*. St. Clare in Wales.

It was found by Inquisition in the Thirtieth Year of *Edward the Third*, that King *Canute* endowed this Church; and that here was then a Bishop's Seat for *Cornwall*, which was afterwards united to *Crydton*; and in the Reign of *Edward* the St. German's in Cornwall.

Dugd.
A. M.

the Confessor, removed from thence to *Exeter* and that soon after *Leofricus*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, did remove from hence the Secular Canons, and did found here a Priory of Canons Regular; and that hereupon the Bishops of *Exeter*, for the Time being, became Patrons of this Priory, and enjoy'd the Profits of the Vacations of the said Priory when they hapned.

Felley in
Notting-
hamshire.

William Archbishop of *York* appropriated the Church of *Adingburgh* to the Priory of *Felley* in *Nottinghamshire*, for the increase of Four Canons more, there being but Five before; so that for the future there should be Nine; of which one to be Prior, reserving out of the Fruits and Profits of the said Church a sufficient Subsistence for a perpetual Vicar, which Vicar was to be presented by the Prior and Canons of this Monastery.

The Priory
of the Ho-
ly Trinity
in London.

This Church was founded by *Richard Beames*, Bishop of *London*, and as it seems then called *Christ Church*, who placed herein many Canons. *Maud*, Wife of King *Stephen*, *David* King of *Scots*, and many others gave Lands to this Priory; King *Henry* the First gave to these Canons of the *Holy-Trinity* the *Soke* called *Cnib-tengild*, and the Church of *St. Buttolph*, with *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, &c. *Henry* the Third confirmed the Lands and Revenues given to this Priory.

Taunton
in Somers-
setshire.

It was found by Inquisition, *Ann.* 10 *Edw.* II. that a Monastery was founded by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, on a Piece of Ground on the North-side of the Town of *Taunton*, without the East-Gate: Among other of their Benefactors was *William de Monteacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who granted to the Canons here the Manor and Hundred of *Dulverton cum pertin:*

to

to hold in Fee-Farm at the yearly Rent of 10 l. Dugd.
which Demise is dated in the Chapter of the A. M.
Priory of Taunton, 13 Edw. III.

Waverly.

St. Mary-overie in Southwark was founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester,, who here instituted Secular Canons. Divers of the Family of the Earls of Warren, and of the Moubrays, were Benefactors to this Priory. King Stephen gave the Canons here (then Regulars) the Tenth of his Farm of Southwark. Cicely Countess of Hereford, gave them her Lands at Kete-brok, confirmed by King John.

St. Mary-Overie in Southwark.

The Priory of Launceston did stand on the West-South-West-Part of the Suburb of the Town, and was erected by William Warwist Bp of Exeter; for which he suppress'd a Collegiate-Church of St. Stephen, having Prebendaries, and gave the best Part of their Land to the Priory, and took the Residue to himself. King John and King Henry the III. confirmed the Lands given them by several Benefactors.

Launceston in Cornwall.

The Priory of St. Osith the Virgin and Martyr at Chich was founded by Richard de Belmeis, Bp of London, who designed to resign his Bishoprick, and become a Canon Regular here himself, but was prevented by Death. The Second Prior of this House was Ralph, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. King Henry the II. confirmed all the Possessions given to this Priory by several Benefactors, with the Grant of ample Liberties, Free-Warren, and a Market at Chich. King John granted the Patronage or Advowson of this Abby to William, then Bishop of London, and his Successors.

St. Osith at Chich in Essex.

Philip

Dugd.
A. M.

Egleston
in the Bi-
shoprick of
Durham.

Philip, Bishop of *Durham*, confirmed to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*, and to the Canons of *Egleston* divers Lands which *Gilbert de Ley* held of him by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and had given them. A. D. 1273, the Abbot and Canons of this House. Covenanted with *John* Duke of *Britany* and Earl of *Richmond*, to find Six Chaplains, Canons of this House, to say six Masses daily in the Castle of *Richmond* for ever, the said Canons to be constantly resident in the said Castle ; in consideration whereof the said Earl of *Richmond* granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Egleston* divers Lands and Possessions, and a Place apart in his said Castle for the Habitation of the said Six Chaplains.

Dorche-
ster in Ox-
fordshire.

Before the *Norman* Conquest here was a Bishop's-Seat, *Remigius* translated it to *Lincoln*. *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, erected here an Abby of Black Canons; the Body of which Church serv'd for the Parish-Church. After the Suppression, the *East-Part* of the Church belonging to the Abby was bought by a Rich Man of this Town for 140*l.* and given to augment the Parish-Church.

Branden-
stoke in
Wiltshire.

William Bishop of *Sarum* appropriated divers Churches to the proper use of the Canons belonging to *Brandenstoke* in *Wiltshire*, *Salvis vicariis ordinandis & taxandis* : *Hen. III.* confirm'd all their Possessions.

St. Helens
near Der-
by.

Hugh the Priest, entitled Dean of *Derby*, gave to *Albinus* and his Canons of *St. Helens* near *Derby*, the Land which he held at *Little-Derby*, for the erecting of a Church and Habitation for him and the said Canons, with divers Lands of his Patrimony : Which Estate the said *Albin* and his Successors, Abbots of this House, quietly enjoy'd all the Time of the Life of the said *Hugh*,
and

and of *Henry* his Son ; which Son he begot in Dugd.
 Lawful Marriage before he received Holy Or- A. M.
 ders, and of Two Daughters and Heiresses of
 the said *Henry* ; who dying in the Reign of
Henry the III^d. that King supposing the Two
 Daughters to die without Heirs , claimed the
 Advowson of this Abby as an *Escheat*.

A Religious-House call'd *St. Thomas* the St. Tho-
 Martyr , near *Stafford* , was Founded by mas the
Richard Peche , (Bishop of *Lichfield* and Martyr
Coventry , 1162) who in his latter Days near Staf-
 became a Canon-Regular in this House, in which ford.
 Habit he died and was buried; his Episcopal Ha-
 bit being taken away by his Cousin *G. Peche* , a
 Monk of *Coventry*.

Chetwode-Monastery was founded by *Robert* Chetwode
Grofstefe, Bishop of *Lincoln* : Here was formerly in Buck-
 an Hermitage and Chapel of the Holy Martyrs, ingham-
St. Stephen and *St. Lawrence*, founded by Sir Ro- shire.
 bert de *Chetwode*, Kt. It was vulgarly called an
 Hermitage, not that it was the Habitation of an
 Hermit, but because it was situated in a Solita-
 ry Place. This Priory was given with all its
 Possessions to the Abby of *Notteley*.

Seleburne-Priory in *Hampshire* was founded by Seleburne
Peter de Rupibus, Bp of *Winchester*, and by him in Hamp-
 endowed with divers Lands and Churches, sa- shire.
 ving to the Vicars of the said Churches a suffi-
 cient Sustentation ; the Presentation to the said
 Vicaridges to belong to the Prior and Canons.

William de Edindon, Bishop of *Winchester*, being Edindon
 born in this Town, founded in the Parish-Church in Wilt-
 of *Edindon* a Perpetual Chantry for Secular- shire.
 Chaplains, and endowed the same with suffici-
 ent Revenues ; but being afterwards minded to
 turn the same to a Priory of Brethren of *St. Au-*
gustin's Order, called *Boni Homines*, (or *Bonho-*
mes) he laid the Foundation of a Monastery,
 Anno

Dugd.
A. M.

Anno Domini 1352, which was dedicated in Honour of *St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine, and All-Saints*, by *Robert Bishop of Sarum, Anno Domini 1361. William de Edindon* the Founder died 1366.

West-Der-
ham in
Norfolk.

The Abby of *West-Derham* in *Norfolk* was founded by *Hubert Dean of York*, for the good of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother, and of *Ranulph de Glanville* and *Bertra* his Wife, who brought him up. He became afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and endowed this Abby with many Lands; all which were confirmed by King *John, Ann. 1.* who also granted to the Canons of this House very great Liberties and Immunities; as to be quit from all Tolls throughout the Kingdom, both for themselves and their Men.

Haver-
holme in
Lincolnsh.

The Monastery of *Haverholme* in *Lincolnshire* was founded by *Alexander, Bp of Lincoln*, and by him endowed with the Isle then called *Hastebelm*.

St. Catherine
in
the Suburbs
of Lincoln

St. Catherine's in the Suburbs of *Lincoln*, was founded by *Robert*, the Second Bishop of that See, with the Assent of his Chapter, and endowed with the Prebend of *Canewich*, and with the Church of *Newerc*, and divers Lands and Revenues at *Newerc, &c.* confirmed by King *Henry the II.*

Cother-
stoke in
Northam-
ptonshire.

King *Edward the Third* in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, granted his License to *John Gifford*, Clerk, to give and assign the Manor of *Cotherstoke* and divers other Revenues to a Preposit and Twelve Chaplains, Secular or Religious, for the maintenance of them and Two Clerks daily celebrating in the said Church, to hold as Free, Pure and Perpetual Alms, discharged and quit of all Secular Exactions.

Robert

Rob. de Bradgare, Clerk, with the help of others, Dugd.
and by a License of King *Richard* the Second, A.M.

ounded a Col. of One Chaplain, and Two Clerk Bradgare
Scholars to celebrate Mass in the Parish-Church in the Dio-
of *Bradgare*, in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, and cese of *Can-*
endowed the said College with Three Messua- terbury.
ges, 200 Acres of Land, 150 Acres of Pasture,
60 Acres of Wood, 14 s. and 4 d. of Rent, and
the Rent of 8 Hens, and half a Pound of Pep-
per.

King *Henry* the IVth, in the 2d Year of his Ledsbury
Reign, licensed *John* Bishop of *Hereford* to found in Here-
a College in the Parish-Church of *Ledsbury*, for fordshire.
Nine Chaplains; of which one to be Master or
Custos, and they to have a Common-Seal, and
be capable of purchasing and receiving Lands, of
being and being sued, &c. This was different from
the Hospital built at *Ledsbury*.

In the 18th Year of King *Hen. VI.* *Henry* Car- St. Mary's
dinal of *England*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *Henry* at Leice-
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *Walter Hunger-* ster.
ford, Kt. Feoffees of *Henry*, late King of *England*,
of certain Lands in the Duchy of *Lancaster*,
granted and settled upon the Dean and Canons
of the Collegiate-Church of the Blessed *Mary* at
Leicester, a Rent-Charge of One Hundred Marks
per Annum, arising out of divers Towns in
Derbyshire, and payable at *Michaelmas* and
Easter.

Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, up- Higham-
on a License granted by *Henry* the Vth, found- Ferrers in
ed a College at *Higham-Ferrers*, the Place of his Northam-
Nativity, for so many Chaplains, of which one ptonshire.
to be Master, and Four Clerks; one of which
Chaplains or Clerks to teach Grammar, another
Songs; and for Six Choristers, whom the said
King incorporated by the Name of the Master

Z

and

Dugd.
A. M.

and College of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and *St. Edward* the Confessor, of *Higham-Ferrers*, and granted License to endow the same with Lands, &c.

Thele in
Hertford-
shire.

Wye in
the Diocese

of Canter-
bury.
Malmsbury,
Frome,
Bedford.

William Bishop of *London* founded a College at *Thele* in *Hertfordshire*; and so did *John* Archbishop of *York* another, at *Wye* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Aldhelm, Bishop of *Shirebourne*, A.D. 705, founded the Monasteries of *Malmsbury*, *Frome* and *Bedford*.

St. Thomas's
South-
wark.

St. Thomas's in *Southwark* was originally founded an Hospital (or rather an Almshouse for Converts and Poor Children) by *Richard* the Prior of *Bermondsey*, in the Year 1213; and in 1215, it was refounded a House for Canons-Regular, by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, but now turn'd into an Alms-House.

Godwin's
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Wolver-
hampton.

Hubert Walter, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord-Chancellor, and Chief-Justice of *England*, and Governor of all the King's Dominions, in the Reign of *Richard* the First, founded, besides his Monastery of *Durham*, another for Cistercian Monks at *Wolverhampton*, but lived not to finish the same.

Lang-
ham's
Bounty to
Westmin-
ster.

Simon Langham, 56th Archbishop of *Canterbury*, bestowed vast Gifts upon *Westminster* by *London*; when he was first made Abbot, he gave all that he had gather'd together, when he was Monk and Prior, for the Payment of Debts which this House had contracted, which were to the value of 2200 Marks: He discharged this large Reckoning to every Penny, and several other small Debts in which the particular Monks had engaged themselves. During the Time of his being Chancellor and Treasurer, he purchased several Parcels of Land, which he

he gave to the said Monks. When he went out of England, he left them Books to the value of 830 l. and Copes and Vestments, &c. esteemed worth 437 l. At his Death he left to them all his Plate, valued at 2700 l. 13 s. and 4 d. He also sent unto the said Monastery the Sum of One Thousand Marks, to buy Forty Marks a Year in Land, to increase the Alimony of Four Monks, that daily should say Mass for himself, and the Souls of his Parents. To say nothing of the Monastery which he built for the Carthusians at Avinion, the Money that he bestowed only upon the Abby of Westminster one way or other, was reckoned by a Monk of the same to be no less than 10800 l. They caused this Epitaph to be engraven upon his Tomb; though I can't warrant all the Verses to be true according to the Rules of Prosodia.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

*Simon de Langham sub petris his tumultatus
Istius Ecclesiae Monachus fuerat, Prior, Abbas;
Sede vacante, fuit electus Londoniensis
Praesul, & insignis Ely, sed postea primas
Totius regni, magnus regisque Minister:
Nam Thesaurarius & Cancellarius ejus
Ac Cardinalis in Roma Presbyter iste.
Postque Praenestinus est factus Episcopus, atque
Nuncius ex parte Papae transmittitur istuc.
Orbe dolente, Pater quem nunc revocare nequimus,
Magdalenae festo, milleno septuageno
Et ter centeno sexto Christi ruit anno.
Hunc Deus absolvat de cunctis quae male gessit,
Et meritis matris sibi calica Gaudia donet.*

Notwithstanding the great Troubles Nigellus Nigellus's
Bishop of Ely met with for his Fidelity to his College for
Patron and Promoter, Hen. I. he found Means Regular-
to Cambr. Canons in

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

to erect an Hospital for Regular-Canons in that Place where *St. John's College* now stands.

Geffrey
Burrough
his Gift to
Ely Priory.

Geffrey Burrough, 7th Bishop of *Ely*, and a Man well experienced in Divine and Human-Learning, gave 200 Acres of Moor in *Wisbich-Marsh*, to augment the Revenues of the Priory of *Ely*.

Savensby's
House for
Gray-Fry-
ers at Lich-
field.

Alexander Savensby, 44th Bishop of *Lichfield*, was Founder of a House for the *Gray-Fryers*, in the *South-West-Part* of *Lichfield*: He died at *Andover*, and was buried at *Lichfield*, Dec. 26th, 1238.

Westbury
near Bri-
stow.

There was an Old College at *Westbury*, near *Bristow*, which *John Carpenter*, 64th Bishop of *Worcester*, laid even to the Ground, and in his rebuilding of the same, enlarged it very much, compassing it about with a strong Wall embattled, adding a fair Gate with divers Towers, more like unto a Castle than a College; and to compleat all, bestowed much Land for augmenting the Revenues thereof.

Abergwi-
ly, Llan-
dewy-
Brevy.

Thomas Beck, 54th Bishop of *St. David's*, founded two Colleges, one at *Abergwily*, and another at *Llandewy-Brevy*.

Hough-
ton's Col.
by St. Da-
vid's.

Adam Houghton, 60th Bishop of that See, founded a College near to that Cathedral-Church: He lived in the Reign of *Edward the Third*.

Ramsay in
Ely.

Oswald, 19th Archbishop of *York*, was the first Founder of the Abby of *Ramsay*, in the Isle of *Ely*, and a very Liberal Benefactor unto the Abby of *Floriake*, where he was brought up.

Puttoc's
Gift to Be-
verley.

Alfricus Puttoc bestowed much Money upon the College of *Beverley*, first in a new and Sumptuous Shrine for the Body of *St. John*, his Predecessor, Archbishop of *York*; and then in purchasing Lands to increase the Revenues there-

of,

of, viz. some at *Milton*, others at *Holme*, and *Godw.*
again at *Fridesthorp*. He died at *Southwell*, in *Cat. of*
the Year 1051, and was buried at *Peterbo-* *Eng. Bpt.*
rough.

Thomas Rotheram, alias *Scot*, founded at *Rotheram* *Rotheram*
theram, a College, by the Name of *Jesus-* *in York-*
College, for a Provost that should be a Preacher, *shire.*
Five Priests, Six Choristers, and Three School-
masters; one for Grammar, another for Sing-
ing, and a Third for Writing. He was the 54th
A. Bp of *York*.

Richard Poor, 36th Bishop of *Durham*, found- *Tharent in*
ed a Monastery of Nuns, called the Charnel at *Wiltshire.*
Tharent, in *Wiltshire*.

Richard of *Graves-End*, Bishop of *London*, was *Malden in*
first Founder of a Convent of *Carmelites* at *Mal-* *Essex.*
den, in *Essex*: He died in 1303, at *Fulham*, and
was buried in his own Cathedral.

William Basing, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with *Wil-* *St. Helens,*
liam Basing, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, found- *London.*
ed a Priory of Black-Nuns, in *Great St. Helens*
by *Bishops-Gate*, *London*, in the 2d Year of *Edw.*
II. according to *Mr. Stow*.

Alexander, called the Liberal Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Alexan-*
after he had expended vast Sums in the sumptu- *der's*
ous Building of Castles, founded an Hospit- *Hosp.*
al for the Sustainment of Poor People.

Anno Dom. 1244, *Boniface*, Son of *Peter Earl* *Maidstone*
of *Savoy*, was elected by the Monks of *Canter-* *Hosp found-*
bury to that See, being the 46th Bishop which *ded by Bo-*
filled that Chair: This Archbishop perform'd *niface.*
three notable Things worthy of Memory: He
paid the Debt of 22000 Marks that he found his
See indebted in; he erected a Neat Hospital at
Maidstone, called the *New-Works*, and endow'd
it with Large Revenues, (*William Courtley* long
after translated the same into a College of Se-
cular

Godw.
Cast. of
Eng. Bps.

cular Priests); and lastly he finished that most Stately Hall at *Canterbury*, with the Buildings adjoining, which had only been begun by *Hubert*, and little or nothing continued by them that follow'd.

Wing-
ham-Coll.

A. D. 1278, *John Peckham* was thrust into the See of *Canterbury* by the Pope, who was highly incensed against the Monks for electing *Robert Burnell* Bishop of *Bath*. This *Peckham* was the 48th Archbishop of that Province, and at his Death founded a College in *Wingham*, valued when it was suppressed at 84 *l. per Annum*. Whether it was a College for Learning, or to support the Sick and Impotent, I cannot learn, however I have ventured to insert it here.

Winchel-
sey his
Charity to
the Poor.

Tho' I find not any Hospital that *Robert Winchelsey* erected, who was the 49th Archbishop of *Canterbury*, yet his extraordinary Charity to the Poor makes him worthy to be taken notice of, nor ought his Bountiful Acts to lie buried in Oblivion. Many Poor Scholars he maintained at the Universities, with Liberal Exhibitions; and to all kind of Poor People was very bountiful, insomuch that he is reported to have exceeded both Predecessors and Successors. Besides the daily Fragments of his House, he gave always on *Fridays* and *Sundays* unto every Beggar which came to his Door, a Farthing-Loaf, which no doubt was bigger than a Penny one at this Time; and there were usually every such Alms-Day, when Bread was scarce, 500; but when plentiful 600, and seldom or never under. Over and above this, he used to give every Festival-Day 150 Pence to so many poor People to send daily Meat and Drink to such as by reason of Age or Sicknes, were not able to fetch Alms at his Gate; and to send Money, Meat and

and Apparel so such as he thought wanted the same, and were ashamed to beg. But of all other things he was wont to take great Compassion upon those that by any Misfortune were decay'd, and had fallen from Wealth to a poor Estate.

William Courtney, A. Bp of Canterbury, demolished the Old Work at *Maidstone*, (first built by *Boniface*, his Predecessor, for an Hospital) and erected another after a more stately manner, which he translated into a College of Secular-Priests; the same was valued at 139 l. 7 s. and 6 d. per Annum, at the Time of its Suppression.

Henry Chicheley, besides his College at *Higham-Ferrers*, built also an Hospital for poor People in the same Town.

Edmund Gryndall, A. Bp of Canterbury, gave to Eight Little Alms-Houses in *Croydon* 50 l. to buy Land for the Relief of the Poor kept there upon Charity.

Walter Bronescome, Bishop of *Exeter*, purchas'd the Barton of *Rokesdon* and *Clift*, and gave it to the Hospital of *St. John's*, within the East-Gate of the City of *Exeter*; he founded the College of *Glaseney*, in *Perin* in *Cornwall*, and endowed the same with good Possessions and Revenues: He was buried in his own Church, with this Epitaph upon him.

*Olim sincerus Pater, omni dignus amore,
Primus Walterus magno jacet hic in honore.*

Edidit hic plura dignissima laude Statuta,

Quæ tanquam jura servant hic omnia tuta.

Atque hoc Collegium, quod Glaseney plebs vocat omnis,

*Condidit egregiu m, * pro voce data sibi semnis.*

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Boniface's Hosp. at Maidstone rebuilt by Courtney.

Chicheley his Hosp. at Higham-Ferrers.

Croyden in Surrey.

Bronescome his Gift to St. John's at Exeter, and his founding of Glaseney in Cornwall.

* It was a Vision or Dream that induced him to build that College.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

*Quot loca construxit, pietatis quot bona fecit,
Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere quæ scit?
Laudibus immensis jubilet gens Exoniensis,
Et Chorus & turbæ, quod natus in hac fuit urbe.
Plus si scire velis, festum statuit Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in cælis igitur Pater iste fidelis.*

St. Bar-
tho. Hosp.
at Chet-
tam.

Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, founded the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Chettam, with a Nunnery at Malling.

St. Bartho.
Hosp. at
Hiche in
Kent.

Haymo, Confessor to King Edw. II. and 46th Bp of Rochester, founded the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Hiche, for the Relief of Ten poor People, endowing the same with 20 Marks of yearly Revenue.

Hugh Pufar, 33d Bishop of Durham, who lived in the Reign of Richard I. was a very wise Man in the ordering of Temporal Affairs, and (considering he was not very learned) wonderfully eloquent, exceeding covetous, and as cunning in gathering Money. When King Richard made provision for his Journey into the Holy-Land, he also took on him the Cross, and vowed to be one of the Company. The King understanding he had prepared a great Mass of Money to carry with him, persuaded him to stay at home, and send his Money with him, and for a Reward of his Kindness, he would create him E. of Northumberland: The Bp long since repenting of the Vow he had made, immediately condescended to this Offer, and accepted the same. The King having created him an Earl, turned him about to the Company, and laughing said, *He had perform'd a wonderful Exploit, for of an Old Bishop he had made a Young Earl.* This Bishop founded two Hospitals, one at Allerton, another called Shirebourne, at the East-End of Durham;

Allerton
and Shire-
bourne
Hospitals.

to which he allotted Liberal Allowance for the maintenance of 65 Poor Lazars, and a certain Number of Priests. The *Nubrigenses* ascribe this Good Work to others. He built a Fair House at *Derlington*, and founded the Priory of *Finchall*.

Finchall Priory.

Walter Suthfield, Bp of *Norwich*, built *St. Giles's* Hospital in that City, and endowed it. In a certain Time of Dearth, he sold his Plate, and distributed the Money to the Poor.

St. Giles's at Norwich.

Reginaldus founded *St. John's* Hospital at *Bath*, and made *Wells* a Burges-Town. *Fuller* says, *Jocelinus*, Bishop of *Wells*, was a joint Founder with him. *Fuller's Worthies.*

St. John's at Bath.

Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, founded *St. John's* Hospital at *Wells*.

St. John's at Wells.

Cardinal *Wolsey* set up an Hospital in *Ipswich*.

Wolsey's Hosp. at Ipswich.

Dr. *Isaac Barrow*, Bp of *St. Asaph*, built an Alms-House for Eight Poor Widows, and endowed it with 12 l. per Ann. for ever.

Barrow's Hosp. at St. Asaph.

Amongst the Worthies of *Magdalen*, alias *Maudlin-College* in *Cambridge*, was one Mr. *Palmer*, Bachelor of Divinity, formerly Minister of *St. Brigets* (commonly call'd *Brides*) a Pious Man, and painful Preacher; who besides many and great Benefactions to Ministers Widows, hath built and well endowed a neat Alms-House at *Westminster*. There was more Charity to be found in this one sequestred Minister, than in many who enjoyed other Mens Sequestrations.

Palmer's Alms-House at Westminster.

Bp *Smith* of *Lincoln*, founded an Hospital, at *Litchfield*, for a Master, Two Priests, and Ten Poor Men. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Smith's Hosp. at Lichfield.

George

Abbot's
Hosp. at
Guilford
in Surrey.

George Abbot, A. Bp. of *Canterbury*, being sensible that the Poor and Helpless as much belong to the Family of God as the Wealthy and Potent, and consequently should be received into the House of the Faithful ; not having Convenience in his own Dwelling, built an Alms-House at *Guilford*, in *Surrey*, where the Poor were better provided for in this World than their Lord and Master Christ, who had not where to lay his Head.

Vaulx in
Salisbury.

Richard Poor, 36th Bp of *Durham*, built an Hospital for Poor People near the College of *Vaulx*, in *Salisbury* : He lived in the Reign of King *John*, and died in the Reign of King *Hen. III.* April 15. 1237.

Ward's
Charity.

Bp *Ward* of *Salisbury* built three Hospitals for the Poor and Impotent ; One at *Buntingford*, in *Hertfordshire*, another at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, and a third at *Salisbury* ; upon each of these he settled good Endowments.

Andrews's
Charity.

Bp *Andrews* was a pious, accute and prudent Preacher, and enjoyed several Preferments in the Church : First he was Vicar of *St. Giles's* without *Cripplegate*, in *London* ; then Prebendary and Residentiary of *St. Paul's*, and afterwards Prebendary of the Collegiate-Church at *Southwell* : Upon Dr. *Fulk's* Decease, he was elected Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge* : Then he became Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who made him first Prebendary, and not long after Dean of *Westminster*. King *James I.* created him Bp of *Chichester*, whence he was translated to *Ely*, and after that to *Winchester*, and was made Dean of the Chapel. He was very charitable, having in his last Six Years given 1300 *l.* in private Alms, and at his Death left 4000 *l.* to purchase 200 *l.* per Ann. for the use of poor Men and

and Widows. He died in the Third Year of K. Charles the 1st. and 71st of his own Age, and lies buried in the Parish-Church of St. Saviours in Southwark.

Richard Angervile, Bishop of Durham, was so charitable, that every Week he gave 8 Quarters of Wheat, baked into Bread, to the Poor; and when he went from Durham to Newcastle (which is but 12 Miles) he gave 8 l. to the Poor, and so proportionably when he went to other Places. He died in 1345. Angervile's Charity.

Bishop Warner left a Sum of Money for the building an Hospital near the Cathedral of Rochester, and settled an Estate in Lands for the maintenance of 20 Clergymens Widows, with a Salary of 50 l. per Year to a Chaplain, each of the Widows having 20 l. a Year allowed them. He died in 1666. Rochester Hosp.

Dr. Whichcote, Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London, left 1000 l. for Charitable Uses. He died A. D. 1683.

Dr. Richard Holdsworth, Minister of St. Peter's in the Poor, London, left his Estate to Pious Uses, and his Books to St. John's-College, Camb. He died in 1649.

Mr. Isaac Calf Minister of St. Leonard's East-Cheap, London, in the Troublesome Times retired to Chadwell in Essex, where the Liberal Man devised Liberal Things, particularly an Alms-House for Poor People at Lewisham in Kent. Floyd's Memoirs.

Dr. Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, was born at Lewisham in Kent, in which County his Father was a good Benefactor in erecting one Alms-House; his Son a better, in erecting another. This Bishop left great Legacies to Christ-Church and All-Souls in Oxford, to the Cathedrals of

of *Chichester, Salisbury and Winchester*, and erected an Alms-House at *Richmond*. *Floyd's Memoirs*.

Dr. *Busby*, Master of *Westminster-School*, with Esquire *Twitty*, rebuilt *Green-Coat Hospital* in *Tuttle-side*, founded by King *Charles I.*

C H A P. XIV.

How useful the Clergy have been, as Lord-Chancellors, Lord-Keeper, Lord-Treasurers, Secretaries and Ambassadors, &c.

HE that would discharge the Place of Keeper of the Great-Seal, as becomes him, must not be a Novice, but a Man of Experience and Understanding, attended with a long Train of Learning: And withal, he must be a Man of an Upright Sincerity, having both the Conscience of his Prince, and the Trust of the Nation in his Keeping. He ought to be so well skill'd or conversant with our Common or Statute-Law, that he makes no Decrees that may cross or overthrow the Ground of it: For what Confusion and Disorder shall we run into, when once the Courts of Equity and Common-Law fall out? The Lord Keeper ought to be a Man of a good Logical and Distinguishing Head, that he may the better discourage those Motions made at the Bar, which tend not apparently to further and hasten the Hearing of the Cause, and after this to prevent all Immethodical Pleadings, to check Excursions, and hold the Council close to his Point. If he has not this Discerning Faculty, Causes will move and go

go off but heavily : 'Tis too well known, Pleaders frequently urge Trifles for want of better Arguments, and if the Keeper cannot distinguish the one from the other, and put a stop to all unprofitable and needless Disputations, he is not likely to make a good dispatch of Business.

A Man may be too expeditious, and cut off Causes too short ; but that I account an Extream on the other hand : And therefore Archbishop *Williams*, when Keeper of the Great-Seal, always minded this weighty Aphorism, *To ripen Great Matters by Deliberation*. And therefore the only way to make a Wise and Good Dispatch, is to omit nothing that will tend to the clearing of a Cause, and to check all Frivolous and Vain Excursions.

Philip's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

He ought likewise to be a Man of Good Parts, and Fine Elocution, for by his Place he becomes Speaker of the House of Lords ; and here he must take special Care to carry himself so even, as to preserve Agreement between King and Parliament ; for a Breach between them endangers the Ruin of the whole Nation.

Nor ought he to be less qualify'd for a Statesman, being a continued Member of the Privy-Council, and herein one of the Chief : And therefore he should advise his Prince to nothing but what will tend to his Honour, the Interest of the Nation, the Advantage of Posterity, as well as the present Good, and to let nothing pass with the Great-Seal to it, contrary to the aforesaid Particulars.

And last of all, Integrity and an Honest Policy is required to compleat a Man for a Treasurer of *England*, or a Secretary of State. And yet the Clergy have been thought worthy of any of the forementioned Offices : How well they

they acquitted themselves may be seen from the subsequent Matter ; and I have made this satisfactory Observation, that they never went unrewarded after the enjoyment of these Places ; which would persuade one they acquitted themselves honourably.

Wharton's
Ang.
Sac.
Hen. I.
Roger
Chanc.

Roger, Bishop of *Sarum*, before his Consecration was created Chancellor of *England* by *Hen.* the 1st, and then made Bishop in 1303: So great a Favourite was this Prelate, that being one of his Majesty's Privy-Council, his Advice took place above all others ; nay the King, to ease himself, committed the Government of the Kingdom to this Wise and Good Man, both when he was at Home as well as Abroad.

Gyfford
Chanc.

Nor was this the only Divine that he ever made a Chancellor of *England*, but conferred the same Honour and Trust upon *William Gyfford*; and as an Acknowledgment of his Fidelity, gave him the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, and thereupon received his Consecration.

Gaufrid
Chanc.

Nor did *Gaufrid*, alias *Rufus*, less merit this King's Favour, who by his Majesty's Interest was elected into the Bishoprick of *Durham*, having underwent the Office of Chancellor.

Nigellus
Treasurer.

So well did the Clergy discharge the great Trust incumbent on this Office, and so much did they endear themselves to this Prince by their Knowledge, Learning and Fidelity, that he scrupled not to put the Trust of the whole Kingdom into their Hands: Upon this great Opinion he had of their Goodness, he made *Nigellus*, Bishop of *Ely*, Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; and with how great Judgment and Honesty he managed that Office, will soon appear from the subse-

subse-

subsequent Encomium given him by the following Author.

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.

*Gervasius Tilberiensis in Libro M. S. de Saccarii,
Juribus & consuetudinibus, Cap. 33.*

*De hac ipsa [Quæstione] sollicitus fui circa Domi-
num Eliensem [Nigellum] virum utique hujus
Officii peritissimum, cujus memoria in Benedictione
sit in æternum. Hic illustris illius Anglorum Re-
gis Henrici I. Thesaurarius, & Nepos Salisburien-
sis (Episcopi) cujus supra meminimus, incom-
parabilem suis temporibus habuit Saccarii Scienti-
am. Maximus etiam existens in his quæ ad sui
Status Dignitatem pertinebant, celebrem sui no-
minis famam fecit. Adèd ut penè solus in Regno
sic vixerit & sic decesserit, ut Gloriam ejus invida
lingua denigrare non audebat. Hic etiam ab illu-
stri Rege Henrico Secundo frequenter rogatus, Sac-
carii Scientiam continuatâ per multos annos bellicâ
tempestate penè prorsus abolitam reformavit; &
totius discretionis ejus Formam, velut alter
Esdras Bibliothecæ sedulus Reparator, renova-
vit.*

If we descend to Rich. I. we shall see the great
services of the Clergy in that singular Instance
of William de Longo Campo, who was declared
Chancellor of England, and Lord-Chief-Justice.
So well qualify'd was this Extraordinary Man,
that in the whole Kingdom was not found a
Man so fit for the management of State-Affairs.
He was thoroughly acquainted with the Con-
stitution of this Nation, for nothing of moment
happen'd in English History, that he was not ac-
quainted with. At the King's Request he was
elected into the Bishoprick of Ely, and conse-
crated

Rich. I.
William
de Longo
Campo,
Chanc.

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.

crated at *Lambeth*, and within a few Years after was sent to *Rome* upon an Embassy, but never lived to return back. He paid the Debt due to Nature at *Pictavium*, and was interred in the Abby *dePina*. But with respect to the Memory of this Great Man, his Heart was carefully preserved and laid in a small Tomb of Marble by the Altar of the Blessed *Martin*. So well did the Clergy carry themselves in all Publick Offices, that no Honour was thought too great to be paid them, even at their Death; and tho' their Bodies died, decay'd and moulder'd away, after all Care taken to preserve them, yet their Memory lived, and smelt sweet to Posterity.

'Twas look'd upon a great Act of Prudence in Princes to put the Clergy into Publick Offices, especially when their Qualifications were known to make them meritorious of the Honour and Trust. This Experience they deriv'd from their Predecessors, who reap'd no small Advantage from the successful Labours of the Clergy.

Hen. III.
Kirkenny
Chancellor.

And therefore *Hen. III.* created *William de Kirkenny*, afterwards Bp of *Ely*, Chancellor of *England*: How well he discharg'd this Trust I cannot learn from any Particulars, but I have no Reason to believe he came short of his Predecessors; for after this he was elected into the Bishoprick of *Ely*.

Edw. I.
John de
Kirby
Chancellor.

If we trace the Reign of *Edw. I.* we may soon discover the great Trust and Confidence he reposed in the Clergy, and their Faithful Service to him. The first Instance I meet with, was the Extraordinary Behaviour of *John de Kirby*, Chancellor of *England*, and afterwards Bishop of *Ely*: So exceeding well did this Great Man

Man dispatch Matters relating to that Post, and so much to the King's satisfaction, that in two Years Time he was made Treasurer of *England*, and so continued to his Dying-day. With so much Probity he acquitted himself in this Post, that the Reputation of the Clergy got ground upon his Conduct, and they were in great esteem with *Edw. I.* For after the Death of this Celebrated Man, the King made no less than five of the Holy Function Treasurers of *England*. The first was *Robert Burnell*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and likewise *William de Marchia*, after he had served four Years and a half Treasurer, had the aforesaid See conferred upon him. Next to him came *John Drokingford*, who was Clerk of the Wardrobe, as well as Treasurer of *England*; his Abilities, Loyalty and Honesty gained him so much Favour and Reputation at Court, that when *Edw. I.* went into *France*, he left the Administration of the Government to his sole Care, and he was the only Person entrusted with that Power. He was also an *English* Prelate, for he was elected into the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*. *William Louth* succeeded as Clerk of the Wardrobe, and Treasurer of *England*. He was also made Bishop of *Ely*. None were ever employ'd in the Government, but had other Preferments bestowed upon them, as a Reward of their meritorious and faithful Services.

Whar.
Ang.
Sac.

Burnell
was also
Chancellor
of Eng-
land.
William
de Mar-
chia, Dro-
kingford,
Treasurers.

Louth.

The Fifth I
could not
meet with.

This will still continue evident from the Reign of *Edw. II.* who had not made his Tutor *Wal- Reynold* Treasurer above a Year, before he bestowed the Bishoprick of *Worcester* upon him. The King seeing him a Man expert and exceeding well qualify'd for Business, within less

Edw. II.
Reynold,
Treasurer,
Chancellor.

A a

than

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.

Thoresby
Chancellor

Edw. III.
Offord,
Chancellor.

Islep Keep-
er of the
Privy-Seal,
and Secre-
tary.

Barnet,
Treasurer.
Will. de
Bury,
Treasurer,
and Chan-
cellor.

than three Years declared him Chancellor of Eng-
and; with so much Wisdom, Care and Prudence
did he manage himself in this great and ho-
nourable Post, that within Two Years he was
translated from *Worcester* to the Archbishoprick
of *Canterbury*. Nor did *John Thoresby* come far
short of this Excellent Primate, being also made
Chancellor of *England*, and within less
than Three Years was translated from the See
of *Worcester* to *York*.

If we look into the Reign of *Edw. III.* we shall
find that *John Offord*, a Man of great Eloquence
very cunning and wary in his Advice, was made
Chancellor of *England*; and at the King's Re-
quest Pope *Clement VI.* settled him in the Arch-
bishoprick of *Canterbury*.

Simon Islep, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and
Secretary to *Edw. III.* was elected into the See
of *Canterbury*. By these Instances we may see
the Clergy behaved themselves so well in Pub-
lick Employments, and by their industrious
Labours work'd themselves so deep into the Af-
fections of those Princes they served under, that
the highest Preferments they were capable of
were not thought too great a Reward for their
Loyal and Faithful Services.

John Barnet had not supplied the Place of
Treasurer above one Year, before he was trans-
lated from *Worcester* to *Wells*. *William de Bury*
in the Year of our Lord 1334, was on the 3d of
Febr. declared Treasurer of *England*, and in the
September following was created Chan-
cellor. The Clergy did not continue long in
one Office, before they were thought fit for
greater.

If we descend to *Rich. II.* we shall find him no less forward in committing a share of the Government to the Clergy than his Predecessors before him; for he made *Henry Wakefield*, Bishop of *Worcester*, his Treasurer; *Richard Clifford*, Bishop of the same Diocese, his Clerk; so great a Favourite was he, that several Noblemen were offended, and forced him from the King: Yet notwithstanding all the Malice hatched and contrived against him, they could no ways expell him out of the King's Favour, and as a Testimony hereof, he was afterwards translated to the Bishoprick of *London*.

John Fordham, from Secretary to *Rich. II.* was made Treasurer of *England*, and within Eight Years after was translated from *Durham* to the Bishoprick of *Ely*.

In the Reign of *Hen. V.* *John Wakering*, Bp of *Norwich*, and one of an Excellent Character, was made Keeper of the Privy-Seal: And afterwards the Care of the Seal was committed to *John Stafford*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, who was made Treasurer of *England* by *Henry VI.* and afterwards Chancellor. Scarce was any Reign that did not produce Eminent Men of the Sacred Function both for State as well as Church. *Henry VI.* made *Anewyke*, Bishop of *Norwich*, if I mistake not, Keeper of the Seal; but in the Year of our Lord 1432, the Seal was given to *Thomas Becketon*, afterwards Bp of *Bath and Wells*, a Man eminent for Letters, Knowledge and Parts. He was concerned in all the Affairs of this Kingdom, especially those of the greatest moment, and knew the most Reserved Secrets of the King. Those Epistles, Injunctions, Speeches, Contracts and o-

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.
Rich. II.
Wakefield
Treasurer,
Clifford,
Clerk.

Fordham
Treasurer
and Secre-
tary.

Hen. V.
John
Wakering
Keeper of
the Privy-
Seal.
Stafford
K. P. S.
T. C.
Hen. VI.
Anewyke
and *Beck-*
ington
Keepers of
the Privy-
Seal.

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.

ther Notable Things, which in his Time were transacted in *England*, and all over the Christian World, demonstrated his Indefatigable Diligence, and Incredible Subtily in the management of Publick Affairs. The Treaties between *England* and *France* in his Time, have and will perpetuate the Memory of this Great and Excellent Prelate.

Stillington
Chancellor and
Keeper of
the Privy-
Seal.
Edw. IV.
Morton,
Keeper of
the Rolls.

Robert Stillington, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, if I mistake not, a Man of singular Learning, was declared by *Hen. VI.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1468, was created Chancellor of *England*. In 1479, *Robert Morton* was appointed Keeper of the Rolls, and in 1487, was made Bishop of *Worcester*. So bright was the Lustre of the Clergy in the Reigns of *Hen. VI.* and *Edward the IVth.*

Woolsey,
Chancellor.
Hen. VIII.

If we cast an Eye upon the Reign of *Henry VIII.* we shall find *Thomas Woolsey*, a Man Eminent for Learning, made Primate and Chancellor of *England*, Archbishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Winchester* and *Durham*, which Sees he held in conjunction for Seven Years together, and though he was a Man of great Faults yet he left some Good and Charitable Work standing; as *Christ-Coll. Oxon.* and another Hospital in *Ipswich*.

Ruthell a Divine was very famous in the Reign of *Henry the Eighth*, being Counsellor to that Prince.

Goode-
rick,
Chancellor.

Thomas Gooderick, Bishop of *Ely*, and a Man of noted Morals, was a mighty Favourite of *Edw. VI.* so great that he made him Chancellor of *Eng.* In fine, the Clergy generally prov'd Men of the best Principles, and their Abilities were not inferior to those of other Men; and the
great

great Experience Princes had of them, was the occasion of Kings continuing them in their Royal Services. You may see this Prelate's Character in the following Distick,

*Et Bonus & Dives, bene junctus & optimus ordo:
— præcedit Bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.*
Fuller's Worthies.

I hope it may not be improper to insert the Names of these following Prelates, with an Account of their State-Offices, although I place them not in the same Order as I have done the rest in the preceeding Part of this Chapter, these latter coming to my Hands since I digested the former into the Order you see them; yet I hope the Reader will excuse me if I recede into those Reigns, which I thought, and he may expect me to have done withal; for notwithstanding these Instances may come, out of due Time, yet I was unwilling to omit any thing that might further illustrate the great usefulness of the Clergy.

When Rich. I. was taken Prisoner in his Return from the Holy-Land, by Leopold, Arch-Duke of Austria, Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, bestirred himself mightily in levying of Money for the King's Ransom; and did with so much Care and Prudence effect this Business, that the Clergy and Commonalty of this Realm freely yielded a Fourth Part of all their Revenues for One Year; which (together with the Plate and Ornaments of the Church, which were sold at this Extremity) amounted to 50000 Marks, the Sum demanded by the Emperor. The King returning, made him pre-

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Walter
Chancellor.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

sently Lord-Chancellor, Chief-Justice of *Eng-land*, and Chief Governor of all his Domini-
ons; so that being already Archbishop, and the
Pope's Legate, he wanted no Authority that
was possible to be laid upon him; never was
there any Clergyman, either before or after
him, of so great Power; never any Man used
his Authority more moderately. How well he
discharged the Trust reposed in him, is partly
to be guess'd at from the following Character.
He was reported to be an Excellent Man, a
Bridle to the King, and an Obstacle to Tyranny,
the Peace and Comfort of the People; and
lastly, a notable Refuge of all, both High and
Low, against all manner of Injury and Oppression:
Faithful and Loyal he was to his
Prince, loving and very careful of his Country,
in which he caused many Excellent Laws to be
established. He it was that first devised our As-
size of Bread, our Weights and Measures of
Wine, Oyl, Corn, &c. Valiant he was, and per-
formed many great Services in the War.

Nevill,
Chancellor
of Eng.

Ralph Nevill, Bp of *Chichester*, in the Reign of
Hen. III. was created Chancellor of *England*, a
Man very wise, and highly in favour with the
King, whereby we may judge his Services to be
extraordinary. About the Year of our Lord 1244
he died.

George Nevill, at 20 Years of Age was made
Bishop of *Exeter*, and at 25 Chancellor of *Eng-land*,
which Office he discharged to his Com-
mendation; as Fuller says.

Stratford
Secretary
to Edw. II.

John Stratford, having a long time, and to
good purpose studied the Canon and Civil-
Law, was called to the Arch-Deaconry of *Lin-
coln*, being famous for his Learning and good
Government of that Jurisdiction, *Walter* the
Arch.

Archbishop made him his Principal Official, and Dean of the *Arches*, and King *Edw. II.* shortly after that, appointed him Secretary, and so one of his Privy-Council. But after this Calmness and Serenity succeeded a Dismal Storm, for the King was exceeding angry with him, because he accepted of the See of *Winchester*, given him by the Pope, to whom he was at that time sent Ambassador; for his Majesty at that time designed to prefer *Robert Baldock* his Chancellor. So highly spirited up to Revenge was the King, notwithstanding the Innocence of *Stratford*, that he caused all his Goods to be seized, and his Livings to be sequestred to his Use; and when for fear he was forced to hide himself, Proclamation was made that no Man should dare to relieve him, or give him any kind of Entertainment by Meat, Lodging, or otherwise. Having endured these Miseries for the space of a Year, he entreated the Archbishop to be an Intercessor unto the King for him; who relating to him how dishonourable a thing it was for him to persecute a True Subject so terribly, both for another Man's Fault, and another Man's Pleasure too, he was soon persuaded to be reconciled to the poor Bishop, and laid all the Blame of that Injury upon *Robert Baldock*. Being thus restored, he grew daily more and more in the King's Favour, whom he served both diligently and faithfully to the last Hour. When all others forsook him, even *Walter* the Archbishop, of whom he had deserved so well, this good Bishop would never be allured to the Contrary Party by any Means; insomuch that the Queen and *Roger Mortimer* began to devise how they might make him away; this he being certified of, made him abscond, and keep himself

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bpt.

Chancellor
in Edw.
III. his
Reign.

Ufford
Chancellor
to Edw.
III.

Langham
Treasurer
to Edw.
III.
Walden
Treasurer
to Ric. II.
or Henry
IV.
Moorton
Privy-
Counsellor
to Henry
VI.

close for a long time. At length the King being dead, and all his Favourites either executed, or otherwise consumed, the Queen and her Son *Edward III.* well knowing they had nothing to lay against this Man, but that he was True and Loyal to his Prince, they were content not only to receive him into their Favour, but to make him Lord-Chancellor of *England*, and by the King's means, upon the Death of *Simon Mepham*, was chosen Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He met with great Troubles under this King's Reign, his Majesty laying several Crimes to his Charge, that could not be proved against him; but the King at last receiv'd him into his Favour, and this Good Bishop ended his Days quietly.

John Ufford, Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, brought up in *Cambridge*, and made Dr. of Law, after he had been promoted to the Deanery of *Lincoln*, was created Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of *Edw. III.* how well he discharged the Trust I cannot inform my self, but I am apt to believe not amiss, having the Good Fortune to be elected into the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* after this Great and Honourable Preferment.

Simon Langham, Bishop of *Ely*, was made Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and likewise Chancellor.

Roger Walden, Dean of *York*, was made Treasurer of *England*, I think in the Time of *Richard II.* or *Hen. IVth.*

Henry VI. made *John Moorton* one of his Privy-Council, being recommended to him by Archbishop *Bouchier*. In all those Miseries and Afflictions which that Good King endured, *Moorton* ever stuck fast unto him, and by no means would be drawn to forsake him, when all the

the World in a manner betook themselves unto
his Victorious Adversary. This so notable
Loyalty and Faithfulness King *Edward IV.* ho-
mou'd in him; and King *Henry* being dead,
he never ceas'd to allure him into his Service,
assuring himself, that he that had been so faith-
ful unto his Adversary in so great Adversity,
would no doubt be as faithful unto him in the
like Case, if occasion should serve. The King
having won this good Man over to him, swore
him of his Council, and trusted him with his
greatest Secrets.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bpys.

The same
to Edw.
IV.

No doubt but he faithfully discharged the
Trust the King reposed in him, for after many
Years tryal of him, and divers Preferments
whereunto he advanced him; he procured him
to be elected unto the Bishoprick of *Ely*, *A. D.*
1478. Not long after his Consecration to that
See, it happen'd the King was forced to pay
the common Debt due to Nature, who not re-
posing greater Trust in any one than in this
Bishop, made him one of his Executors. But
it was not in his Power to perform the Will, for
Richard III. that wicked Tyrant, who having
made away the most Trusty Friends belonging
to *Edw. V.* King of *England*, among which
Moorton was one, secured to himself the Tuition
of the Young King, but Eleven Years of Age,
and his Brother also; both which he barbarously
murthered, to set the Crown upon his own
Head. But *Moorton* resolving to right the Fa-
mily of *Edw. IV.* his deceased Friend and So-
vereign, goes into *France*, and brings over *Hen-*
ry Earl of *Richmond*, who invaded *England*, and
in the Battel at *Bosworth* killed *Richard III.*
whose Crown being immediately set upon the
Head of *Henry* in the very Field of Battel, he
was

Executor to
Edw. IV.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Puffen-
dorf's
Hist. of
Europe.

was proclaimed King with great Applause. He afterwards married the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edw. IV.* as being determined before by the Bishop. Hitherto *England* had been miserably torn to pieces by the Fatal and Bloody Wars betwixt the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, the first whereof bore a White, the other a Red-Rose in their Shields. For *Henry* the Fourth of the House of *Lancaster*, drove *Richard* the Second from the Throne: *Edward* the Fourth, of the House of *York*, dethroned again his Grandson, *Henry VI.* And *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*, took from *Edward* the IVth's Brother, *Richard* the Third, both his Crown and Life: This King *Henry* marrying the Daughter of *Edward* the Fourth, united the Red and White Roses, and by his singular Wisdom did again settle the State of the Kingdom.

Now all this was in a great measure effected by the Advice and means of *Moorton*; and therefore the King, as an Acknowledgment of the great Services this Bishop had done for him, called him home, and created him Chancellor of *England*; and *Thomas Bouchier*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* dying, his Majesty found means that the Monks of *Canterbury* elected the Chancellor for his Successor; and the Pope not only confirmed and allowed readily of their Choice, but also within few Years after created him Cardinal of *St. Anastasia*. By this time we may judge how useful this Reverend Father has been both to King and Kingdom.

Eustachi-
us Chan-
cellor, Treas-
urer, Jus-
tice in
the Reign of
Hen. III.

Eustachius de Fauconbridge, 43d Bishop of *London*, was a very Eminent Man, having born several Offices of great Honour, much Trust, and weighty Concern; he had been one of the King's Justices, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer

Treasurer of *England*, and twice Ambassador into *France*. These Honourable Offices, I presume, were by him discharged in the Reign of *Henry III.* for I find him mentioned among the Bishops of *London* in the Year 1222. He was a mighty Benefactor to his Cathedral Church, but the particular Donations not being named, I have not inserted him in my Chapter of Church-Benefactors.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Henry de Wingham, 46th Bishop of *London*, was Chancellor of *England*, Chamberlain of *Gascogn*, and went twice Ambassador into *France*, being afterwards chosen Bishop of *Winchester*, as a Reward for his Faithful and Loyal Services, but refused to accept of that Place. The following Year the like Offer was made to him for *London*, which he accepted.

Wingham
Chancellor
and Am-
bassador in
the Reign of
Hen. III.

John de Chishul, Dean of *St. Paul's*, sometime Arch-Deacon of *London*, having been first Keeper of the Great-Seal, and then Treasurer of *England*, as an Acknowledgment of his Services was made Bishop of *London*, April 29th. 1274; his Civil Employments were in the Reign of *Edward the First*, as I take it.

Chishul
Keeper of
the Great-
Seal, and
Treasurer
to Edw. I.
Fuller
calls him
Chesil.

Robert Braybrook, 60th Bishop of *London*, was made Lord-Chancellor in the Year 1382, in the Reign of *Rich. II.*

Bray-
brook
Chancellor
to Rich. II.
Walden
Treasurer,
Secretary
to Rich. II.
or Hen. IV

Roger Walden had a sufficient Experience of the Variable Uncertainty of Worldly Felicity; from the State of an Indigent Man he was suddenly raised to be Treasurer of *England*, (having been first Secretary to the King, Dean of *York*, and Treasurer of the Town of *Calais*) and then made A. Bp of *Canterbury*; and here take notice, he could be no otherwise than a Man of Parts, Merit being the only Promoter of Persons

Godw. sons labouring under Poverty, occasioned by
Cat. of the want of good and able Friends.

Eng. Bps. *Cuthbert Tonstal*, Master of the Rolls, and
Tonstal Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and for the well dis-
Master of charging of these Offices, was made Bishop of
the Rolls, London, 1521, and in the Year 36, translated to
Keeper of Durham, in the Reign of Hen. VIII.
the Privy-
Seal.

Nicholas *Nicholas de Ely* was first Chancellor, which
de Ely Office was executed so much to satisfaction,
Chanc. and that afterwards he was made Treasurer of Eng-
Treasurer. land in the Year 1260, and Reign of Henry III.
Godwin calls him the same *Nicholas* that
 was the 44th Bishop of *Winchester*. Fuller says
 the King put him out from his Chancellorship
 because the Barons put him in, but he approv'd
 of him so well as to make him Treasurer.

Sendall *John Sendall*, 47th Bishop of *Winchester*, was
Chancellor. Chancellor of England; his Consecration was
 A. D. 1316, in the Reign of *Edw. II*.

Edendon *William Edendon* was elected Bishop of *Win-*
Treasurer, *chester*, a Man in very great Favour with *Ed-*
Chancellor *ward III.* being Treasurer of England; he cau-
so Edward seded Groats and Half-groats to be coined in the
III. Year 1350; he was also Chancellor of England,
 and once elected to the Archbishoprick of *Can-*
terbury, but refused to accept it: He lies inter-
 red at *Winchester*, in the Cathedral-Church,
 with this Rude Epitaph engraved upon his
 Tomb.

*Edendon Natus, Wilmus hic est tumulatus,
 Præsul prægratus in Wintoniâ Cathedratus.
 Qui per transitus ejus memorare velitis,
 Providus & mitis, ausit cum mille peritis.
 Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum,
 Dulcis egenorum Pater & protector eorum.
 M. C. tribus junctum post LXV. sit I. punctum.*

James

James Goldwell, born at *Great Chart* in the County of *Kent*, was Secretary to *Edward the IV.*, and after that made Bishop of *Norwich*.
Fuller's Worthies.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Goldwell
Secret.

John Hotham, 16th Bishop of *Ely*, was made Chancellor by *Edward the II.* A Man Wise and Virtuous, tho' very Unlearned; yet not so Unlearned but he continued in that Office Two Years, and then giving it over, was made Treasurer; which shewed him to be a Man qualified for Worldly Business.

Hotham
Chancel.
Treas.
to Edw. II.

William Grey, 26th Bishop of *Ely*, being a Man not only Learned, but very Discreet, and no less industrious, was made Treasurer of *England* by *Edward the IV.*

Grey
Treasurer to
Edward
IV.

John Alcock, that Learned and Holy Bishop, was appointed Lord-Chancellor of *England* by the most prudent and excellent Prince *Henry the VIIth.* A Prince of an excellent Palate to taste Men's Abilities; says Doctor *Fuller*.

Alcock
Chancel. to
Hen. VII.

Robert Bloet, 2d Bishop of *Lincoln*, tho' a Man Unlearned, Light of Behaviour, and much given to Women, (of which Vice he afterwards seriously repented), yet was Liberal, Affable, Personable, and very Wise; which made *William Rufus* create him Chancellor of *England*.

Bloet
Chanc.

Henry Burwash, 16th Bishop of *Lincoln*, had been successively Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign, I think, of *Edward the III.*

Burwash
Treas.
Chanc. to
Edw. II.

John Bokingham, 19th Bishop of *Lincoln*, was Keeper of the Privy-Seal, in the Reign of *Edward the III.*, or *Richard the II.*

Bokingham K. P.
S. to Edw.
III.

Marmaduke Lumley, 25th Bishop of *Lincoln*, was Treasurer of *England*, about the Reign of *Henry the VIth.*

Lumley
Treas.

John

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Ruffel
Chancellor.
Wick-
ham Treas-
urer,
Chancellor
to Edw.
III.

John Ruffel, a Wise and grave Man, 28th Bp of *Lincoln*, was Chancellor in the Reign of *Hen. VI.* of *England*.

William Wickham, 52d Bishop of *Winchester*, was Treasurer, as some report, and others doubt; but true it is that he was trusted with all the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom, and had the disposal of the King's Treasury, ruling all Things to his own Will. This seems likely enough when we reflect upon the Troubles cast upon him by others, especially *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, (who unjustly laid to his Charge the Misapplications of several large Sums of Money) which could not sufficiently be made out: So that after many Unjust Sufferings, he was acquitted, leading the latter part of his Life in Quietude and Happiness, being also made Chancellor of *England*. See more of him amongst the Benefactors of Churches, Schools and Colleges.

Wayn-
fleet Chan-
cellor to
Hen. VI.

William Waynfleet, Provost of *Eaton-College*, founded by *Hen. VI.* was for his great Wisdom and Integrity first made, and then continued a long time Chancellor of *England*. He had likewise the See of *Winchester* conferred upon him, for his Faithful and Loyal Service, which continued to the end; for in all the Storms between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, he stuck close to his Patron and first Promoter, *Hen. VI.*

Gardiner
Chancellor
to Queen
Mary I.

Stephen Gardiner, 59th Bp of *Winchester*, was sent and committed to the Tower, for a Sermon he preached at *Westminster*, on *St. Peter's Day*, before *Edw. VI.*; when he had continued there two Years and a half, he was by Authority deprived of his Bishoprick, *Feb. 14. A. D. 1550.* sent to Prison again, and there lived in Custody.

dy till the beginning of Queen *Mary* the First her Reign, who not only set him at Liberty, restored him to his Bishoprick, but made him Lord-Chancellor of *England*, in the Month of *Aug. A. D. 1553*; he was a Man of great Learning, and too much Wit, unless he had employed it to a better Use, for he was a bitter and violent Enemy to the *Protestant Religion*. He was sent upon many Embassies by *Henry* the Eighth.

John Fountney, a Just and Virtuous Man, was Treasurer of *England* for Five Years, and died *A. D. 1229*.

Hugh de Pateshull, 45th Bishop of *Lichfield*, a Man for his Life and Conversation unblameable, and not unlearned, was both Treasurer and Chancellor of *England* about the Reign of *Hen. III*.

Roger Northborough, in the Year 1313, Keeper of the Great-Seal, was taken Prisoner by the Scots in the Battel of *Bannocksborough*; he was afterwards Clerk of the Wardrobe, and Treasurer of *England*, in the Reign of *Edw. II.* and by the King's Favour and Interest was elected into the See of *Lichfield*.

Rowland Lee, Dr. of Law, and 63d Bishop of *Lichfield*, was famous for two Actions; first he married King *Hen. VIII.* to *Anne Bulleyn*, which Fortunate Marriage was the occasion of that Happiness which *England* enjoy'd under its Noble Sovereign Queen *Elizabeth* their Daughter. The next Remarkable Act was performed after he was made President of *Wales*: For in the Time of his Government, and partly by his Endeavours, the Countrey of *Wales* was by Parliament incorporated and united to the Kingdom of *England*; the Liberties, Laws and other things were

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bp.
John F.
John de
Fountney
Treas. to
Edw. II.
Pateshull
Chanc. to
Hen. III.

John de
Fountney
Treas. to
Edw. II.
Pateshull
Chanc. to
Hen. III.

Northbo-
rough
Treas. to
Edw. II.

Lee Presi-
dent of
Wales.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Osmond
Chanc. to
Will. the
Conq.

were made common unto the *Welsh* with the *Natural English*.

Osmond, 2d Bishop of *Salisbury*, after *Shirebourne* and *Wiltshire* were united into one Diocese, was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror. He was a Man well learned, and very wise, for which Reasons he was always of the Privy-Council, and seldom spared from Court.

Waltham
Treas. to
Rich. II.

John Waltham, Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy-Seal, in the Year 1388, became Bishop of *Salisbury*, and in 91 Treasurer of *England*, and so continued till he died: King *Richard* the Second loved him entirely, and greatly bewailed his Death; and as a Testimony of his Affection, he commanded him to be buried in *Westminster* among the Kings, notwithstanding the multitude of Men who envied him that Honour.

Budwith
Treas. to
Hen. IV.

Nicholas Budwith, Bishop of *London* first, and afterwards of *Salisbury*, was Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of *Hen. IV.*

Godfry
Chanc. to
Hen. I.
King Secret.
to Hen.
VII.

Godfry, 17th Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, was for a time Chancellor of *England* under K. *Henry* the First.

Oliver King was Principal Secretary to *Hen. VII.* as I take it, and then became Bishop of *Exeter*, and afterwards Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Leophri-
cus Chanc.

Leophricus, Bishop of *Exeter*, was Lord-Chancellor of *England*, and Privy-Councillor to *Edward* the Confessor.

Silvester
de Ever-
ton Secret.

Silvester de Everton received the Great-Seal *An. 29* of *Hen. III.* and was afterwards made Bishop of *Carlisle*; he was commended as one most cunning in Customs of Chancery.

Walter

Walter Stapledon, Bp of *Exeter*, was greatly Godw.
in Favour with K. *Edw. II.* who made him first Cat. of
of his Privy Council, then Lord-Treasurer of Eng. Bps:
England, and employ'd him in several Embas-
sies of great importance. *Stapledon*
Treasurer.

John Grandesson was sent upon an Embassy *Grandes-*
to *Edw. III.* who behav'd himself so well, that the son one of
King never left importuning the Pope until he the Privy-
had procured him to himself, which Thing at Council.
last he compassed ; when the King had obtain-
ed him, he bestowed upon him the Arch-Dea-
conry of *Nottingham*, and other great Prefer-
ments ; he made him one of the Privy-Coun-
cil, being a Grave, Wise and Polirick Man,
and at last preferred him to the Bishoprick of
Exeter ; and as a grateful Acknowledgment of
the King's Favour, this Bishop reconciled him
and Pope *Clement the VI.* after a mighty Breach
made betwixt them.

Thomas Brentingham was the King's Treasurer *Brenting-*
in the Countries of *Guynes*, *Merkes* and *Calais*, ham Treas.
and was afterwards at one Instant chosen Bi-
shop of *Exeter* and *Hereford* ; he accepted the
Bishoprick of *Exeter*, and received his Conse-
cration on the 7th of *March*, 1370. He
was a Man very well learned, expert as well in
Politick Government as Ecclesiastical Matters,
and in both these respects greatly reverenced
and esteemed : For which Cause at the Parlia-
ment holden at *Westminster*, in the 10th Year
of King *Richard the Second*, he was chosen to
be one of the Twelve Peers of the Realm under
the King.

Edmund Stafford was Chancellor under K. *Ed-* *Stafford*
ward III. and Bishop of *Exeter* ; he was a Learn- Chancellor.
ed and Excellent Orator, being Speaker of the
House of Lords in the 21st of *Rich. II.*

Godw.
Cas. of
Eng. Bps.
Blunde-
vill Officer
in the Ex-
chequer
under
Hen. III.
Salmon
Chancellor
to Edw.
II.
Ayermin
Chancellor
to Edw.
III.
Simon
Chanc. to
Adelicia.
Heath
Chanc. to
Mary I.

Rainel-
 mus Chan-
 cellor.
 Richard
 Keeper of
 the Seal to
 Hen. I.
 Cantilope
 Chanc. to
 Edw. I.

Thomas de Blundevill, from the Office which he so well discharged in the Exchequer, was preferred unto the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, in the Reign of *Hen. III.*

John Salmon, Bp of *Norwich*, became Lord-Chancellor in the Reign of *Edward II.* and continued in that Honourable Post Four Years. He died on the 6th of *July*, *A. D. 1325.*

William Ayermin, 16th Bp of *Norwich*, was Chancellor of *England*, and I believe in the Reign of *Edw. III.*

Simon, 27th Bishop of *Worcester*, was Chancellor unto Queen *Adelicia*, 2d Wife of *Hen. I.* he was liberal according to the Proportion of his Ability, affable and very courteous.

Nicholas Heath, Bp of *Rocheſter*, was tranſlated to *Worceſter* in 1543, and displaced Oct. 10. 1551. Queen *Mary* reſtored him again in the beginning of her Reign, made him Lord Preſident of *Wales*, then Archbiſhop of *York* in the Year 1553, and to promote and make him greater, created him Lord-Chancellor of *England*.

Rainelmus, 30th Bp of *Hereford*, conſecrated in 1107, was Chancellor to the Royal Conſort of *Hen. I.*

Richard, 32d Bp of *Hereford*, was Keeper of the Seal under the Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of *Hen. I.* He died in 1127, *Aug. 15.*

Thomas Cantilope was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of *Edw. I.* and in the Year 1275, was elected Biſhop of *Hereford*, being the 44th Prelate that filled that Chair. He was a Gentleman of a very Noble and Ancient Houſe, but of a much more Noble and Excellent Mind, being not only wonderfully witty, but even from a Child very ſtudioſus and painful, and no leſs harmleſs and virtuoſly given.

Thomas

Thomas Charlton, in the Year 1329, and the Reign of *Edw. III.* after he had been two Years Bp of *Hereford*, was Treasurer of *England*.

John Gilbert in the Year 1386, and Reign of *Rich. II.* was made Treasurer of *Eng.* by Parliament; and tho' displaced, as one delivers, in 89, yet was afterwards restored: He was translated from the See of *Hereford* to *St. David's*.

Robert Stratford was Arch-Deacon of *Canterbury* Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, and Lord-Chancellor of *England*, at the Time he was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*, being the 17th Person which filled that Chair. He requested, that he might with the King's good Favour, resign up his Place, which was granted, but not long after laid upon him again: He died in the Year 1361. See how much the Places courted the Clergy, and not they the Places.

Adam Molins, Dr. of Law, and sometime Clerk of the Council, being Bp of *Chichester*, had the keeping of the Privy-Seal committed to him, he was slain at *Portsmouth* by Mariners, encouraged thereunto by *Richard Duke of York*: June 9. 1449, he died, which was in the Reign of *Hen. VI.*

Walter de Merton was Lord-Chancellor of *England*, A. D. 1264, long before he was Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

Bernard, 46th Bishop of *St. David's*, was Chancellor to the Royal Consort of King *Henry the First*, being a mighty Favourite of his Majesty.

Adam Houghton was Chancellor of *England* in King *Edw. III.* his Reign, and was also Bishop of *St. David's*.

Godw.

Cat. of

Eng. Bps.

Charlton

Treasurer

to Edw.

III.

Gilbert

Tr. to Rich.

II.

Stratford

Chanc.

Molins

Keeper of

the Privy

Seal.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Lynwood
K. of the
S. Ambaf.

Plantage-
net Chanc.
to Hen II.

Gyffard
Treas. and
Chanc. to
Hen. III.

Green-
field Chan-
cellor to
Edw. I.

Bowett
Treas. to
Hen. V.

Kemp
Chanc. to
Hen. VI.

William Lynwood, Bishop of *St. David's*, was Keeper of the Privy-Seal, having been first employ'd upon Embassies to the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other Princes: He flourished about the Year 1440, which was in the Reign of *Henry VI.*

Jeffry Plantagenet was made Lord-Chancellor by *Henry II.* and held that Office Eight Years, until 1189.

Walter Gyffard was first Treasurer, and then Chancellor of *England*, under *Henry III.* he was elected to the Bishoprick of *Bath*, May 22. 1264, from whence he was removed in 1266 to *York*, where he lived Thirteen Years, and there departed this Life on the 25th of *April*, 1279.

William de Greenfield, 41st Archbishop of *York*, was Chancellor of *England* under King *Edw. I.* a great and wise Councillor, very eloquent, and not unlearned.

Henry Bowett, 49th Archbishop of *York*, was Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of *Henry V.* he continued Archbishop Seventeen Years, in which Time, viz. 1417, it happen'd that King *Hen. V.* being absent and busy in the Conquest of *France*, the *Scots* came with a great Power into *England*, and besieged *Berwick*, with the Castle of *Rokesborough*; this Bishop was then a very aged Man, and so impotent, that he was not able to go or ride; yet he would accompany 'his Countrymen that went against the *Scots*, and caused his Men to carry him in a Chair, that at least by Words and Exhortation he might do his best, though he were not able to fight, stand nor go.

John Kemp, 50th Archbishop of *York*, was twice Chancellor of *England*, whereby 'tis believ'd

lieved his Behaviour merited that Honour. He died in the Reign of Henry VI.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Lps.

George Nevell, in the Year 1460, was created Chancellor of England, but the Youngest that ever was before or since, being not 26 Years of Age; 'twas his Interest, I presume, more than his Qualifications, which preferred him, being Brother to Richard Nevell, that Great Earl of Warwick, who was wont to set up and pull down Kings at his Pleasure: The former Nevell, who was Chancellor in Edw. IVth's Reign, was likewise Archbishop of York, and the 52d Person who filled that Archiepiscopal Chair.

Nevell
Chanc. to
Edw. IV.

Lawrence Booth was Chancellor of England in the Reign of Edward IV. and died 53d Archbishop of York.

Booth
Chanc. to
Edw. IV

Thomas Rotheram, alias Scot, was Lord Chancellor, and behaved himself so well, that he continued in that Office a long time; he was put in by Edw. IV. and kept the Place till Richard the III'd's Reign; when he delivered the Great-Seal to the Queen, he was highly censured for committing it to her, of whom he received it not, and had no Right to require it.

Rotheram
alias, Scot,
Chanc. to
Edw. IV.

Christopher Bambridge, 56th A. Bp of York, but was first Master of the Rolls, as I take it, in Hen. VIIth's Time, and by Hen. VIII. sent Ambassador to Rome.

Bam-
bridge
Master of
the Rolls.

Thomas Yoong, 61st Archbishop of York, was made Lord-President of the North in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Yoong
President.

Richard de Marisco, was Lord-Chancellor of England, and in the Year 1217 was made Bishop of Durham, in the Reign of Hen. III. he was a Prodigal Man, and spent too liberally the Goods of his Church, for at his Death he left it 40000 Marks in Debt.

Richard
de Marisco.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

Marl-
clerke
Treasurer.

William Marlcclerke, 4th Bishop of *Carlisle*, was Treasurer in the Reign of *Hen. III.* which Office he discharged not to the King's satisfaction, who displaced him suddenly, and revoked certain Grants made to him heretofore, and charged him with a Debt of 100 l. which he did not acknowledge.

I shall give but one Instance more, which shall serve for all, and that is, the most Renowned Prelate *John Williams*, Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Archbishop of *York*, in the Reigns of King *James* and King *Charles I.* How well he discharged the Office of Lord-Keeper will appear from the following Abridgment of his Character ; for nothing else can I name it, since Bishop *Hacket* upon this Subject has composed a Large Folio, and the very Abstract taken from thence by Mr. *Ambrose Philips*, Fellow of *St. John's College* in *Camb.* makes a pretty handsome Octavo.

Philips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.
Pag. 80,
81.

A. Bp Williams's
Diligence in his Office
when Keeper.

He was a Man of incomparable Natural Parts ; but alas, under a Load of Business they sink soon ; and nothing but Application, and incessant Industry can rub through all Incumbrances, and make Clean Work. It is almost incredible what a perfect Drudge the Keeper was, especially when he first entred into his Office ; for long Use and Familiarity make all Things easy. It was in the End of *Michaelmas-Term* that he first appeared in *Chancery*, and in *November* the Parliament sate again, in which he was Speaker in the House of Lords : And he had in the Court of *Chancery*, besides the ordinary Business of

of several Causes, which were referred in the preceeding Session of Parliament to the succeeding Lord Keeper, to view the Orders of his Predecessor displaced. And his Business at this Time was so great, that he was forced to sit by Candle-Light in Court Two Hours before Day, and to remain there till 'twixt 8 and 9; then to repair to his Office in the House of Lords till Twelve or One every Day. After a short Repast at Home, he returned to hear the Causes in *Chancery* which he could not dispatch in the Morning: Or if he attended at Council in *Whitehall*, he came back towards Evening, and followed his Employment in *Chancery* till Eight at Night and after. After this, when he came Home, he perused what Papers his Secretaries brought him, and when that was done, tho' late in the Night, he prepared himself for the Lords House next Morning. And all that lived in his Family knew that it was ordinary with him to begin his Studies at Six at Night, if Business prevented him not, and to continue them till Three in the Morning, and be ready again by Seven to attend his Employment.

Philips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

Upon the first Day of the Term, when he was to take his Place in Court, he declined all the Pomp of an

*His Entrance upon
his Office.*

Inauguration, and setting out betimes in the Morning, attended by the Judges, and some few more, he passed through the Cloisters into the Abby, and went with them into *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, where he prayed devoutly upon his Knees almost a Quarter of an Hour; then rising up chearfully, he was conducted by this small Train to a mighty Confluence that

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

expected him in the Hall ; these he addressed himself to from the Bench in a Speech much to this Purpose. To desire that those Reasons of State which had thought it convenient to change the Government of this Court from a Professor of our *Municipal* Laws, to some one of the Nobility, Gentry or Clergy of this Kingdom, might not create him any Envy. And though I dare not to take upon me, says he, to account for these Reasons, yet peradventure this Court may as soon be perverted by too much as too little Law : And the Qualifications for the well Management of it, seem to be great Natural Abilities, and a large Compass of Learning, with a Sincere Integrity of Mind, rather than an Exact Knowledge in the Querks of the Law. Then he proceeds modestly to confess his own Insufficiency for so great a Place ; but since it had pleased God and his Majesty to put him upon an Office which was not of his own seeking, though at present he was unfit, yet he would endeavour all he could to make himself fit ; and the better to enable him, he would put his whole Trust and Confidence in God : To this he added some few Resolutions, by which he designed to guide his Actions. As first, never to make any Decrees that should cross the Ground of the Common or Statute-Laws. Secondly, never to encourage any Motion made at the Bar, which did not tend apparently to further and hasten the Hearing of the Cause. Thirdly, That without Special Motives he would not overthrow the Decrees of his Predecessors. Fourthly, To be as cautious as possible in referring Causes, because it deferred the Hearing of them. Fifthly, He resolved that this Court should be no

Sanctuary

Sanctuary for Indiscreet and Desperate Sureties. Lastly, That he would follow the Rules of this Court as near as he could.

To make good Resolutions is doubtless the Mark of an Ingenious Temper ; but to keep them and practice

*His well ordering of
the Court of Chan-
cery.*

according to them, shews a Man stanch and of steady Principles. And whatever the Keeper resolved, he had Courage and Industry enough to go through with it. When he had been some time in his Place, to stock himself with Experience, never was the Court of *Chancery* better ordered than in his Time : For he made it his Business to prevent all Immethodical Pleadings, to check Excursions, and hold the Council close to his Point. Immediately upon the Opening of a Bill, he would direct the Pleaders, and suffer them only to speak the very Weight of the Cause. And so skilful did he grow in Business, that when he had been in Office for two Terms, the Council at the Bar (who were Men of Worth and Judgment) approved of him very much. After he had spent three Years in *Chancery*, he was not a whit inferior to the best Judge for Sufficiency to manage his Place: So that it is a Slander to say that his Successor, the Lord *Coventry*, reversed many of his Decrees, and corrected his Errors. Let me, says Bishop *Hacket*, quote a Couple of Witnesses, what they asserted of him, and they are, continues he, rightly produced as God shall judge. The Duke of *Buckingham* in the beginning of *Michaelmas* Term 1624, desired the Lord-Chief-Justice *Herbert* to certify the King that *Williams*, by reason of his Inabilities and Ignorance, was not fit for the Keeper's Place, and

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp.
Williams.

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Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

and upon that he would throw him out; and that he should succeed him: *My Lord* (reply'd *Herbert*) *something might have been said at the first, but he should do the Lord-Keeper great Wrong that should say so now* The next is *Mr. George Evelyn*, one of the Six Clerks, and in his Time the best Head piece of the Office, who took pleasure in saying, (as many yet know) That the Lord-Keeper *Williams* had the most Towing Sublime Wit that he ever heard speak, and that his Decrees in all Causes were just; that the Lord *Coventry* did seldom alter any thing he had settled before him, but upon new Presumptions; and that he spake of him always in Court very honourably. By that time he had spent Three Years in the Court of *Chancery*, he had obtained a very great Command over his Passions, which were at first objected to him, and he carried all Things with a mild and gentle hand, would chide little, and bear much. How excellent he was for the dispatching of Business, you may learn from this Account which he gives of his first Year, in a Letter to the Lord Marquiss, *July* the 10th, 1622. *In this Place I have serv'd his Majesty one whole Year, diligently and honestly, but to my Heart's Grief, by reason of my Rawness and Inexperience, very unprofitably; yet if His Majesty will examine the Registers, there will be found more Causes finally ended this Year, than in all the Seven Years preceeding. How well ended, I confess ingeniously, I know not; His Majesty and your Lordship (who no doubt have received some Complaints, though in your Love you conceal them from me) are in that the most Competent Judges. His Dispatch, it seems, which was his great Excellence, was cry'd out against by some, and that Causes were cut off too soon; but it was not with him as*
with

with a Corrupt Judge, that will put off a Hearing to a more Convenient Season, as some call it.

Phillips
Life of
A. Bp
Williams!

And now to view him in the *Star-Chamber*; here he kept up the Dignity of the Court, by driving away all those Contentious Squabbles which might be better compounded at Home, by Country Justices, and admitting here only Grave and Weighty Causes; as Notorious Examples of Defamation, Perjuries, Riots, Extortions and the like: Upon which Topicks his Speeches were admirable, and taken in Short-Hand by several. They were neither tedious nor virulent, for he did not love to heighten the Calamities of the Afflicted: And so pitiful was he in his Censures, that if there be any Extreme in shewing Mercy, it was his Fault. He would excuse himself from inflicting any severe Bodily Punishments upon an Offender, by saying that Councils had forbidden Bishops from meddling with Blood in a Judicial Form. So glad was he to have some Pretence to be over-merciful.

*His Proceedings in
the Star-Chamber.*

True it is, that it was objected to him, that he dispatched a great many Causes by hearing Petitions in his Chamber; and this he did for the Relief of the Poor, from whom he could make no Advantage, either to himself, or to his Secretaries. But he is not the first that has been accus'd for his Good Works. Some at the Bar, 'tis likely, were disgusted, because they had not a Glut of Motions. Therefore the Keeper to secure himself from Misrepresentations

*His Kindness to the
Poor, in hearing their
Causes in his Cham-
ber, to save them
Charges.*

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

sentations, (the Bane of Honest Statesmen) directs Two Remonstrances; the First to the Lord Marquiss, Sept. 8. the other to his Majesty, Octob. 9. 1622. In that to the Marquiss he protests, that he is fain to allow Twenty Pounds every Year to a Youth in his Chamber, to take care of the Poor Mens Petitions, the Secretaries did so neglect them. In that to His Majesty he declares, That he had observed all Orders upon Petitions, the Cautions which he had received from him. Then, says he, *I humbly crave Your Majesty's Opinion, Whether I may go on this way? For what Reason have I to over-toil my self in easing the Purse of the Subjects, if it be objected as a Crime against me, and be not a Service acceptable to Your Majesty and the Realms? Which Proceedings the King approved of well.*

His Conduct in Par- I have given you a short
liament. View of the Lord Keeper in
Chancery, and in the Star-
Chamber: In the next place

I shall bring him into the Parliament-House, and see with what Prudence he behaved himself there: A Station perhaps much more ticklish than any of the former. In the first Term that he came into Office, the Parliament sate in its Second Session, Nov. 20. at which Time by Command from the King, he spake to both Houses; of which Speech thus my Lord Buckingham speaks, in a Letter to him, dated Nov. 24. *I know not how the Upper-House of Parliament approve of your Lordship's Speech, but I am sure he that called them together, and as I think, can best judge of it, is so taken with it, that he saith, 'Tis the best he ever heard of in Parliament, and the nearest to his Majesty's Meaning: Which besides the Contentment it hath given his Majesty, hath much comforted*

comforted me in the Choice of your Lordship, who in all Things do so well answer his Expectation.

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams

He studied to preserve a Mutual Agreement between the King and His People, by keeping up the Prerogative of the one, and main-

*The Keeper's Care
to preserve Agreement
between King and Par-
liament.*

taining the Lawful Liberties of the other: He would compose Discontents, and mollify the Refractory, and oblige the leading Voices with Benefits, and what other Favours he thought might win upon them. I shall instance only in Two Passages, how very tender he was of admitting the least Occasion that might tend towards a Disgust any way between His Majesty and his Subjects. The Lord-Treasurer Cranfield,

you are to understand, had disoblged the Prince when he was in Spain, by dissuading the King † from those large Supplies which were required for the maintaining of his Post in a Foreign Court: And he had lost himself with the Duke, by joining (as was thought) in some Secret Practices, to lessen him in His Majesty's Favour. Now both the Prince and the Duke had sided with the Commons in drawing the King by their continual Importunities, to dissolve the Treaty, and the Commons must now take their Parts in prosecuting Cranfield. This Accident troubled the King, who was a great Lover of Cranfield. However the Lord-Keeper laid the Case home to His Majesty, and plainly told him, he must either lose his Treasurer, or fall out with his Parliament, a Mischiefe of dangerous Consequence: And besides, this Prosecution is called the Prince's Undertaking, whom you will blast in the Bud, in the Opini-

* Charles the First, who was courting the Infanta of Spain.
† James the First, the Prince's Father.
∴ Duke of Buckingham, who was with the Prince in Spain.

on

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

on of all Your Subjects. This kept the King and the Parliament from falling out, for with these Reasons the King was persuaded to yield to the Headstrong Importunities of His Parliament, by which his Treasurer was deposed, fined a Thousand Pound, and committed to the Tower, but discharged within less than a Month. In the Year 1622, the King designed to call a Parliament; and sending the Proclamation to the Keeper, that it might pass the Great Seal, he sent it back without the Seal, desiring His Majesty would make it a little more palatable and agreeable to the People before he publish'd it, if he had no Private Reasons to the contrary. When the King had read the Letter sent with the Proclamation, and saw how very reasonable the Advice was, he alter'd every thing according to the Keeper's Discretion. To this we may add the great Care he took to prevent Jealousies between the People and His Majesty: For when the King upon the Treaty going on with Spain, would have granted a General Pardon to all *Papists*, and this after an Irregular Method, he put the King into a much better Way, whereby he preserved Peace between Him and His Subjects.

*The Account of the
Keeper as a Privy-
Counsellor, and how
well qualify'd for this
Business.*

Now we are pass'd thro the Business of *Chancery*, *Star-Chamber* and *Parliament*, let us at last retire with him to the *Council-Board*: A Retirement indeed, such as becomes a Wise-Man and a Philosopher, not Retirement from Business, but from the Eyes of the Vulgar. What great Opinion his Master had of the Keeper's Wisdom, as it appears from several other Passages, so more particularly from

from this ; that *Lodowick*, Duke of *Richmond*, Phillips's
 should tell him, that the King listen'd to him Life of
 before any Minister of State ; and this because A. Bp
 he could by some Facetious and Pleasant Dish Williams.
 of Wit or other recover His Majesty out of a
 Moody Humour. He was also judg'd a great
 Assertor of his Nation's Honour and Interest,
 which was the Reason that he was employ'd
 by His Majesty more than all the Rest to nego-
 tiate with Ambassadors ; in which Affair 'tis
 an easy Matter to disgrace one's Country, if
 there be wanting either Conduct or Courage.
 Thus you see how well qualify'd he was for the
 great Trust of a Counsellor.

The Rules he followed in Council were borrowed *The Rules he fol-*
lowed in Council.
 from the Lord *Egerton's* Di-
 rections. First, In all Advices to speak from
 the bottom of his Heart, without any Reserve.
 Secondly, When any Thing was propos'd, to
 examine first of all whether it were just ; for
 he that will make bold with God for Reasons
 of State, is not to be trusted to by Man. In
 the next Place, If it were for the Honour of the
 King : And Lastly, If it were for the Advan-
 tage of Posterity, as well as for the present
 Good : To which he added this Weighty Apho-
 rism, *To ripen great Matters by Deliberation* : And
 his Humble Request to His Majesty was, That
 Councils should not be whisper'd by one or
 two in private, but be deliver'd openly at the
 Board by Sworn Counsellors. His Advice in
 general to him was, to follow former Presidents
 in all Things as much as possible ; to let Private
 Causes and Actions of *Meum* and *Tuum* be con-
 fin'd to the *Common-Law*, and not be admitted
 to the Council-Board ; Which His Majesty ob-
 served

Phillips's
Life of
A. Bp
Williams.

served at his Request; to call *Parliaments* often, and to keep in with them; never by His Prerogative to abridge the Subjects Liberty, and the Rights of the Law: And Lastly, to moderate His Profuse Expences, and so to give, that there might be something left for the Prince His Son to give after Him. By this time I hope it appears that the Clergy have been useful to the State, as *Lord Chancellors*, *Lord-Keepers*, *Privy-Counsellors* and the like, and that they have acquitted themselves as Men of Knowledge, Honour and Conscience, Loyalty to their Prince, and Fidelity to their Country, both in the *Prætorium* and *Senate-House*, as well as at the *Council-Board*. We shall now illustrate their further Usefulness as *Ambassadors*, and Persons employed in Foreign Negotiations.

Bishops sent Ambassadors into other Countries.

To discharge the Office of an Ambassador requires no small Care and Industry; it becomes a Person to be circumspect and vigilant upon all Occasions; to let nothing of Moment pass his Eye without a due Observation, that he may the better inform his Prince with the Nature of that Court to which he is sent Ambassador. Such an Office requires a Man of Parts, and Acquired Knowledge, a Man of Decent Manners, and Fine Elocution, whereby he may grace his Master who employ'd him in the Embassy, and insinuate himself into the Favour of that Prince to whom he is order'd: By these Accomplishments he may the sooner gain his Point, and compleat the Business he is sent about. If we observe how well the following Prelates acquitted themselves in this Honorable Employment,

ment, we shall not look upon the Bishops and Clergy to be *Drones*, as some Prejudic'd Aspersers have called them, but allow them to be Men active and useful both for State as well as Church.

The Clergy did not only preach up Peace, but were sometimes the Happy Instruments of composing Quarrels, and making up Wide Breaches between Kings themselves: Nor did the Pomp and Grandeur, the Stateliness and Majesty of Princes set them above hearing the Wholsome Advice of a Wise Divine. This I think did sufficiently appear from the Successful Labours of *William de Gaynsborough*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who happily concluded a Peace between *Edward King of England*, and *Philip King of France*, being sent upon an Embassy for that Purpose. So dear was a Good Clergyman in those Days, that Kings would leave even the Disposal of their Children in the Power of Bishops: For this same Prelate made up the Match between *Edward the King's Eldest Son*, and *Isabel the King of France's Daughter*; and this he compleated to the satisfaction of both Parties.

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.

William
de Gayns-
borough.

Walter Lytbert was employ'd in an Embassy to *Savoy*, wherein he had great Success. Lytbert.

Galfrid Blythe went Ambassador from *Henry VII.* to *Ladislaus*, King of *Hungary*; and so great Satisfaction did he give the King at his Return, that he presently after was made Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. Galfrid.

Philip Morgan, Bp of *Worcester*, went by Order of *Hen. V.* to *Alenconia*, to treat with the French Ambassador; and some few Years after, Morgan.
when

Whart.

Ang.

Sac.

Jerome de

Gaynu-

chiis.

when a Vacancy fell, he was translated to the See of Ely.

Jerome de Gynuchius, an Italian by Birth, came into England, and was made Bishop of Worcester, being very useful to the King; for he sent him upon several Embassies, both into Spain and Italy; which he managed with so much Care, Truth and Fidelity, that in the Year 1533, Henry King of England, and Francis King of France petition'd the Pope to make him Cardinal, which upon their great Solicitations was granted.

Hadrian
de Castel-
lo.

Hadrian de Castello was sent over by Pope Innocent the Eighth, to allay the Troubles of Scotland in 1488; with so great Caution, Judgment and Prudence did he carry himself, that the Archbishop recommended him to the King as a very fit Person to manage his Business, and that of the English Church, in Curia Romana. Upon this Recommendation the King took notice of him, and received him into his Favour. The first Thing he committed to his Care, was the Charge of a Province, which he govern'd with so much Discretion, as to entirely gain the King's Affection. He made great use of him for the management of Business between him and Pope Innocent; as likewise for carrying on some Affairs between him and Pope Alexander: So useful was he, that the King, as an Acknowledgment of his Service, made him first Bishop of Hereford, and afterwards translated him to Bath and Wells, procuring him other Preferments, both of Honour and Profit, as an Addition to what he gave him. So prosperously did the Clergy go on in whatsoever they took in hand.

Gooderick,

Gooderick, Bishop of *Ely*, was sent into *France* by *Edward VI.* where he carried himself so much to the King's Satisfaction, that he created him Chancellor of *England*.

In the Reign of King *Edward the Third* *John de Bury* went twice to Pope *John*, and never returned from him without distinguishing Marks of his Favour.

King *Edward the Third*, after he had made him Treasurer of the Wardrobe, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, Chancellor of *England* and Bishop of *Durham*, sent him to *France* to claim that Kingdom in his Name: He continued him upon several Embassies for Nine Years, whereby we may judge the King was well satisfy'd with his Conduct and Behaviour.

Dr. Fuller in his Church-History says, it was generally complained of in *Edward the Second's* Time, as a Grand Grievance, that the Clergy engrossed all Places of Judicature in the Land: Nothing was left to Laymen, but either Military Commands, as those of General, Admiral, &c. or such Judges Places as concerned only the very Letter of the Common-Law, and those also scarcely reserved to the Students thereof. As for Embassies into Foreign Parts, Noblemen were employ'd therein, when Expence, not Experience was required thereunto, and Ceremony the Substance of the Service; otherwise when any Difficulty in Civil-Law, then Clergymen were ever entertained. The Lord-Chancellor was ever a Bishop, (as if against Equity to employ any other therein) yea, that Court generally appeared as a Synod of Divines, where the Clerks were Clerks, as generally in Orders. The same was also true

Whart.
Ang.
Sac.
Goode-
rick.
John de
Bury.

Fuller's
Church-
History.

of the Lords Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer.

William Reading, a Learned *Benedictine*, was employ'd by King *Henry the Second* in many Embassies, and for his good Services was made Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. *Faller's Worthies*.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Warham.

Henry VII. finding *William Warham*, Master of the Rolls, to be a Man of Ingenious and Quick Parts, sent him Ambassador to the Duke of *Burgundy*, to dissuade him from believing the False Reports of his Dutchess, and to signify how notoriously she had abused him and all the World in setting up Two Counterfeits against him ; *Lambert*, that made himself the Earl of *Warwick*, who was then to be seen in the Tower safe enough ; and *Perkin Warbeck*, whom she had taught to name himself *Richard Duke of York*, that was evidently known to have been murther'd by his Wicked Uncle long before. In this Business his Deportment was so cunning and prudent, that the King highly commended him for the same, and the Bishoprick of *London* happening to be void soon after his Return home, he procured him to be elected thereunto. He had not filled that Episcopal-Chair two Years, when *Henry Dean*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* died, to whose Place he was by the King's Special Endeavours advanced.

Fitz-
Hugh

Robert Fitz-Hugh went twice Ambassador, once into *Germany*, and another time into *Rome*; and after this was consecrated Bishop of *London*, Sept. 16. 1431. in the Reign of *Hen. VI.*

Clerke.

John Clerke, Dr. of Divinity, and Master of the Rolls, was consecrated Bishop of *Bathe and Wells* in the Year 1523 ; he was a Man much employ'd in Embassies by *Hen. VIII.* He died in the end of the Year 1540, being poisoned

(as

(as it was supposed) in *Germany*, when he went Ambassador to the Duke of *Cleve*, to give Reasons for the King's Divorce from the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve* his Sister. Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.

William Knight, Dr. of Law, and Arch-Deacon of *Richmond*, was a Man much employ'd in Embassies by King *Hen. VIII.* and was afterwards made Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. Fuller says, that the Lord *Herbert* in the Life of *Henry VIII.* makes him Secretary also. Knight.

John Voyseie, 30th Bishop of *Exeter*, Dr. of the Laws, was very learned, and wise, and in great Favour with *Hen. VIII.* who sent him several times upon Embassies to Foreign Princes. Voyseie.

Walter de Cantilupo, 40th Bishop of *Worcester*, was sent Ambassador by *Hen. III.* into *France*, A.D. 1257. He afterwards proved Rebellious to his Prince, but died a great Penitent. Cantilupo.

John Gilbert, 51st Bp of *Hereford*, was sent Ambassador by *Rich. II.* into *France*. Gilbert.

John Trevenant, or *Trefrant*, 52d Bishop of *Hereford*, was sent Ambassador to *Rome*, to inform the Pope of *Hen. IV.* his Title to the Crown, A.D. 1400. Treve-
nant, or
Trefrant.

Robert Mascall, after he went to *Oxford*, so profited and advanced in Letters and Virtue, as he was greatly loved and admired by all Men. King *Hen. IV.* made choice of him for his Confessor, and found Means to prefer him to the Bishoprick of *Hereford*. He was often sent Ambassador unto Foreign Princes, and in the Year 1415, was sent to the Council of *Constance*, with two other Bishops. Mascall.

Nicholas West, when Young a perfect Rake, but afterwards a Sober and Good Man, being eminent both for Learning and State-Affairs, West.

Godw.
Cat. of
Eng. Bps.
Mayo.

was Bp of Ely, and often employ'd in Embassies. He died in 1533.

Richard Mayo, Chancellor and Arch-Deacon of Oxford, as also President of *Magdalen-Coll.* and Almoner unto *Hen. VII.* in the Year 1501, was sent Ambassador into *Spain*, to bring over the Lady *Catherine* to be married unto Prince *Arthur*; Not long after his Return he was preferred unto the Bishoprick of *Hereford*.

Fox.

Edward Fox, Dr. of Divinity, and Almoner unto *Hen. VIII.* was educated at *King's-Coll. Cambr.*; he was often sent Ambassador into *Germany*, *Italy*, and elsewhere, being a Man of Great Learning. He was preferred to the See of *Hereford*, *A.D.* 1535.

Sherborne

Robert Sherborne, Bp of *Chichester*, was often employ'd in Embassies by *Hen. VII.* being a Man of Excellent Wisdom, and Fine Parts.

Lee.

Edward Lee, Almoner to *Hen. VIII.* was very much employ'd in Embassies both before and after his Preferment to the Archbishoprick of *York*; he sat Arch-Bp of *York* 13 Years, and dying *Sept. 13. 1544*, was buried in his own Church, where this Epitaph was engraven upon his Tomb.

Edvardus Leus Archiepiscopus Ebor. Theologus eximius, atque omni literarum genere longe eruditissimus, Sapientia & Vita sanctitate clarus, Evangelicæ Doctrinæ preconem semper agens, pauperibus beneficus, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus, magno de se apud omnes desiderio relicto, hic sepultus jacet. Sedit Archiepiscopus annos Paulo minus 12. obiit ibid. Sept. Aetatis suæ Anno 62. Anno Christi 1544.

Rufus in the Reign of King *Stephen* was Chancellor of *England*, and after that preferred to the See of *Durham*. He died *A. D.* 1141.

Rufus
Chanc.

By this time, I hope 'tis notoriously evident, that the Clergy have prov'd highly useful to the Nation, besides the great Advantages their Spiritual Function has afforded; and I farther hope, this small Collection will vindicate and clear their Characters from the Unjust Prejudices, which some Partial Judgments have entertained against them; as being thought to be Sluggish and Unactive Men: And if I cannot proselyte and bring over the Party disaffected to our Profession, yet I flatter myself with the thoughts of prevailing so far upon the Candid and better-natur'd, such I mean who already bear a Good-will to us, as to enlarge their Affection, and heighten their Esteem. In fine, if this Work should contribute the smallest Lustre that possibly can be, to the Reputation of the Clergy, 'twill be the greatest Recompence I desire for my Trouble; and if it fall out otherwise, I must sit down quietly, and content my self with this Assurance, that I am not the first that has imposed an useless Book upon the World.

F I N I S.

C c 4

A P.

1917

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of India, for the year 1917.

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of India, for the year 1917, are as follows:

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APPENDIX.

N.º 1

A LIST of several Ecclesiasticks, who have written upon other Subjects besides Divinity, collected from Pits his Account of the English Authors; Published in Latin.

B *Eulanus* Presbyter, Natione Britannus, Nennii Magister alter, scilicet post Eluodugum, claruit Anno Gratiae 600, & scripsit Librum de Genealogiis Gentium.

Elbodus claruit Anno post salutem Mundo factam 610, dicitur ab Augustino creatus Venedotarum (*North-Wales*) Archiepiscopus; scripsit Historiam sui Temporis.

S. *Aldhelmus* vel *Aldelinus*, Natione Anglus, & Inae occidentalium Saxonum Regis ex Fratre Kenteno Nepos, electus erat primus occidentalium Saxonum in oppido Shirburnensi Episcopus; ex hac vita migravit Octavo Kalendas Junii Anno Verbi Incarnationis 709. Scripsit de Philosophorum disciplinis; De Arithmetica; Astrologia; De Metaplasmo; De Schematibus; Dialogum Metricum; Librum Hymnorum & Odarum, & alium Librum Carminum diversi generis; De Metrorum generibus.

Cimbertus,

Cimbertus, ordinis Sancti Benedicti Monachus Reidfordensis, claruit Anno Gratiae 730, & scripsit Compendium Annalium suae Gentis.

Tatwinus, Natione Anglus, Patria Mercius, Ordinis S. Benedicti Monachus, & Sacerdos Corobii Bruidum in Mercia; claruit A. D. 734, & in lucem emisit Carminum varii generis Librum unum.

Venerabilis *Beda* vir plane immensus, & in omni Artium genere, pro capite istius saeculi, versatissimus; multa & diversa edidit ingenii Monumenta. Inter ea habentur Tractatus de computo & supputandi ratione; De Sphaera; De Arte Grammatica; Historia sui temporis: claruit, A. D. 734.

Sanctus *Willibrordus* scripsit Librum de Peregrinatione sua; & diem suum Sanctissime obiit A. D. 736.

Daniel Episcopus fuit Episcopus Wintoniensis; communicavit Mundo de rebus gestis Australium Saxonum unum Librum, & Historiam suae Provinciae Alterum. Mortuus est Anno post Adventum Messiae 746.

Cudbertus Magestus, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, A. D. 747, scripsit Carminum diversis generis Librum, de Tumulis illustrium virorum. Obiit A. D. 760.

Alcuinus Diaconus scrip. Grammaticam; Librum Categoriarum; Unum de Rhetorica; Unum Chronicorum suorum; Unum de Septem Liberalibus Artibus; Unum de proprietate Sermonum & rerum; De Astronomia; De Orthographia; Librum Carminum ad diversos. Deum Eximius hic Doctor animam efflavit, Corpus deposuit, & ad meliorem vitam transivit decimo Quarto Calendas Junii circa Annum verbi Incarnati 790.

Johannes

Johannes Asserius, vir Egregius A. D. 909 ; scripsit Commentarios in Boetium. Vitam & res gestas Regis Alfredi Latine. Annales Britanniae. Aurearum Sententiarum Enchiridion.

Odo Severus præter alia scripsit Poematum diversorum Librum. Mortuus est A. D. 959.

Bridferthus Ramensis vixit A. D. 980, & scripsit de Principiis Mathematicis.

Sanctus Erbalwaldus in lucem emisit Librum de Regibus, Regnis & Episcopatibus totius Angliae. De tempore Regum Britannorum; M. S. Cantabrigiae in Universitatis publicâ Bibliotheca; De Planetis & Mundi Climatibus: Ex hac vita migravit ad meliorem, Anno Domini 984.

Alfredus Malmesberiensis scripsit de Naturâ rerum, & Claruit A. D. 990.

Alfricus Abindonensis scripsit Librum Grammaticæ. Chronica Saxonica, maximè de Ecclesia Cantuariensi: Dictionarium Latinum: & in vivis esse desit A. D. 1016.

Andreas Leucander, desiderio videndi loca Sancta urbis Hierosolimitanae, eò Peregrinatus est, & de Peregrinatione suâ Librum publicavit. Idem vixit Anno partûs Virginæ 1020.

Marbodius Britannus scripsit Lapidarium, seu de pretiosis Gemmis; id est, de virtutibus Lapidum, versu, Lib. 1: Obiit circa annum Christi 1050.

Oliverius Malmesberiensis in lucem emisit Unum Librum de Signis Planetarum; Alium de Astrologorum Dogmatibus; Alterum de Geometria; ex hac vita migravit circa Domini Annum 1060.

Osbernus Cantuariensis scripsit de re musica & de vocum consonantiis, produxit vitam usque ad Annum Dominicæ Incarnationis 1074.

Godfridus Monachus composuit Epigrammata Satyrica; Unum Librum de Nummi Descriptione. Hanc vitam cum alterâ commutavit A. D. 1107.

Turgotus vel *Totbadus* publicavit Librum de Vita Regis Malcolm; Unum de Vita Margari-
tæ Reginæ; Alium de Regibus Scotorum; Annales sui temporis; Chronica Dunelmensis. A. D. 1115, Sepulturam accepit.

Florentius Wigornensis composuit Chronicon Chronicorum: Librum de Regum Anglorum Prosapia; Unum de Genealogiis Regum. Mortuus est A. D. 1119.

Gualterus Calenius scripsit Auctuarium Annalium Britannorum: De rebus gestis sui Temporis Librum; & alterum Epistolarum Familiarium. Claruit Anno post Adventum Messie 1120.

Eadmerus scripsit Historiam Novorum in Angliâ, sex Libros; Historiarum Collectanea: Claruit Anno Salutiferæ Redemptionis 1121.

Alfredus Beverlactus unum Librum composuit de gestis Regum Britannia; Historiam ampliore Tandem rebus humanis exemptus & Christianæ Sepulturæ traditus est, circa annum humanæ Redemptionis 1136.

Gulielmus, cognomento Somersetus, vulgò dictus Malmesberiensis, quia fuit in Cænobio Malmesberienfi, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Congregationis Cluniacensis Præcentor & Bibliothecarius; scripsit de Regibus Angliæ Libros quinque; Historias Novellas, Libros duos; Genealogiam Regis Henrici Secundi; Chronicorum Fragmenta; Antiquitates Glaffoniæ; Collegit

legit ex gestis Haymonis Floriacensis de Imperatoribus unum Librum; scripsit alterum de Antiquitatibus Malmesberiae: Sepultus est A. D. 1142.

Henricus Huntingdonensis composuit Chonicon; Historiam Breviorem; Seriem Regum Orbis; Seriem Regum Britanniae ad Warinum; De Provinciis Angliae Librum unum; De Origine rerum Britanniae, Unum; Epigrammatum Libros Octo; De Ponderibus & Mensuris Duos; De Herbis Aromatibus & Gemmis Octo; Carminum diversi Generis Librum unum. Vixit A. D. 1148.

Richardus Fastolphus composuit de Musica vel de Harmonia Librum unum, & claruit Anno Domini 1150.

Galfredus Arturius scripsit Chronicon vel Historiam Britonum, Libros duodecim; De Rebus gestis Regis Arthuri, Librum unum; & alium Carminum diversi Generis. Vixit anno post Verbum carnem factum 1552.

Joannes Serlo, ex Eboracensi Canonico, factus est ordinis Cisterciensis Fontanus primum Monachus, deinde Abbas. Posteritati reliquit, De Bello inter Scotiae Regem & Angliae Barones, Latinis Rithmis Librum unum; De Differentiis verborum, unum; De morte Sumerledi Regis Manniae, alium; De Dictionibus Dissyllabis, unum; De Dictionibus Aequivocis, alium; De Dictionibus Univocis, alterum: Vixit, A. D. 1160.

Simon Dunelmensis operi Titulum fecit de Gestis Regum Anglorum; De Obsidione Dunelmi, A. D. 980. claruit anno post Christum Natum 1164. Dunelmi tandem Mortuus & Sepultus est.

Ealredus

Edvredus Rieoallensis publicavit vitam *Edvardi Anglorum Regis & Confessoris*. Iterum, Vitam *Ejusdem Carmine*. Librum unum de Vita & Moribus quorundam Regum Anglorum. Vitam *Davidis Scotorum Regis*. Planctum Mortis ejusdem. Vitam *Sanctæ Margaritæ Reginæ Scotorum* : *Chronica* ab *Adamo* : *Chronica* de bello *Standardi* : Unum Librum de *Natura Animæ* : Alium de *Dotibus Animæ*. Obiit 1166.

Robertus Canutus in publicum emisit *Desolationes Historiæ Naturalis Plinii*, claruit anno *Reparationis Humanæ* 1170.

Gualterus Anglicus scripsit de *Lingua Latinæ Rudimentis* : Vixit & Morti occubuit 1177.

Guilhelmus Rameisensis Autor erat *Libri de Vita Sancti Cuthlaci in Heroico Carmine* : De *Vita Sancti Næoti Monachi Carmine* : *Libri de vitis Philosophorum* : Alterius de *legendis Ethnicorum scriptis*. Vitam terminavit anno a plenitudine temporis 1180.

Richardus Pluto composuit de *Arte Ironici* Librum unum : Et aliam de *Loco & Tempore*. Claruit anno mundi *Redempti* 1181.

Joannes Salisberiensis scripsit *Polycraticon*, Libros Octo. *Mythologicon*, Libros quatuor. *Eutheticon* in *Polycraticon*, Librum unum. *Eutheticon*, Carmine, de *Dogmate Philosophorum* : De *Statu curiæ Romanæ* Librum. *Eutheticon Metricum* : De *Mathematica duplici* Librum : Alterum *Carminum diversi Generis*. Vivendi finem fecit A. D. 1182.

Joannes Hagustaldensis publicavit *Historiam viginti quinque annorum* : De *Signis & Cometis*, Librum, *Descriptionem Belli Scotici*. Vixit 1190.

Richardus Divisiensis scripsit *Tempora Regis Richardi* : *Epitomen rerum Britannicarum*. Vixit A. D. 1190.

Henricus

Henricus Sinesius composuit diversi Generis Poemata. Claruit anno reparatae Salutis 1190.

Joannes Tilberius scripsit Historiam Gentis Anglorum. Vixit A. D. 1190.

Richardus Hagustaldensis publicavit de Gestis Regis Stephani Librum; De Gestis Henrici Secundi, alium; De Bello Standardi, alterum; Breve Chronicon ab Ada usque ad Henricum Imperatorem. Mortuus est & Sepultus in Cœnobio suo, circa annum Domini nostri 1192.

Baldwinus Devonius scripsit de Mythologia. Obiit suum diem A. D. 1193.

Adauritus Somersetus scripsit Epigrammata & alia Carmina. Claruit A. D. 1193.

Joannes Belmeis scripsit Historiæ Librum, & Orationes Rhetoricas: Claruit A. D. 1193.

Gualterus Constantiensis scripsit de Peregrinatione Regis Richardi. Claruit A. D. 1199.

Simon Fraxinus scripsit Carminum diversi Generis Librum. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Joannes Oxfordius scripsit Historiam Regum Britanniae. Morti occubuit A. D. 1200.

Adamus Dorensis scripsit Rudimenta Musices. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Joannes Hantivillensis scripsit Epigrammata & varia Poemata. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Richardus Canonicus scripsit Itinerarium Regis Richardi; Librum Gestorum ejusdem Regis, & Epigrammatum alium. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Gervasius Dorobernensis scripsit Historiam totius Gentis; Historiam Britonum ab Origine; Historiam Saxonum & Normannorum. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Guilhelmus Parvus scripsit de Gestis Anglorum Libros quinque; De Regibus Anglorum Libros duos. Claruit A. D. 1200.

Joannes Fordo scripsit *Acta Joannis Regis*; *Sco-
tichronicon*. Claruit A. D. 1210.

Silvester Giraldu scripsit inter alia *Descriptiones
Magnorum Virorum*; *De Mirabilibus Mundi*;
De Flosculis Philosophicis; *De Mona Insula*; *De
Mirabilibus Hiberniæ*; *De Habitatoribus ejus-
dem*; *Topographiam Hiberniæ*; *Topographi-
am Cambriæ in Libris Quatuor*; *Itinerarium
Cambriæ in Libris tribus*; *Epitomen ejusdem
Rithmicæ*; *De Secunda Expugnatione Cam-
briæ*; *Odeporicon Cambriæ*. *De illaudabilibus
Cambrorum Tres Libros scripsit*; *Cambriæ
Mappæ Expositionem*; *Illustrationes Merlino-
rum*; *Topographiam Britanniæ*; *Itinerarium Bri-
tanniæ*; *Chronicon Anglorum*; *De Regibus Vi-
si-Saxonum*; *De Vita Regis Henrici Secundi
Libros Tres*; *De Institutione Principis Libros
Tres*; *Acta Regis Johannis*; *In Opera qua-
dam Senecæ Librum*; *unum Librum Carmi-
num & alium Epigrammatum*; *De Avibus &
earum Naturis*; *Rhetoricas Orationes*; *Cosmo-
graphiam Mundi*. Claruit 1210.

Gualterus Mapus scripsit *Epitomen Cambriæ*;
Topographiæ Compendium. Claruit anno
Christi Nativitate 1210.

Hugo Candidus scripsit *Historiam Petroburgen-
sem*; & claruit anno post Christum Hominem
factum 1217.

Adamus Barchingensis scripsit *Carminum Li-
brum*; & claruit A. D. 1217.

Gualterus Coventriensis scripsit *Chronicon Bri-
tannorum*; *Anglo. Saxonum Chronicon*; *An-
nales Angliæ*. Claruit A. D. 1217.

Gualterus Morganus scripsit *de Animalibus Ter-
restribus*; *De Volucris*; *Carmina de variis Re-
bus*. Claruit circa A. D. 1219.

Joannes de Sancto Omero scripsit *Norfolciana* impugnationis Descriptionem. Claruit Anno Domini 1219.

Alexander Effliensis scripsit *Historia Britannica* Epitomen. Claruit anno Redemptionis Humanæ 1220.

Richardus Eliensis scripsit *Librum de Insula Eliensi*; & alium *Carminum Diverforum*. Claruit A. D. 1220.

Petrus Henbarnus scripsit *Chronicon Anglorum*, & Floruit A. D. 1224.

Alexander Neckham publicavit de Tropis & Figuris *Librum*: De Rerum Naturis: Repertorium Vocabulorum: Distinctiones Verborum: Mythologiam vel Scintillarium, Libros quatuor: *Carminum Diverforum Librum*: Isagogen in Artes: De Nominibus Utensilium Lib. De Fabulis Poetarum: In *Metamorphosim Ovidii*: De Accentu in Mediis Sillabis *Tractatum*: *Tractatum Dubii Generis*: *Novum Anianum*: *Novum Esopum*. Sepulturam accepit anno post Virgineum partum A. D. 1227.

Radulphus Coggeshalus scripsit *Chronicon Sanctæ Terræ*. Vixit A. D. 1228.

Stephanus Langtonus scripsit *Constitutionum Oxoniensium Librum*: vitam Regis Richardi, præter alia multa. Morti occubuit A. D. 1228.

Petrus Canonicus scripsit de *Terra Palestinæ*. Claruit A. D. 1230.

Rogerus Windeforus scripsit *Librum Chronicon Angliæ*. Floruit A. D. 1235.

Laurentius Somercotus scripsit *Modum Tractandi Narrationes Gallice*. Claruit A. D. 1240.

Gualterus Enehamensis scripsit de *Speculatione Musica*. Claruit A. D. 1240.

Alexander Halensis scripsit de *Legibus*: De Verbis exoticis: *Dictionary Difficilium Ver-*

borum : Vitam Richardi Regis. Mortuus est
A. D. 1245.

Joannes Cantianus scripsit de Casibus Juris :
Rubricarum Librum. Cl. A. D. 1248.

Joannes Basingstochius è Græco transtulit Gram-
maticam. Quam vocavit Donatum Græcorum.
Cl. A. 1252.

Robertus Capito scripsit de Linguâ humanâ :
De Arte Computi : Suidam è Græco transtulit :
Annotationes in eundem : Summam Philoso-
phiæ : Compendium Scientiarum : Librum
Commentariorum in Logicam : In Prædicamen-
ta Aristotelis : De Cœlo & Mundo : De Gene-
ratione & Corruptione Libros duos. Decem in
Ethica : Unum de Lineis Physicis : In Meteoro-
ra quatuor : De Astrologiâ, unum : Quæstio-
num Ethicarum decem : De Naturâ Intellectûs,
unum : Compendium Sphæræ, & in alia Opuscu-
la Joannis de Sacrobosco : Praxim Geometriæ :
Theoricam Planetarum : De Necromantiâ : De
Sphæra Cœlesti : In Elenchos : Quæstiones E-
lenchorum, Libros duos : De Astrolabio : De
Aeris Intemperie Prognosticâ : De Impressioni-
bus Aeris : De Iride : De Cometis : De Formâ
Primâ : De Luce : De Coloribus : De Naturâ
Luminis & Diaphani : De Potentiâ : De Lapi-
de Philosophico : Calendarium Perpulchrum :
Difficilia Naturalis Scientiæ : De Sufficiëntia
Causarum. Hic vir eruditus tandem suum diem
obiit A. D. 1253.

Guilhelmus Rubrocius scripsit de Gestis Tartaro-
rum : Itinerarium in partes Orientales. Cl.
1253.

Gregorius Huntingtonus scripsit Artem Intelli-
gendi Græca : Explanationes Græcorum Nomi-
nûm : Grammaticæ Summam : Rudimenta
Grammaticæ : Regulas Versificandi. Cl. A. D.
1255.

Joannes

Joannes de Novo Burgo scripsit Librum Historiarum. Sepulturam accepit A. D. 1257.

Matthæus Parisius scripsit Historiam ab Initio Mundi : Descriptionem Mundi : Historiam Majorem à Gulielmo Normano usque ad finem Regni Henrici Tertii : Additamenta Chronicorum : Minorem Historiam quæ est Epitome Majoris. Morti occubuit A. D. 1259.

Joannes Guallensis scripsit Floriloquium seu Florilogium : De Dictis Philosophorum : Brevilogium de virtutibus Antiquorum Philosophorum : De vita & Moribus Philosophorum : Historiarum Collectanea : Additiones Celebres : De esse & Essentia : Commentarios in Valerium : Collectionem Versuum : Expositionem Fabularum Ovidii. Claruit anno Gratia A. D. 1260.

Helias Trickinbamus scripsit Annales Temporum. Vixit A. D. 1270.

Alfredus Philosophus scripsit in Boetium de Consolatione Philosophiæ : In Meteora Aristotelis : In eundem de Vegetabilibus : De Naturis Rerum : De Musica : De Motu seu Vita Cordis : De Educatione Accipitrum. Claruit A. D. 1270.

Robertus Killwarbius scripsit de Ortu Scientiarum & Divisione earum : varios Libros in Logicam, Physicam & Metaphysicam Aristotelis : Ingens Volumen in Logicam & Philosophiam hujus Auctoris : Tractatum Grammaticalem : Super Priscianum minorem de Prosodia sive de Accentu. Diem suum obiit A. D. 1280.

Gilbertus Magnus scripsit de Naturis rerum, Librum unum : Historiam, Scropum Imitatus. Mortuus est A. D. 1280.

Odingtonus scripsit de Motibus Planetarum : De Mutatione Aeris. A. D. 1280.

Guilhelmus Paghamus scripsit de Perfectione Intellectus : De Veritate Formali : De Notitiâ Actuali : De Ente Rationis. Cl. A. D. 1280.

Rogerus Bacon scripsit permultos Libros : De Philosophiâ : De Mathematicâ : Astrologiâ : Geometriâ : Geographiâ : Cosmographiâ : Medicinâ : Grammaticam Græcam & Hebræam : De Alchymia : De Valore Musices : De Logicâ. Claruit A. D. 1284.

Thomas Suttonus scripsit varios Libros in Aristotelem : De Unitate Formatum, unum ; & de Relatione, alium. Vixit A. D. 1290.

Guilhelmus Delamare scripsit quodlibeta Sophistica. Vixit A. D. 1290.

Joannes Peccamus scripsit Carminum Diversorum Lib. De Sphærâ : De Numeris : Notabilia Metaphysices : Mathematica Rudimenta : Theoricam Planetarum. Ex Ergastulo Corporis evolavit ejus Anima, Sepulturam que cada-ver ibidem accepit Anno Gratiae 1292.

Robertus Crucius scripsit in Physicam Aristotelis : In ejusdem Ethica : Quæstionum Difficiliam, Librum : Claruit A. D. 1300.

Joannes Scotus scripsit de Rerum Principio : Quodlibeta Scholastica : Quæstiones in Porphyrium & Veterem Artē Aristotelis : Varios Libros in Aristotelem : In Relatione suæ Logicæ Physicæ & Metaphysicæ. Morte raptus est A. D. 1308.

Gualterus Brinklaus scripsit Distinctiones Scholasticas : In varia Opera Aristotelis accuratos Commentarios. Claruit A. D. 1310.

Joannes Wiltonius scripsit varios Libros in Aristotelem. Vixit A. D. 1310.

Ranulphus Lokesteius scripsit super Opera Aristotelis varia. Cl. A. D. 1310.

Radulphus Baldoccus scripsit Historiam Anglicam. Mortuus est A. D. 1313.

Petrus Babion scripsit Carminum diversorum Librum. Vixit A. D. 1317.

Joannes Canonicus scripsit in Aristotelis Physicam Libros Octo : Quæstionum Dialecticarum unum. Claruit A. D. 1320.

Nicolaus Occamus scripsit Quodlibeta Scholastica : Astrologi Judicium. Claruit anno Gratia 1320.

Godofridus Cornubiensis scripsit in Logicam, Physicam & Metaphysicam Aristotelis. Cl. A. D. 1320.

Thomas Longuefordus scripsit Chronicon Universale. C. A. D. 1320.

Joannes Winchelsæus scripsit Lecturas Scholasticas : Super Aristotelis Logicam. Vitam finivit post Adventum promissi Messia A. D. 1326.

Robertus Cervinus scripsit in Posteriora Aristotelis : Quæstiones Ordinarias : Super Magistrum Sententiarum Lib. 4. Vixit A. D. 1326.

Robertus Perscrutator scripsit de Impressionibus Aeris : De Mirabilibus Elementorum : De Mysteriis Secretorum : Correctorium Alchimia. Claruit A. D. 1326.

Nicolaus Trivethus scripsit Annotationes Temporum ab exordio Mundi : In Declamationes Senecæ : In Tragedias Senecæ & alia Opuscula : De Astronomia : In Titum Livium : De Sole & Lunâ : Varias Historias : Appendicem ad Chronica. Sepultus est A. D. 1328.

Guilbelmus Aluewicus scripsit in Physicam Aristotelis : Sophismatum Elenchos. Morte rap-
tus est A. D. 1332.

Joannes Burlaus scripsit in Porphyrium : Aristotelem : Gilbertum : Petrum Lombardum, Li-

Bros Triginta & Septem. Hanc vitam deposuit A. D. 1333.

Martinus Alueticus scripsit Chronicorum Librum. Morti occubuit A. D. 1336.

Gualterus Burlæus scripsit de Logicâ : Physicâ : Metaphysicâ : Ethicâ. Claruit A. D. 1337.

Lucas Bosdenus scripsit in Philosophiam Naturalem, Libros Octo. Vixit A. D. 1340.

Foannes Barwicanus inter alia scripsit de Prognosticis Astrologorum. Vixit A. D. 1340.

Petrus Anglicus scripsit Insignem Tabulam super Glossam Ordinariam ; & claruit Anno Gratiæ 1340.

Foannes Polestedus scripsit in Aristotelis Physicam, Libros Octo. Ex hac vitâ in spe melioris migravit A. D. 1341.

Hugo Verleius scripsit Historiarum Figuras. Claruit A. D. 1344.

Foannes Bacondorpius scripsit de Astrorum Scientiâ : De Logicâ : Physica Metaphysicâ ; Morte raptus est A. D. 1346.

Foannes Mandwichtus scripsit Tabulas Astronomicas : De Chorda recta & Umbra. Floruit anno Communis Salutis 1346.

Guilhelmus Occamus scripsit de Scientiarum Ingressu : Varios Libros in Logicam, Physicam & Metaphysicam : In omnia Opera Aristotelis Commentarios. Morti occubuit A. D. 1320.

Foannes Folschamus scripsit in Isagogen Metaphysices. Ex hac vita Migravit A. D. 1348.

Foannes Statfordus scripsit de Verborum Significatione : Mortuus est A. D. 1348.

Robertus Leicestrus scripsit de computo Hebræorum & Latinorum : De Ratione Temporum : Vivendi finem fecit post Adventum Mesiæ . 1348.

Robertus Halcobus scripsit Dictionarium : De Stellis : Obiit A. D. 1349.

Agidius de Fæno scripsit de Vegetabilibus & Plantis : Vixit A. D. 1350.

Climifonus Langleius scripsit de Orbibus Astrologicis : Problematum Sophisticorum Librum unum. Vixit anno post Christum Natum 1350.

Thomas Bradwardinus scripsit Summam Scientiarum ; De Geometriâ ; De Arithmetica Speculativa. Ex hac vita decessit A. D. 1350.

Christophorus Molhusensis scripsit in Elenchos Aristotelis. Vixit A. D. 1350.

Foannes Auonius scripsit Annulum Philosophicum ; De Rebus Mathematicis Librum unum. Mortuus est anno Gratia 1350.

Guilbelmus Bretonus scripsit Grammaticalia, & Logicalia. Morti occubuit A. D. 1356.

Foannes de Sancta Fide scripsit Libros duos in Aristotelem de Cælo & Mundo : Horum omnium Elenchos. Mortuus & Sepultus est A. D. 1359.

Richardus Chillingtonus scripsit Libros duos de Generatione & Corruptione : Opuscula quædam maximè Logica. Debitum Naturæ solvit A. D. 1360.

Bartholomæus Glanvillus scripsit de Proprietatibus Rerum : De Proprietatibus Apum : De Rerum Accidentibus : De Mundo & Cælestibus. Vixit A. D. 1360.

Simon Islepus scripsit Speculum Regis Edvardi Tertii. Vixit A. D. 1366.

Foannes Tinmouthensis scripsit Auream Historiam : Supplementum ejusdem Historiæ. Claruit anno Virginei Partus 1366.

Ludovicus de Carleon scripsit varios Libros in Astronomiâ. Claruit A. D. 1369.

Nicolaus Linneus scripsit multos Libros in Astronomiâ. Claruit A. D. 1370.

Simon Fevershamensis scripsit varios Libros in Aristotelem. Vixit anno Gratia 1370.

Thomas Stureiensis scripsit Excerptiones Philosophorum. Vixit A. D. 1370.

Ranulphus Higdenus scripsit Polychronicon in Libris Septem ; Abbreviationes Chronicorum ; Mappam Mundi ; Pedagogicon Grammatices ; ad Literam Calendarii. Vixit 1377.

Matthaeus Westmonasteriensis scripsit Historiam Amplam ; Historiarum Flores : Additiones Septuaginta Annorum : Chronicon Westmonasteriense : Chronicon Coenobii Sancti Edmundi. Claruit A. D. 1377.

Henricus Daniel scripsit Manipulum Florum ; De Judiciis Urinarum. Claruit anno post Verbi Incarnationem 1379.

Joannes Staffortus scripsit Historiam Anglicam. Vixit A. D. 1380.

Radulphus Marrbamus scripsit Manipulum Chronicorum, Lib. 7. Indices fusiſſimos eorundem Chronicorum. Vixit A. D. 1380.

Thomas Cardinalis scripsit in Aristotelis Universam Philosophiam Quodlibeta varia. Vixit anno Redemptionis 1380.

Adamus Muremuthensis publicavit Chronicon annorum Quadraginta & unius ; Chronicon annorum 39. Vixit A. D. 1380.

Richardus Lavinghamus scripsit de Inventoribus Rerum ; De Logica ; Ethica ; Physica & Metaphysica. Obiit A. D. 1381.

Joannes Sharpus scripsit de Logica ; Physica. Vixit A. D. 1390.

Adamus Estonus scripsit multa in Hebraica Lingua ; Meteora Aristotelis è Græco tranſtulit. Claruit anno Dominicae Incarnationis 1390.

Radulphus

Radulphus Spaldingus scripsit in Elenchos Aristotelis Quaestiones 45. Mortuus est A. D. 1390.

Foannes Bromiardus scripsit de Legibus ordine Alphabetico; Tractatus Juris Civilis & Canonici; secundum sensum moralem ordine Alphabetico. Claruit Anno Gratiae 1390.

Richardus Tenetus scripsit de Virtutibus Aquarum. Vixit A. D. 1390.

Robertus Ivorius scripsit Monumentorum Provinciae Registrum. Vixit A. D. 1392.

Richardus Maidstonus scripsit super concordia Regis Richardi & Civium Londinensium versu. Morti occubuit Anno Gratiae 1396.

Guilhelmus Woodfordus scripsit in Aristotelis Physicam, Octo Lib. Vixit 1397.

Foannes Kininghamus scripsit Commentarios in Metaphysicam. Vixit A. D. 1397.

Foannes Trevisa publicavit Polychronici, Continuationes, Bartholomæum de Proprietatibus rerum; Descriptionem Britanniae & Hiberniae. In Sepulchro clausus est Anno Domini 1399.

Robertus Alingtonus scripsit de Logica Aristotelis. Vixit A. D. 1400.

Foannes Edæus scripsit in Logicam Aristotelis, in Physicam ejusdem. Sepultus suo Monasterio anno Gratiae 1406.

Thomas Colbius scripsit Indicem in Polychronicon Carnotensis. In Domino Obdormivisse dicitur A. D. 1406.

Foannes Marro scripsit Tabulam & compendium Originalium, in Libris duobus; in Epigrammata Martialis. Vivendi finem fecit A. D. 1407.

Thomas de Novo Mercatu scrip. Compendium Rhetorices; De Arte Dictandi; Tractatus de Sphaera Sacrobosci; Carminum diversorum Liberum. Floruit Anno Christi 1410. *Stepha-*

Stephanus Patringtonus scripsit in Fabulas *Æsopi*. Morti occubuit A. D. 1417.

Robertus Mascallus scripsit de suis Legationibus. Morte raptus est A. D. 1417.

Thomas Radburnus scripsit *Chronicorum Librum*. Floruit A. D. 1418.

Robertus Rosus scripsit de *Naturis Animalium*. Obiit A. D. 1420.

Alanus de Linna scripsit *Elucidationes Aristotelis*; In *Joseph. Antiquitates*; in *Opus de Scrip- toribus Britanniae*; In *Historiam Lombardicam*; In *Chronicon Regis Hovedeni*. Mortuus est A. D. 1420.

Richardus Grasdalus scripsit de *Ætatibus Mundi*; De *Regnis & Civitatibus*; de *Præliis famo- sis Carminum diversorum Librum*. Vixit A. D. 1420.

Bartholomæus Florarius scripsit *Florarium*. Vixit A. D. 1420.

Joannes Langdenus scripsit *Anglorum Chroni- con*. Ex hac Vita migravit A. D. 1420.

Guilhelmus Linwodus publicavit *Collectiones Constitutionum Othonis & Othoboni*. Morti occubuit A. D. 1423.

Joannes Bestonus scripsit *Rudimenta Logica*. Finem vivendi fecit A. D. 1428.

Robertus Colmannus scripsit *Carminum diversorum Librum*. Vixit A. D. 1428.

Joannes Batus scripsit *Compendium Logicae*; in *Prædicamenta Aristotelis*; De *Animâ*; De *Constructione Partium Orationis*. Ex hac Vita migravit A. D. 1429.

Richardus Flemingus scripsit super *Etymologia Angliæ*. Vixit A. D. 1430.

Thomas Waldensis scripsit de *Logicâ*, *Ethicâ*, *Physicâ*, *Metaphysicâ & Grammaticâ*. Morti occubuit A. D. 1430.

Ricardus Ullerstonus scripsit de Officio Militari ad Regem Vixit A. D. 1430.

Foannes Langtonus scripsit de rebus Anglicis Historiarum Volumen. Mortuus est A. D. 1434.

Foannes Louus scripsit Temporum Historias. Naturæ debitum solvit A. D. 1436.

Foannes Thorpus scripsit de Sophismatibus. Factis concessit A. D. 1440.

Nicolaus Bungeius scripsit Adunationes Chronicorum. Vixit 1440.

Nicolaus Cantilopus scripsit Historiam Cantabrigiæ; Historiarum Appendices; Chronicorum Epitomen. Ejus Anima Corporis Vinculis Liberata est A. D. 1441.

Nicolaus Uptonus scripsit de Officio Militari; Delineationes Armorum. Vixit A. D. 1441.

Foannes Bromius scripsit Chronicorum Indices. Inter Mortuos Sepultus est A. D. 1449.

Thomas Beckingtonus scripsit de Jure Regum Anglorum ad Regnum Galliarum. Claruit Anno Gratiae 1450.

Foannes Keningalus scripsit in Aristotelem de Animalibus. Naturæ debitum solvit A. D. 1451.

Dionysius Holcanus scripsit Formalitates Logicas. Mortuus est A. D. 1466.

Robertus Flemingus scripsit Carminum Lib. Dictionarium Græco-Latinum. Morti occubuit A. D. 1470.

Henricus Parcherius scripsit in Aristotelis Meteorâ. Vixit A. D. 1470.

Rochus Carthusianus scripsit Epigrammata Latina: Carminum Lib. Vixit A. D. 1470.

Foannes Gundorpius scripsit Orationes Elegantes. Carminum Librum. Vixit 1470.

Gualterus Huntus scripsit Historiarum Epitomen; Vocabularium Latinum; de vigore Literarum. Mortuus est anno Gratiae 1478.

David

David Morganius scripsit *Antiquitates & Geographiam Cambriae*, in Libris duobus. Vixit 1480.

Joannes Cappravius scripsit *Chronicorum Lib. de Nobilibus Henricis Lib. 3. Vitam Humphredi ducis Glocestriae*. Suum diem obiit A. D. 1484.

Thomas Pemchettus scripsit de *Rebus Physicis & Metaphysicis*. Mortuus est A. D. 1487.

Joannes Tonneius scripsit de *Quantitate Syllabarum*; de *Edendis versibus*; *Facetias & Rithmos*; *Rudimenta Grammatices*. Naturæ debitum solvit A. D. 1490.

Georgius Riplaius scripsit varia de *Alchymia & Philosophia*. Mortuus est A. D. 1490.

Robertus Viduus scripsit duos *Libros Carminum*. Morti occubuit A. D. 1490.

Joannes Ergheimus scripsit *Calculationes Astrologiae*. Ex hac vitâ migravit A. D. 1490.

Guilhelmus Bintraeus scripsit de *Latini Sermonis ornatu*. Mortuus est A. D. 1493.

Joannes Claimundus scripsit in omnia *Opera Plinij*; *In Plautum*; *Orationes Latinas*. Claruit anno *Gratiae* 1510.

Guilhelmus Grocinus scripsit *Grammaticam*; *Vulgariae puerorum*; *Epigrammatum Elegantissimorum Lib.* Morti occubuit A. D. 1520.

Stephanus Baron scripsit de *Regimine Principum*. Vixit A. D. 1520.

Joannes Sceltonus scripsit *Epitaphia Regum, Principum, Magnarum, Nobilium, Artem ornatè Loquendi*; *Grammaticam Anglicam*; *Translulit Diodorum Siculum*. Anno *Gratiae* 1520, Vivendi finem fecit.

Georgius Folberius scripsit *Polita Epigrammata, & diversi Generis Carmina*. Vixit A. D. 1530.

Joannes Aldrisius scripsit *Epigrammatum Librum*. Vixit A. D. 1530. *Henricus*

Henricus Bullockus Transulit è Græco Luciani Opusculum de Serpentibus Sifaculosis. Vixit A. D. 1530.

Richardus Pacæus scripsit de fructu Scientiarum; De Restitutione Musicæ; Collectanea Numerorum; Carmina diversi Generis; Transulit è Græco in Latium Demonaetis vitam; Plutarchum de Commodò ex Inimicis Capiendo publicavit; Eundem de Modo audiendi. Naturæ debitum solvit A. D. 1532.

Guilhelmus Hormannus scripsit varias Historias & Indices in multos Auctores; Orationes & Carmina; Anatomiam Humani Corporis; Herbarum Synonyma, præter multa alia. Morti occubuit A. D. 1535.

Joannes Rostallus scripsit Naturam Naturatam, in Libro uno; Canones Astrologicos; Anglorum Regum Chronicon. Mortuus est A. D. 1536.

Robertus Wacfeldus scripsit de Laudibus Hebraicæ Linguae; De Laudibus Agriculturæ; De Philosophiâ, &c. Vivendi finem fecit A. D. 1548.

Robertus Talbotus scripsit de Chartis Regum Britannorum exemplar quoddam. Vixit A. D. 1550.

Alexander Barclæus Multa ex Latino in Anglicum Sermonem Transulit. Vixit A. D. 1552.

Paulus Bishius scripsit Carminum diversorum Librum; De Medicamentis Librum unum. Debitum Naturæ solvit A. D. 1558.

Cuthbertus Tonstallus scripsit de Arte Supputandi. Morti occubuit A. D. 1559.

Joannes Vilas scripsit Epigrammatum & aliorum Poematum Librum. Mortuus est A. D. 1560.

Joannes Balæus scripsit de Scriptoribus Britan. Mortuus est 1563. *Fulleri Illustres.*

Joannes Foulerus scripsit Latinè Additiones ad Chronica Genebrardi; Epigrammatum & diversorum Carminum Lib. Fatis concessit A. D. 1579.

Alanus Copus scripsit Carminum diversorum Lib. Vivendi finem fecit A. D. 1580.

Edmundus Campianus scripsit Chronologiam Universalem; Historiam Hiberniæ; De Rhetoricâ. Morti occubuit A. D. 1581.

Richardus Brisfolius scripsit Carminum diversorum Lib. Latinè. Suum diem obiit A. D. 1582.

Nicolaus Harpsfeldus scripsit Historiam Angliæ; Librum Epigrammatum & aliorum Carminum; Librum sex Dialogorum. Ex hac vitâ migravit A. D. 1583.

Gregorius Martinus scripsit Dictionarium quatuor Linguarum; Hebraicæ; Græcæ, Latinæ, Anglicæ; Compendium Historiarum; Poemata. Fatis concessit A. D. 1582.

Thomas Watsonus scripsit Carminum diversorum Librum; Latinam Tragædiam. Vinculis Corporis suæ Anima Liberata est A. D. 1583.

Albanus Langdallus scripsit Carminum diversorum Lib. Vixit A. D. 1584.

Daniel Halsworthus scripsit Bucolica Virgiliana Græcè. Ex hac Vitâ migravit A. D. 1595.

Thomas Stapletonus transtulit è Latino in Anglicum Historiam Anglorum Bedæ. Diem suum obiit A. D. 1598.

Robertus Turnerus scripsit varias Orationes, vitam Edmundi Campiani Vitam & Martyrium; Mariæ Reginiæ Scotiæ. Fatis concessit A. D. 1599.

Joannes Sanderfonus scripsit Dialecticæ Præcepta. Mortuus est A. D. 1600.

Richardus Hallus scripsit Carminum Librum. Alium Orationum. Vitam finivit A. D. 1604.

Robertus Personius scripsit de Successione Regni Angliæ. Suum diem obiit A. D. 1610.

Rogerus

Rogerus Cadwalladerus Traduxit Hist. Theodoretii ex Græco in Angl. Sermonem. Morti occubuit A. D. 1610.

Richardus Vitus scripsit Hist. Brit. & Angli ; ad Leges Decemvirorum in duodecem Tabulis. Vixit A. D. 1611.

Henricus Hollandus scripsit Carminum' diversorum Librum. Vixit A. D. 1611.

Joannes Pitfius scripsit de Academiis & Illustribus Scriptoribus Angliæ. Vixit A. D. 1614.

Ex Appendice Pitfii.

Gualfredus Baboin scripsit de Regia Potestate.

Gregorius Bridlingtonus scripsit de Arte Musicæ.

Gualterus Eluedenus scripsit Calendarium. Cum Tribus Cyclis decennialibus.

Guibertus scripsit Historiam sui Temporis.

Guilhelmus Clericus scripsit multa de Planetarum Conjunctionibus. Vixit A. D. 1186.

Guilhelmus Read scripsit Tabulas Astronomicas.

Hugo Sotouagina scripsit Distinctiones Metrorum ; Carminum Lib.

Joannes Fletus scripsit Chronicon : De Westmonasteriensis tum Ecclesiæ tum Coenobii Fundatione & Progressu.

Joannes Langhamus scripsit Institutiones Logicales.

Joannes Oxraccus scripsit in Aristotelis Posteriora.

Since

N.º II.

Since the Small and Imperfect Account that I have given of Cambridge has been Printed, I have received from a Worthy and Learned Gentleman a **T A B L E**, which treats of the Principal Founders, and Special Benefactors of all the Colleges in that University, to the Year 1672; and therefore have Published the same to make up the former Deficiency: And tho' I did not design at first to concern my self with any Lay-Benefactors, yet to oblige the Reader, I have Inserted the following Table, Published by Mr. John Ivory.

T H E
FOUNDATION
O F T H E
University of CAMBRIDGE;

With a Catalogue of the Principal Founders,
and Special Benefactors of all the Colleges,
to the Year 1672.

THE Learned in Antiquities have diversly written about the Time of the Foundation of the University of Cambridge: Some affirming it was Founded by Cantaber, a Prince of Spain, Brother to Partholinus,

E e

tholinus, King of Ireland, Son-in-Law to Gurguntius, King of Great-Britain, many Years before the Incarnation of our Saviour Christ; of whose Name (according to the Spanish Language) it was first called Cantabriga, and afterwards from his Son Grantinus (who is said to have Walled it about) Grantbriga, and Grantbrige. Others say, That Cassivilanus, Prince of the Troynobantes, King Octavius, Arthur King of Great-Britain, and Ethelbert King of Kent, were each of them Founders or Restorers of the same. But the most Authentick Writers conclude and agree, that Sigebert, K. of the East-Angles, was the Principal Founder thereof, about the Years 630 and 636, who assigned divers Hostles and Houses for Students to inhabit in, giving them large Privileges and Charters, whereof some are yet extant; procuring also great Immanities from Pope Honorius the First, which Sergius the First confirmed. Since which Time, by reason of many Incursions, and continual Wars between the Britains, Romans, Saxons, the Kings of this Heptarchy, Danes and Normans, the Light and Glory of this Academy, was not only of old much eclipsed, but even since the Conquest (in the Barons Wars) also obscured and defaced; and it is most certain, as the Destructions were many, so the Restorations thereof shortly ensued by one Prince or other; so that at length recovering it self, it is worthily reputed one of the most Famous Universities in the World. Much Honour this Place hath received by the Sons and Nephews of Kings, in being Earls thereof, viz. William Brother to Ranulph Earl of Chester, John Earl of Henault, Uncle to Philip le Beau King of France, whose Daughter Isabel was Wife to King Edward II. and Mother to King Edw. III. William Marquis of Juliers, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, Edward Duke of York, Richard Earl of Cambridge, Richard Duke of York, James Marquis Hamilton, Earl of Arren,
Baron

Baron Hamilton of Châtellerault, &c. James Mar-
buis Hamilton Earl of Arran, &c. Master of the
Horse to King CHARLES I. &c. The Illustri-
ous Henry Stewart Duke of Gloucester, and Earl of
Cambridge, Third Son of King Charles I. Charles
Duke of Cambridge, James and Edgar Dukes of
Cambridge, all Sons to the Illustrious Prince James
Duke of York. And howsoever the Hostles, Halls,
Inns, Schools and Religious Houses, whereof the Uni-
versity before and since the Conquest did consist, which
now are wholly defaced, or in part converted into some
of the present Colleges, were for their Number and
Number of Students in them, much above all that are
now extant, many of them being formerly known by
these Names, Frater de Pœnitentia Jesu Christi,
S. Johannis Zacharii, S. Botolphi, Divi Gerhar-
di, S. Edvardi, S. Edmundi, S. Augustini, Divi
Thomæ, Beatæ Mariæ, S. Clementis, Hovingi
Diversorium, Divi Gregorii, S. Margaretæ, S.
Katharinæ, Hospitium Phiswici, Tegularii Ho-
spitium, Harlstoni Diversorium, S. Trinitatis Do-
mus Dei, Ruddi Hospitium, Michaelis Domus
Aulæ Regiæ, S. Pauli Diversorium, Burdeni Ho-
spitium, with many others; yet at this present it consists
of Sixteen Colleges and Halls, erected and main-
tained with the Lands and Revenues of their several
Founders; (one of the Chappels thereof founded by Holy
King Henry VI. and the College of the Holy and Un-
divided Trinity, founded by K. Henry VIII. no U-
niversity in the World can in all Points parallel.) These
are the Nurseries of God's True Religion, and Semina-
ries of good Literature, which by the special Favour,
and gracious Protection of our most Dear Sovereign
Lady A N N E, by the Grace of God of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, &c. do enjoy all
Peace and Happiness.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE,
or Peter-House.

HUgo de Balsham, Prior of Ely, in the Year 1256, placed a Master and Scholars in the Hostle of St. John in Cambridge; but in the Year 1284, he (being then Bishop of Ely) separated them from the Master and Friers of St. John's Hostle, and seated them in two Hostles adjoining to St. Peter's Church (now called Little St. Mary's) without Trumpington Gate; in which Two Hostles he then founded and endowed this College or House of St. Peter, establishing in it a Master and Fourteen Fellows: Since which Time, by the Liberality of Simon de Langham, and John de Fordham, Bishops of Ely, John Laceby and William Irby Clerks, Thomas de Castro Bernardi, Master of the Coll. William Nonion, Rector of Hadenham, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Lane, Dr. Warkworth, Dr. Denman, Dr. Hornby, Dr. Burgoin, Dr. Edmunds, Masters of the College; Dr. Shirton, Master of Pembroke-Hall; William Martin and Dr. Lound, Fellows of the College; Elizabeth Wolfe; Edward Lord North; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Margaret Fulneby, Henry Wilshaw, Margaret Dean; Dr. Andrew Pern, Master of the College; Lady Mary Ramsey, William Heron, Robert Warden, Thomas Warren, John Samson; John Blithe, Fellow of the College; Robert Slade; Dr. Richardson, Master of the College; Dr. Hawkins, Francis Matthews, Thomas Park, Edmund Woodward; Dr. Hale, Master of the College; John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, and Master of the College, and other Benefactors, (especially the Founders and Adorners of the College Chapel, consecrated March 17. A.D. 1632. This College or House (being the first of all that are now standing in the University) is much

much increased with Buildings, Books and Revenues. So that it contained a Master, 22 Fellows, 45 Scholars and Bible-Clerks, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students ; the whole Number 86.

University-House, or Hall, now Clare-College, or Hall.

Richard Badew, (born at Great Badew in Essex) Chancellor ; by License from Edward the Second, *Anno Regni* 19, founded this College by the Name of *University-House, or Hall*, in a Street called *Milnstreet*, near *St. John Zachary's Church*, placing therein a Principal, under whom the first Sixteen Years, Students lived at their own Charges. Afterwards *Walter Thaxted*, Principal, with the consent of the said *Rich. Badew*, *Rich. Ling*, then Chancellor, and the University, *A. D.* 1340, resigned the First Foundation into the Hands of *Elizabeth*, Grandchild to *Edw. I.* Second Daughter and Co-heir of *Gilbert Earl of Clare, Hartford and Gloucester*, Widow of *John*, and Mother of *Will. de Burgo*, Earls of *Ulster*. She under the License of *Edward III.* (having formerly given the perpetual Patronage of *Listlington*, and bestowed many other Favours upon this College) rebuilt and endowed the same, altered the first Name, and called it after her own Name, *Collegium, Domus sive Aula de Clare*. Which College hath since been much enriched by the accessory Foundations of *Walter Worleigh*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Will. Marshal*, *Ralph Scrivener*, *Thomas Cave* ; *Edward Leeds*, LL. D. Master ; all Founders of Scholarships ; *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, and the Lady *Dorothy* his Wife, who gave a Rent-charge of 108 l. per ann. for 3 Fel-

lowships, and 8 Scholarships, *John Freemam*, Esq; who gave 2000 Pounds for Fellowships and Scholarships: *Rob. Johnson*, Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, 25 Pounds per an. for 4 Exhibitioners; *John Burage*, Gent. a Rent-charge of 15 Pounds per ann. for a Fellowship; *Joseph Diggens* of *Liss*, in the County of *Scutbampton*, Esq; sometime Scholar of this House, 130 Pounds per an. for Fellowships and Scholarships. As also by the Gifts of *Thomas Stoile*, *Edmund Natureffe*, Masters thereof, *William Spicer*, *Rich. Thaxton*, *Hen. Hornby*, *Editb Green*, *Will. Ducket*; and by the Bounty of *Rob. Scot*, Dean of *Rochester*, Master; *Will Butkr*, the Famous Physician, President, and *George Ruggle*, Fellow, (three Principal Benefactors); *Sir Rob. Heath*, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, *Thomas Bing*, *Humph. Hide*, *Eras. Ferrar*, *Will. Briden*, *Tho. Crop-ley*, *Elizabeth Taylor*, and *John Woodward*, with divers others. To these must be added the Benefactors to the new Building of the College, which being by Age fallen to decay, began to be rebuilt in a more Beautiful Manner in the Year 1636, towards which *Tho. Paske* then Master, gave 500 l. *Barnabas Oley*, President and Proctor, (besides his Care in overseeing the Work) 150 l. *Tho. Winston*, Dr of Physick, Fellow and Reader of the Physick Lecture in *Gresham-Coll.* 750 l. *Hen. Hopkins*, Fellow, afterwards Warden of the *Fleet*, 200 l. *Rich. Love*, Fell. afterwards Master of *Corpus Christi-College*, and Dean of *Ely*, 50 l. Mr *Nicholas Frankwell*, Clerk, 50 l. Mr *Capel*, afterwards Lord *Capel*, 40 l. Mr *Bernard Hide* and his Mother 50 l. Mr *John Herne*, Counsellor at Law 40 l. Mr *Funnelby*, Fellow and President, afterwards Arch-Deacon of *Stafford* 40 l. *John Fountaine*, Serjeant at Law, 150 l. *Peter Gunning*, D.D. Fellow, afterwards Master, first of *Corpus Christi*, then of *St. John's-College*, and

and the King's Professor in Divinity, after that Bp of *Cbichester* 100*l.* Sir *John Hewet* and his Relations 100 Marks, *Tho. Neale*, Esq; 50*l.* *John Hacker*, D. D. Bp of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* 50*l.* *John Heaver*, D. D. Fellow, afterwards Prebendary of *Windsor*, and Fellow of *Eaton College*, 740*l.* with many others, whose Names with their Gifts are registred in a Book for that purpose: To which College belonged a Master, Eighteen Fellows, besides Probationers or Supernumeraries, 41 Scholars, 20 Poor Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, the whole Number being 100.

Pembroke-Hall.

M*ary de St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, Baroness of *Veiffer* and *Montenact*, Daughter to *Guido Chastilion*, Earl of *St. Paul* in *France*, and of *Mary de Britannia*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Richmond*, after the Death of *Audomarus de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose third Wife she was, (but one Day, as is thought) betook her self wholly to Devotion, and having built and richly endowed *Denny-Abby* in this County, procured a License from King *Edw. III.* in the Seventeenth Year of his Reign, and founded this House by the Name of the Coll. or Hall of *Mary de Valentia*, afterwards called *Pembroke-Hall*, (within the compass of which, as now it stands, are the Ancient Hostles of the *University* and *St. Thomas*, *Knapton's Bolton's* and *Cosin's* Places, with part of the *Chantry-House* of *Little St. Mary's*) and endowed the same with Lands, Improvements, and Patronages; Plate, Jewels and other Ornaments. This Foundation has since that Time been much enlarg'd by

the Bounty of King Henry VI. Also by the Donations of *John Langton*, Bishop of St. David's, *Lawrence Booth*, Archbishop of York, *Robert Shorton*, Dean of Stoak, *Edmund Grindall* Archbishop of Canterbury, *Will. Fulk*, D. D. *Lancelot Andrews*, Bishop of Winchester, *Benj. Lacy*, Bishop of Ely, *Mark Frank*, D. D. Arch-Deacon of St. Albans, (all Masters of this College) *Edw. Story* Bishop of Chichester, *Gerard* and *Nicolas Skipwith*, B. D. *Will. Linwood*, Bishop of St. David's, *Rob. Pyke*, *Will. Atkinson*, D. D. *Rob. Patchet*, *Henry Far*, (all Fellows of this College); *Sir Phil. Booth*, Kt. *Sir Roger le Strange*, and *Mr. George Downball* who were of this College, and settled Lands, or gave Sums of Money for the founding of Fellowships, Scholarships, or otherwise, for the Advancement and increase of this Society. And as those who have sprung out of this Place, have been liberally inclined to it, so (after their Example) several others have been so too; as *Sir Will. Huffle* Lord Chief-Justice of England, *Tho. Watts*, Arch-Deacon of Middlesex, *Mr. Tho. James*, *Mrs. Jane Cox*, *Will. Marshall*, *Will. Smart*, Alderman of Ipswich, and *Alice* his Relict, who have given Lands or Annuities for the founding chiefly of Scholarships: And *Mrs. Amy Livesey*, *Tho. Hobbs*, Esq; *John Holmes* Citizen of London, who have given Exhibitions. The Old Court of this College has since been repaired, and almost wholly rebuilt by the Bounty of several Benefactors, and also New Buildings erected by *Sir Rob. Hitcham*, some time of this House, *Rieb. Ball* Fellow, D. D. and Master of the Temple, *Mr. Will. Quarles*, President of the College: And a New Fair Chapel founded, endowed and furnished by *Matthew Wren*, some time Fellow and President, and afterwards Bp of Ely. The Number
of

of Master, Fellows and Scholars, with other Students, Officers and Servants of the Foundation, amounted to about 100.

Catharine-Hall.

Robert Woodlark, born at *Wakerly* in *Norihumberland*, D. D. the last Fellow that *K. Henry VI.* placed in *King's-College*, Third Provost of the same, Chancellor of this University, founded this College or Hall in a place called *Milnstreet*, over-against *Queens-College Orchard*, formerly known by the Name of the *Carmelite Fryars*, of four Tenements which were purchased for that purpose: He dedicating the same to the Honour of *St. Catharine the Virgin and Martyr*, obtained of *King Edward IV.* a License of Mortmain for the Endowment thereof, which was confirmed to him and his Successors for ever: Wherein he established a Master, and 6 Fellows. Since it hath been enlarged by the Liberality of *Isabel Canterbury, Widow, Will. Taylor, Cath. Myles, Rob. Simpton, Hugh Pemmerton, the Lady Eliz. Bernardiston, John Leach, Rich. Nealsen, Rob. Shorton, D. D. Master of St. John's-Coll. in this University, Dean of St. Oak, &c.* afterwards Master of *Pembroke-Hall*; *Hugh Garret, John Chester, Tho. Green, D. D. Master of this House, Dr Thimbleby, Dr Middleton, Rosomond Payn Widow, John Cholmley, John Duke, Sir John Claypool, Kt. John Gostlin, Doctor of Physick, Fellow and Master of Gonvil and Cains College, Vice-Chancellor 1618, who died Vice-Chancellor Octob. 21. 1626, a large and bountiful Benefactor: Tho. Buck Fellow of this House, Senior Esquire Beadle, Mr. Christopher Shirland, Mrs. Stafford*

Stafford, Mr. *Thomas Hobbs*, Mr. *Peter Pbesant*, *Anne Lady Cocket*, Widow, Mrs *Jurdayn*, Widow, *Anne Lady Bernardiston*, *Will. Gouge* Doctor of Divinity, Mr. *Coulson*, Mr. *Skerne*, Esq; Mr. *Alured*, Mr. *Cradock* Citizen and Merchant of *London*, and Member of the Worthy Company of Mercers in that City, *Rob. Skerne*, Esq; a great Benefactor, *John Lightfoot*, Master of the College, and many other Benefactors: So that this College had a Master, 6 Fellows, 18 Scholars, 9 Exhibitioners, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, being in all 150.

Jesus-College.

John *Alcock* born at *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, Dr. of the Civil-Law, &c. Bishop of *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, procured License of King *Henry VII.* to convert into a College an Ancient Nunnery (the Nuns whereof, except 2, were dead and dispersed, and the House much wasted) formerly consecrated to *St. Rbadegund*, and endowed by several Benefactors, whereof *Malcolme*, the Fourth King of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Huntington* and *Cambridge* was chief, who gave the Ground whereon it stands, and Ten Acres of Land adjoining, as also the Manor-House and Lands, with the *Rbadegund* Tythes and Appurtenances, &c. In the Time of the Prioress and Nuns, King *Henry III.* *Nigellus* Bishop of *Ely*, *John le Moine*, Kt. *Stephen de Escallaris*, *Agnes North*, *Matilda Besthume*, *Patronella de Coats*, *Will. Bateman*, *W. Sneyre*, *John Marshall*, *John Parthois*, *John Thrip-low*,

low, *Hugo Absolon*, and others were Liberal Benefactors. He also obtained License under the Great-Seal of England, that all the Lands belonging to the said Nunnery, should be appropriated to this his College; dedicating the same unto the Honour of the Blessed Virgin *St. Mary*, *St. John* the Evangelist, and the Glorious Virgin *St. Rhadegund*, commonly called *Jesus-College*, wherein he established a Master, 5 Fellows, and 6 Scholars: Since, it is much increased by the Accessory Foundations of *James Stanley* Bishop of *Ely*, *Rich. Pigot* Serjeant at Law, *Thomas Roberts* of *Over*, *Roger Thorney* Citizen of *London*, *Rich. Read*, Kt. Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, *John Andrews* Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, *Dr. Reston*, *Dr. Fuller*, *Will. Marshall*, Esq; the Lady *Price*, &c. And hath likewise received many great Advantages by the several Benefactions of Sir *John Risely*, Knight, the Lady *Willoughby*, the Lady *Bray*, *Thomas Thirlby*, Bishop of *Ely*, *John Batemanson*, LL. D. *Godfrey Fuljambe*, Esquire, *Doctor Duport*, Master, *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire, with divers others, besides many Worthy Benefactors to the New Building; and by the late Munificence and Liberality of *Tobias Rustat*, Esquire, Yeoman of the Robes to his most Serene Majesty King *Charles* the Second: So that this College since the Foundation has contained a Master, 16 Fellows, Twenty Six Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, in all 112.

Christ,

Christ's College.

Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, Daughter and sole Heiress of John Beauford, Duke of Somerset, Widow of Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, Son of Owen Tudor of Wales, Kt. and of Queen Catharine his Wife, Dowager of K. Henry V. (half Brother to K. Henry VIII.) Mother of King Henry VII. in testimony of her love to Learning, obtained License of the said King Henry VII. to erect a College without Barnwell-Gates, in Preacher-street, of Four Messuages and Gardens belonging to the Abbot of Tilty, and Prioress of Denny, where King Henry the VIth had begun the Foundation of an House, called God's House, in lieu of that which had formerly been built by William Bingham, Rector of St. John Zachary's Church in the City of London, and governed by a Procurator or Warden, and 4 Scholars, that had Power to chuse more to themselves, as they were or should be able to maintain them, to the Number of Sixty; yet the said Number was never increased by them: This Honour was reserved for the Lady Margaret, who performed what was formerly well designed, and compleated the Society according to the full intended Extent, and dedicated the same to the Honour of our Saviour Christ, endowed with Lands and Revenues for the maintenance of a Master, 12 Fellows, 47 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants: King Edward VI. added the Thirteenth Fellow, together with Three more Scholars; Dr. Thomson, and Dr. Hawford, and Dr. Carey, and Dr. Bainbrigg, Masters, Dr. Patisson, Mr. Philip Rawlins, Mr. Richard Risley, Mr. Richard Bunting, Mr. Rich. Car, Mr. Broadbank, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henry Wilson, Sir Walter Mildmay, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Culverwell, Sir

Sir John Wentworth, Mr. John Hawford, Dr. Clark, Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Mr. Henry Burwell, Mr. Joseph Mede, Mr. Edward King, Mr. John and Mr. Josiah Alsop, Mr. Franklin, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Dr. Gel, with divers others, (besides the Noble Benefactors to the New Building, that were many, but especially Sir Henry Montague, Earl of Manchester, Sir Sidney Montague, George Earl of Rutland, Sir Justinian Isham, Sir Henry Herbert, Sir Thomas Willys, Dr. Honywood, Dr. Grey, Mr. Alex. More, Dr. Shute, &c.) gave Scholarships, Exhibitions, Houses, Money, or Books: So that a Master, Thirteen Fellows, Fifty Five Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students were settled in this College; the whole Number being 206.

Corpus-Christi-College.

Henry of Monmouth, surnamed Torto Collo (Son and Heir of Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth and Pomsfret, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and High-Steward of England) succeeded his Father in all these Honours, and was by King Edward the Third created Earl of Lincoln, one of the Knights of the first Foundation of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Duke of Lancaster, &c. of the Fraternity or Guild of Corpus-Christi and Blessed Mary the Virgin, near unto Luthborne-Lane, and the Hostle of St. Bernard in the East, (whereof himself was then Alderman) founded this College in the Year 1351. Amongst other Things appropriating unto the same the perpetual Patronage of St. Benedict's Church.

This

This College since hath been much beautified with Buildings, and enrich'd with Revenues, by the Liberality of the Lady *Elizabeth Brotherton*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, *Thomas Cambridge*, Esq; Sir *John Cambridge*, (who gave a Place called *Stone-Hall* towards the Augmentation of the same) *John Meeres* Esquire-Bedle, *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*, *Roger Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, Lord Roos of *Hamlake*, *Belvoir* and *Trusbut*, &c. *Roger Mannors* his Great Uncle, *William Benedict*, *Leonard Causton*, (who gave 18 l. 13 s. and 4 d. for the maintenance of three Scholars; and Mr. *John Booth*, B. D. sometime Fellow of this College, gave 3 l. per annum, besides divers other Benefactors : So that to this College belonged a Master, 12 Fellows, 37 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students; the whole Number 145.

Trinity-Hall.

William Bateman, born in the City of *Norwich*, Doctor of the Civil-Law, Arch-Deacon of *Norwich*, afterwards the 18th Bishop of that See, for exchange of certain Parsonages, in the 24th Year of the Reign of King *Edward the III.* A. D. 1350, obtained an Ancient Hostle, near adjoining to the University-House, or Hall, butting upon *Milnstreet* and *St. John Baptist-Church*, Eastward, where in former Time Students lived at their own Charges, which one *John de Crawden*, Prior of *Ely* had purchased for the Monks of that Priory to inhabit and reside in, and made thereof a Col-

a College, or Hall for the Students of the Law, dedicating the same to the Honour of the Holy and Blessed *Trinity*, in the City of *Norwich*, endowing the same with certain Improvements, and with Lands and Possessions. To this Hostle (before it was by him purchased) *Richard Ling*, D. D. Chancellor of this University, *Archibald* of *Norwich*, *Simon de Rekenball*, *Simon de Sudbury*, *Walter Elverton* gave Four Tenements: *Robert Stratton*, afterwards the first Master, *John Trunch*, *Walter Baketon*, *Walter de Alderse*, and *Peter de Bittering* gave Two Messuages, and Seven Pieces of Ground, one of them being called *Drakes-Entry*. This College hath since by the Bounty of *Robert Braunch*, Third Master, *Simon Dalling*, Seventh Master, and *William Dalling*, Ninth Master, *John de Botisham*, Bishop of *Rochester*, *Will. Kyrsted*, *John Wright*, 11th Master, *Wal. Huke*, 12th Master, *Rob. Goodnap*, *Laur. Maptid*, *Mr. Spicer*, *Tho. Puregold*, *Gab. Dun*, *Rich. Nix*, Bishop of *Norwich*, *Stephen Gardiner*, Dr of Civil and Canon-Law, Bp of *Winchester*, Lord-Chancellor of *England*, and Chancellor of this University, 14th Master; *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Benedict Thcrowgood*, Dr. *Moufe*, 16th Master, *Mr. Harvey*, 17th Master, *Mr. Busbie*, *Mr. Hare*, Esqs; *Dr. Cowell*, 19th Master, Doctor in Laws and King's Professor, *Sir Geo. Newman*, *Edw. Catcher*, *Will. Foster*, *Tho. Eden*, Dr. in Laws, Chancellor of *Ely*, 21st Master, *Geo. Gael*, one of the Proctors of the *Arches*, and other Benefactors been much enlarged; so that this College afterwards contained a Master, 12 Fellows, One Chaplain, 14 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, the whole Number amounted to 140.

Robert

Gonvil and Caius-College.

Edmund de Gonevil, Younger Brother of Sir Nicholas Gonevil, Rector of Rushworth and Terrington in Norfolk, obtained License of Edward III. to convert his 3 Messuages, with a Garden and their Appurtenances, situate in the Parishes of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, between Lurthburgh-lane, now Freeschool-lane, Eastward, and St. Botolph's Church-yard, on the West, the Place where Corpus-Christi-College Hortyard was, into a perpetual College, of a Guardian, or Warden, and 20 Scholars, Students in Logick and other Sciences, and to give it what Name he would; Who by his Deed dated on Thursday in the Week of Pentecost, 23 Edward III. 1348, founded this College accordingly, gave it Statutes of his own, and called it by the Name of Gonevil-Hall, and while he lived maintained the Guardian, and Scholars or Fellows with his own Money: But he dying A.D. 1350, left Will. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Executor of his Last Will and Testament; giving him a great Sum of Money in trust, to the intent he should perfect his Foundation, and endow his Hall with competent Possessions: He by his Deed, or rather a Decretal Order under his own Seal only, dated 21 Decembris 1311, laid aside the Name of Gonevil-Hall, and Gonevil's Statutes, and appointed it to be called the Hall or College of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin; and in the Year 1353, on the first of June, he procured an Exchange to be made between Henry Duke of Lancaster, Alderman, and the College and Brethren of the Guild of Corpus-Christi, and the Guardian and College or Hall of the Annunciation,

of

of the whole Hostle or College with its Appurtenances for certain Houses in a Place called *Henny*, near unto his own College then in building, called *Trinity-Hall*; some time the Habitation of *Sir John de Cambridge*, and *John Goldcorne*, now the North-side of this College, where he erected the College or Hall of the Annunciation, &c. of which from thenceforth he stiles himself, and is called, the only Founder; constituting a Guardian, and 4 Fellows or Scholars only, whom he maintained as *Gonevil* had done before him, while he lived: And not long before he died, he caused 3 Rectories in his own Diocese, of a small value, to be annexed and appropriated to it: Since which Time *Will. Rongham*, Dr. in Physick, and the 2d Master of the said Hall, founded the Chapel: *Henry Cottessly*, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cleere*, and some others built the East and West-sides of *Gonevil-Court*: Mrs. *Mary Pakenham*, *Steph. Smith*, Mrs. *Eliz. Cleere*, the Lady *Anne Scroope*, *Tho. Willowses*, and *John Bayly*, Dr. in Divinity, founded every one a Fellowship: *William Fishwicke*, one of the Beadles of the University, *Rich. Powle*, *William Sigo*, Professor of Grammar, *Galfrid Knight*, Dr. of Divinity, *Tho. Alkins*, *William Gale*, *John Whitacres*, gave every one of them something towards the maintenance of Lectures, Poor Scholars, and other Charitable Uses in the said Hall. Afterwards *John Caius*, Dr. of Physick, a Learned Antiquary, an Excellent Person, and some time Master of this College, in the Year 1557, was made a Co-founder by Letters Patents 4 and 5 *Philip* and *Mary*, by which all their Former supposed Rights, Estates and Privileges were confirmed, as well as new ones granted; who caused it to be called *Gonevil* and *Caius-College*: To the former Court, being four quare, he added and built at

his own Charge that which is called *Caius-Court*, increased the College-Stock with new Revenues, founded and gave Stipends for three Fellowships, and twenty Scholarships ; since which last Foundation, *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Traps* and *Jone* his Wife, *Joyce Frankland* their Daughter, *Richard Willison*, Esquire, *Peter Hewit*, *Dr. Wendie*, *Dr. Bishbie*, *Dr. Harvey*, *Sir William Paston*, *William Cutting*, *Dr. Legge*, *Dr. Brantwait*, *Dr. Gostlin*, and *Dr. Bachcroft*, Masters of this House, *Dr. Perse*, *Dr. Wells*, *Dr. Bagge*, *Mr. Matthew Stokys*, *Mr. John Felton*, and *John Cosen*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, Fellows of this House, and other Benefactors have added to the Stipends of Lecturers, increased the number of Fellows and Scholars, Books and Buildings of this College : So that to this College belonged a Master, 26 Fellows, one Chaplain, 75 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students ; the whole Number being 140.

King's-College.

HENRY VI. called *Henry of Windsor*, King of *England* and *France*, Lord of *Ireland*, and surnam'd the *Holy*, proclaim'd in his Cradle, crown'd in his Infancy, and in his riper Age recrown'd in *France*, Son and Heir of King *Henry V.* called *Henry of Monmouth*, (that Famous Conqueror) and of *Catherine*, Daughter of *Charles* the Sixth King of *France*, after he had married *Margaret* Daughter of *Reyner*, King of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, Duke of *Andegavia*, *Lorrain*, *Barr*, and *Calabria*, Earl of *Provence*, *Conomania*, and *Guyse* ; in the 19th Year of his Reign, *A. D. 1441.* began his Royal Foundation of this College to the Honour

nour of *St. Nicholas* in this University, consisting then of one Provost, and twelve Fellows: In, or about the very same Place where the Churches of *St. Nicholas*, *St. John Zachary*, *St. Augustin's Hostle*, and *God's-House-Hostle*, erected for Students of Grammer, in former Time had been situated. But within two Years he enlarged his first Foundation, and called it the *King's College* of our Blessed Lady *Mary* the Virgin, and Saint *Nicholas*; which College having so Royal a Founder, we acknowledge no other for the maintenance thereof. In which at this present is standing one of the most famous Chapels in the World; conformable whereunto he intended to have made this his College. But by reason of the Civil-Wars between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, he was in a short Time after deprived both of his Kingdom and Life, and so left it only begun, and unperfected, for some of his Royal Successors to finish. And accordingly King *Henry VII.* finished the outward Fabrick thereof, and being cut off by Death, proceeded no farther. But King *Henry VIII.* succeeding him, adorned it with glorious Windows, and beautified it within with Seats, and a rich Carved Roodloft, and divers other Ornaments. And that no Honour might be wanting to so Royal a Foundation, the Proper Founder thereof gave to the said College this Coat of Arms, viz. In a Field Sable, three Roses Argent, signifying (as on the top is pourtray'd) by the constancy of the Sable Colour, that this his Coll. should stand to the End of the World; and by the Roses Argent, that it should bring forth most fragrant Flowers of all kinds of good Learning that should make glad the City of God. To which also that it may appear to be the Work of a King, he caused a Parcel of his own Arms to be plac'd

on the Chief of the *Eschocheon*, viz. *Party per pale Azure and Gules*, on the first a Flower of *France*, on the second a Lyon of *England*. In this College were fixed one Provost, 70 Fellows and Scholars, 3 Chaplains or Conducts, one Master of the Choristers, six Singing Clerks, 16 Choristers, and 16 College Officers and Servants, the whole Number being 113; all which are maintained by the Bouny and Munificence of their Royal Founder *Hen. VI.*

Queens-College.

Margaret *Andegavensis*, Daughter of *Reyner*, Duke of *Anjou*, (Titulary King of *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Jerusalem*) Consort of King *Hen. VI.* obtained License of the same King to build this College upon part of the Ground belonging to the *Carmelites*, or *White-Fryars*, butting on *Miln-street*, in the Parish of *St. Botolphs*, and to purchase Land to the value of 200 *l.* for the Endowment thereof, dedicating the same to *St. Margaret*, and *St. Bernard*; but she died and left it unperfect. Afterwards *Queen Elizabeth*, Wife to King *Edward IV.* obtained License to finish the same, which she accomplished. This College by the Liberality of *Andrew Ducket*, Rector of *St. Botolphs*, some time Principal of *St. Bernard's* Hostel, and the first President of this College, (who procured the King's Mandate; that the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeses* of the Town of *Cambridge*, should sell him a Parcel of Ground called *Goose-green*, in the Parish aforesaid, which was an Island lying between the College and the Green, called *Young's Green* or *Bank*) of *Tho. Barry*, Citizen of *London*, *George Duke of Clarence*, *Cicely Dutcheß of York*, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *Edward Earl of Salisbury*, *Maud Countess of Oxford*

ford, *Marmaduke Lumly* Bishop of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of this University ; *Thomas Thimbleby*, Dr. of the Canon-Law, *Will. Syday*, *John Mark*, the Ladies *Jane Boreugh*, *Alice Wiche*, *Jone Inglethorp*, *Margery Rolfe*; *John Collison*, *John Groen*, *J. Alfrey*, *J. Drewell*, *J. Darby*, *J. Ottwar*, and *Hugh Trotter*, Doctor of Divinity, and some time Fellow, *Sir Tho. Smith*, *John Jocelin*, sometime Fell. of this College, and the former Principal Secretary to Queen *Elizabeth*, *Richard Withermarch*, *Tho. Duffield*, Doctor of Divinity, some time Fellow, *Hen. Earl of Huntington*, *John Davenant*, some time Fellow, and Master of this College, and afterwards Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Richard Andrews*, alias *Spicer*, *John Raven*, *George Mountaigne*, some time Fellow, afterwards Dean of *Westminster*, Bp of *London*, and Archbishop of *York* ; *Hen. Willshaw*, some time Fellow, and *John Stokes*, the 13th President of this College, *John Chetham*, *John Dawyes*, *William Roberts*, some time Fellow, afterwards Bishop of *Bangor*, *Robert Gell*, D. D. *Bryan Smith*, D. D. and *Edward Kemp*, B. D. together with many other Noble and well disposed Persons, Benefactors ; is so increased, as that this College has since contained a President, Nineteen Fellows, Twenty Seven Scholars, Twelve Bible-Clerks, and Three Lecturers, of *Hebrew*, *Aritbmetick*, and *Geometry*, besides other Officers and Servants of the Foundation, and Students ; the whole Number amounted to about One Hundred and Twenty.

St. John's-College.

THE said *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond* and *Derby*, obtained License of her Son King *Henry VII.* (afterwards confirmed by her Nephew King

King Henry VIII.) to convert an Hospital, or House of Regular Canons (founded by *Nigelus*, the Second Bishop of *Ely*, A. D. 1134, afterwards translated into a Priory, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. John the Evangelist* in the *Jury*, by *Hugh Balsham*, the Tenth Bishop of *Ely*) into a College, by the Ancient Name of *St. John the Evangelist*: The perfecting of which Work she left to her Executors, *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, (a moſt Worthy Benefactor and Advocate,) *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*, *Thomas Lovell*, *Henry Marney*, *John Saint-John*, Knights; *Henry Hornby* and *Hugh Aſhton*, Clerks, who did moſt juſtly perform the Truſt reposed in them. This College hath been ſince enlarged by the ſeveral acceſſory Foundations of *John Morton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal (by his Executors) *Hugh Aſhton*, Arch-Deacon of *York*, *Roger Lupton*, Provost of *Eaton*, *William Fell*, Arch-Deacon of *Nottingham*, *John Downman*, Arch-Deacon of *Suffolk*, the Lady *Anne Rookesby*, *John Conſtable*, Dean of *Lincoln*, Sir *Mar-maduke Conſtable*, Kt. *James Beresford*, Canon of *Lichfield*, *Thomas Thimbleby*, LL.D. *John Keyton*, D. D. *Robert Duckett*, *John Gwyn*, LL. D. *Henry Billingsley*, and *Henry Heblethwaite*, Citizens of *London*, *Gabriel Goodman*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, *John Williams*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, *Robert Simpfen*, *Ambroſe Gilbert*, *Robert Holytreeholm*, *John Thurlſton*, *Robert Lewis*, Clerks; *Thomas Linacre*, M. D. Mrs. *Frances Fermyn*, Mr. *John Grigſon*, *William Spalding*, and *William Spalding*, Brothers, *John Bayly*, *Jane Walton*, *John Riplingham*, Mr. *Henry Robinson*, Sir *Robert Wood*, *Francis Dee*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, *Edmund Mountſtephen*, Eſquire, Mr. Higblord,

Higlord, Citizen of *London*; and hath likewise received many good Advantages by the several Benefactions of *William Cecill*, Lord *Burleigh*, the Lady *Mildred Burleigh*, *Catherine Dutches* of *Suffolk*, Sir *Ralph Hare*, Knight of the Bath, *Robert Fabnson*, Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, *Anthony Higgins*, Dean of *Rippon*, Sir *Ambrose Cave*, Knight, *George Palyn*, *William Robson*, *Thomas Buck*, *Walter Sawkins*, Citizens of *London*, *Robert Shirton*, Dean of *Stoke*, *John Knewstubb*, *Henry Alwey*, & *John Litherland*, Clerks; *John Newinson*, *John Hopper*, *Susan Hills*, *Stephen Cardinall*, B. D. *Thomas Thompson*, D. D. and last of all a very bountiful Legacy from *John Barwick*, D. D. and Dean of *St. Pauls*, some time Fellow of this College. The second and fairest Court was built chiefly at the charge of *Mary Countess* of *Shrewsbury*, as the Case of the Library by *John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, Lord-Keeper, So that this College contained a Master, 52 Fellows, 92 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with many other Students, being in all Three Hundred Seventy Two.

Magdalen-College.

Edward Stafford, last of that Name, Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl Stafford, *Hereford* and *Norhampton*, Son and Heir of *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, and Constable of *England*, founded this College in the Year 1519, by the Name of *Buckingham-College*, in a Place where the Priory of *St. Giles* had formerly been situate: It was afterwards an Hostle or Hall inhabited by divers Monks of several Monasteries to reside and study in, and therefore of old called *Monks-College*, and the Lane by the Wall of the College back-side,

leading unto *Chesterton*, formerly *Monks-Lane*, as also the Corner of the back-side, at the end of that Lane, *Monks-Corner* : Afterwards in the Year 1543, *Thomas Audley*, Baron of *Walden*, Lord-Chancellor of *England*, obtained License of King *Hen. VIII.* to alter the former Name, and call it *St. Mary Magdalene-College* in the University of *Cambridge*, unto which he gave both Lands and Revenues; the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Suffolk*, being now by inheritance Patron thereof: Which College by the Gift of King *Henry VIII.* *Hugh Dennis*, Esq; *Sir Christopher Wray*, Lord-Chief-Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, *John Spenliffe* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; a Worthy Benefactor, *Edmund Grindall*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas Parkinson*, Rector of *Wivelingham*, *William Roberts* of *Norfolk*, Esq; *John Hugber*, Chancellor of *Bangor*, *Thomas Sutton* of *Balsam*, Esq; Founder of *Sutton's-Hospital*; the Honourable Lady *Frances* Countess-Dowager of *Warwick*, Wife of *Robert Rich*, first of that Name Earl of *Warwick*; *John Smith*, Fellow and President of the College, a Principal Benefactor, *Robert Holmes*, Merchant of *Exeter*, born at *Wisbich*, *James Dupont*, D. D. and other Benefactors, is much increased: So that with a Master, 15 Fellows, 31 Scholars, besides Officers and Servants of the Foundation, with other Students, the whole Number amounted to 118.

Trinity-College.

King *Henry VIII.* after the Suppression 1546, united *Kings-Hall*, founded by King *Edward III.* *Michael-House*, founded by *Hervic de Stanton*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* to King *Edward the Second*, and an Ancient Building called *Phiswick-House* into one College, by the Name

Name of the Holy and Undivided *Trinity*, which he endowed with One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Pounds *per Annum*, in or about the Places where formerly (besides those three Houses) were anciently situate, *St. Geegory's-Hostle*, *St. Catherine's-Hostle*, *St. Margaret's-Hostle*, *St. Gerard's-Hostle*, *Tyler's Hostle*, and *Oving's-Inn*. *Queen Mary* added to her Father's Foundation the yearly Revenue of Three Hundred Eighty Five Pounds, increased the Number of Fellows and Scholars by a third part, founded a Choir, and laid the Foundation of a large Chapel, which after her Death was finished by the Society. Since, *Thomas Allen* gave Two Scholarships and Lands to other uses. *Sir Edward Stanhope* gave Maintenance for a Library-Keeper, and a Servant under him. The Lady *Anne Bromley* gave Five Scholarships, *Mr. Hope* gave the perpetual Patronage of *North-Runceton*. Many other noble and generous Benefactors have given Exhibitions, Books, Plate, and other Ornaments of considerable value. *Dr. Nevile*, Master of this College, expended Three Thousand Pounds in building the back Court, in whose Time also, at the Charge of the Society, was the Hall built, and the Old Court altered and enlarged with a Fair Square; so that at present it is one of the most Stately and Uniform Colleges in *Europe*. *Dr. John Hacket*, Bp of *Lichfield*, hath given 1200 *l.* to erect a Building by the Name of *Bishops-Hostle*, in the Place where *Gerard's-Hostle* stood, the Rent whereof is to remain a constant Revenue to the Library. In this Coll. were settled a Master, 60 Fellows, 67 Scholars, 3 Publick Professors, 4 Conducts, 13 Poor Scholars, a Master of the Choristers, 6 Secular Clerks, 20 Beads-Men, beside Exhibitioners, Officers and Servants

Servants of the Foundation, with many other Students, in all 400.

Emanuel-College.

SIR *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor and Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Eliz.*, founded and erected this College to be a Nursery of Divines, in the Place where formerly inhabited the *Black-Fryars*, otherwise called *Fratres Prædicantes*, in the Street from them called *Preachers-street*; and constituted therein a Master, 3 Fellows, 4 Scholars, with Inferior Officers: It hath been much increased by the noble Beneficence of the said Queen *Eliz.* of Famous Memory; as also of *Henry Earl of Huntington*, and his Brother *Sir Francis Hastings*, *Sir Samuel Leonard*, *Sir Robert Fermin*, *Sir Francis Walsingham*, *Sir Henry Killegew*, *Sir Wolstan Dixy*, *Sir Richard Ashton*, *Sir John Hart*, *Sir Thomas Smith*, commonly called *Customer Smith*, *Sir Tho. Skinner*, and *Sir Henry Mildmay*, *Alexander Noel*, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*, London, *Will. Branthwait*, Master of *Gon. and Cai. College*; *John Richardson*, Master first of *St. Peter's*, and afterwards of *Trinity-College*, Doctors of Divinity, formerly Fellows of this College. *Robert Johnson*, Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, *Edward Leeds*, Master of *Clare-Hall*, and *Henry Harvey*, Master of *Trinity-Hall*, Doctors of Civil-Law, *Rob. Tailor*, *Nic. Fuller*, *Roger Snegg*, *Fran. Chamberlain*, *Mr. Ellis*, *John Spendliff*, *Will. Neale*, *Edmund English*, *John Morley*, *John Sleigh*, and *Rich. Knights*, Esquires; *Will. Romeny*, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anth. Radcliffe*, Alderman, *Rich. Culverwell*, *John Barnes*, *Mr. Fish*, and *Mr. Skip-ton*, Citizens of *London*; the Lady *Grace Mildmay*, the Lady *Mary Dixy*, the Lady *Mary Dorrell*, *Maria Fermin*, *Mrs. Owen*, *Mrs. Walters*, *Mrs. Ellis*, and

and Mrs. *Frankland*, Widows ; Mr. *Will. Bright*, sometime Fellow of this College, and Mr. *Walter Frances*, sometime Fellow of *Trinity-College*. More late Benefactors have been *Will. Sancroft*, (thro' whose Care and Providence the New Brick Building of Four Stories high, and 140 Feet in length, was built at the charge of the College) and *Rich. Holdsworth* (Lady *Margaret's* Professor of Divinity in this University) Doctors of D. and Masters of the Coll. *Tho. Hobbs*, *Gualter Richards*, *Joseph Romney*, Esquires, and *John Wells* Rector of *Thurning*, in the County of *Northampton* ; *Fran. Ash* Master of the *Muscovia Company*, *London*, hath settled Land upon the College, to the yearly value of 170 l. for divers Charitable Uses: Dr. *John Sudbury*, D.D. Dean of *Durham*, hath given 500 l. to the Coll. which Money is laid out in Land and Tenements; and Dr. *Benj. Whichcot*, D. D. Fellow of this Coll. hath given 1000 l. which Sum is also laid out in Lands and Tenements for 4 Scholars of the Foundation of *John Larkin* Fishmonger of *London*, and other Benefits of the College. There has been a New Chapel built, and a Library was intended, which were first undertaken upon the encouragement of Sir *Rob. Gayer* Knight of the Honourable Order of the *Bath*, by his noble Gift of 1000 l. Other Benefactors to that Good Work are *Charles* Earl of *Westmorland*, *John* Lord Bp of *Durham*, Sir *Tho. Rich*, Bar. and his Lady; Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Bar. Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Bar. Master of the Rolls, Sir *Tho. Proby*, Bar. the Hon. *Will. Pierpoynt*, Esq; Dr. *Will. Sancroft*, D. D. Master of this Coll. and afterwards Dean of *St. Paul's*, *London*. Dr. *John Sudbury*, abovenamed, D. D. Dean of *Durham*, Dr. *Will. Clark*, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*, Dr. *Tho. Holbeach*, D. D. Fellow of this Coll. *Matt. Pindar*, Esq; one of the Six Clerks

Clerks of the High-Court of *Chancery*, with divers others; so that this College contained a Master, 14 Fellows, 50 Scholars, 10 Poor Scholars, with other Students, besides Officers and Servants, the whole Number about 170.

Sidney Suffex-College.

FRANCES Sidney, Countess of *Suffex* (Sister to Sir *Hen. Sidney*, Kt. Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President of *Wales*, Aunt to the Renown'd Sir *Philip Sidney*, Widow of *Tho. Radcliffe*, Earl of *Suffex*, founded this Coll. by the Name of the Coll. of the Lady *Frances Sidney Suffex*, in a Place called the *Grey-Friars*, which Friary built by *K. Henry I.* suppressed an. 1546, by *K. Henry VIII.* and given to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, was since by Act of Parliament convey'd from it to the Executors of the said Countess, *Hen. Grey*, the 5th Earl of *Kent* of that Name, and *John Lord Harrington* of *Exton*, in Fee-Farm: For the building and perfecting of this her Coll. she gave by her Last Will and Testament (besides her Goods unbequeathed) 5000*l.* wherewith her Executors afore-named built and endowed it with Lands and Revenues, for the maintenance of a Master, 10 Fellows, afterwards reduced to 7, and 20 Scholars: Which being increased by the Accessory Foundation of Sir *John Hart*, *Leonard Smith*, Citizen of *London*, *Peter Blundel* of *Tiverton*, Clothier, *John Freeston*, Esq; *Edward L. Mountague* of *Boughton*, *Paul Micklethwait*, D.D. sometime Fellow of the Coll. &c. hath since a Master, 13 Fellows, 32 Scholars; and for the further enlarging thereof, Sir *Francis Clark*, hath built Twenty Chambers for Students, founded 4 Fellowships, with 8 Scholarships more, and augmented the Stipends of the Scholarships of the Foundation. Benefactors to the same College have

have been the forementioned Executors, *J. Lord Harrington* the younger, the Lady *Lucy Countess of Bedford*, his Sister, the Lady *Anne Harrington* his Mother, the afore-named Lord *Mountague*, *James Mountague* his Brother, D.D. Bishop of *Winchester*, the first Master, *Geo. Lord Goring*, Sir *John Breerton*, Kt. his Majesty's Serjeant in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, one of the first Scholars of this House, a most bountiful Benefactor, *J. Young*, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*, some time Fellow of this College; Sir *William Wilmore*, the first Pensioner in it. *Rob. Johnson* of *Luffenham*, Arch-Deacon of *Leicester*, *John Harrington*, *Godf. Fuljambe*, *Edw. Wray*, *Rob. Hudson*, *Francis Combes*, Esqs; *Rich. Dugard*, and *Charles Penders*, Batchelors of D. and Fellows; the whole Number of Students, with Officers and Servants of the Foundation, amounted to 120.

APPEN-

APPENDIX to CHAP. XII. of Libraries.

John Low, Bishop of Rochester, was a great Bookmonger, and deserved well of Posterity, in preserving many Excellent MSS. which he bestowed on the Magnificent Library that he furnished at *St. Augustin's* in London; though since destroyed. He died in 1467.

APPENDIX to CHAP. XIII. of Alms-Houses.

John Still, a *Lincolnshire* Man by Birth, was bred first Fellow of *Christ's*, then Master of *St. John's*, and afterwards of *Trinity Coll. Cambridge*, and last of all was Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, having been a Noted Disputant in his Time. He died *A. D.* 1607, and left 500 *l.* for the building of an Alms-House in the City of *Wells*.

Nicholas Latham, was born at *Bridgstock* in *Northamptonshire*, and afterwards became Minister of *All-Saints-Church* in *Barnwells*: This Man had no considerable Estate left him from his Father, nor any great Wealth given him by Friends, nor enjoyed any Dignity in the Church, nor held more than one moderate Benefice, and yet he died worth 500 *l. per an.* He left the greatest part of his Estate to Pious Uses, founded several small Schools with Salaries, in Country-Villages, and founded a most

a most Beautiful Alms-House at Oundle in Northamptonshire.

APPENDIX to CHAP. XIV.

Which treats of Lord-Chancellors, Lord-Keeper, Secretaries, &c.

Richard Angervil, Bishop of Durham, was Chancellor, and afterwards Treasurer of England, having been before that Cofferer and Treasurer of the Wardrobe to Edw. III. Angervil
Treasurer.

Thomas Becket was made Chancellor of England by King Stephen, who was very serviceable to the King in other Matters; for he successfully serv'd his Majesty in France with a Body of Men, whereof 700 were of his own Family. He was afterwards made Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not carry so well to the King as it was desired. Becket
Chanc.

Richard Clifford was extracted from an Honourable Family in the 14th Century. After several less Preferments in the Church, he was made Bishop of Worcester, and from thence translated to London in 1407. He was likewise Keeper of the Privy-Seal to King Richard II. This Prelate being a Person of great Probity and Abilities, was universally beloved. Rich-Clif-
ford, K. of
the Privy-
Seal.

Guido de Mona, Bp. of St. David's, was Lord-Treasurer under King Henry IV. who highly honour'd him, for when the Parliament moved him that no Welshman should be a State-Officer in England, the King excepted the Bishops, as confident of their Faithful Service; and especially that of this Prelate. Guido de
Mona, Tr:

Walter de Langton was born at West-Langton, in Leicestershire, he was highly in Favour with K. Edward I. under whom he was Bp of Coventry and Lichfield, Walter de
Langton,
Tr.

Lichfield, and Treasurer of England: He granted him also Free-Warren in West and Thorp-Langton in this County, the Patrimonial Inheritance of this Prelate.

Thomas
Scot, K.
of the P.S.
Chanc.

Thomas Scot, already mentioned amongst the Lord-Chancellors, was born at Rotberam in York-shire, and educated in Cambridge. He went thro' many Church Preferments, being successively Provost of Beverley, Bishop of Rochester, Bp of Lincoln, and lastly Archbishop of York: Nor less was his share in Civil Honours; for he was first Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and afterwards Lord-Chancellor of England. Many were his Benefactions to the Publick, of which none more remarkable than his founding five Fellowships in Lincoln-College, Oxon. At Cambridge he built the Fair Gate of the Schools, with Walks on each side, and a Library on the East thereof.

Arundel,
Chanc.

*Thomas Arundel, either for his Nobility or Ability, or both, which in him did *supplere etatem*, was made Bp of Ely at 22 Years of Age: He was afterwards Archbishop of York, and at last of Canterbury, and three several times Lord-Chancellor of England. 'Tis enough to make one believe he was not the meanest that ever discharged that Duty. He died in 1413.*

William Fuxon was by King Charles the first elected first Bishop of Hereford, afterwards of London, and at last made Lord-Treasurer, in which Station he gave general Content.

APPENDIX to that Part of the same CHAPTER which treats of Ambassadors.

Thomas
Smith.

Thomas Smith was educated at *Queens College*, in Cambridge, and after his Return from Travelling was made Orator of the University, Greek.

Greek-Professor, and afterwards Professor of the Civil-Law. In the Reign of *Edward the Sixth*, he was made Secretary of State, Knighted, and promoted to the Deanery of *Carlisle*, and also made Provost of *Eaton College*. In *Queen Mary's* Reign he was deprived of his Dignities, having only an Assignment of One Hundred Pounds per Annum, but in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* he was restored to his Preferments, and afterwards went upon several Embassies, to great satisfaction.

Thomas Thirlby, Dr. of Laws, born and bred in *Thirlby*. *Cambridge*, was an Able Man in his Faculty, and was more than once employed in Embassies by *King Henry the Eighth*, who preferred him to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, and from thence to *Ely*.

Henry the Fifth sent *Chicheley* Ambassador to *King Charles the Sixth of France*, and *John Duke of Burgundy*, who were then upon Ill Terms with each other: So well did he carry himself, that he was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Chicheley*.

Edmund Bonner was employed by *Henry VIII.* *Bonner*. as Ambassador to the Kings of *Denmark* and *France*, to the Pope and the Emperor: Such was his Conduct, that in his Embassy, and before his Return, he was elected Bishop of *London*.

Thomas Cranmer was sent by *Henry the Eighth* Ambassador into *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, where he managed the King's Affairs to his great satisfaction, and upon the Death of Archbishop *Warham*, the King orders him home, *Cranmer*.

home, and makes him Archbishop of Can-
terbury.

Wake.

Sir Isaac Wake, Rector of Biding in Northamp-
tonshire, upon his coming from his Travels, was
made Secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, Secretary
of State, and was afterwards sent Ambassador to
Venice, Savoy, France, &c. by James the First,
and Charles the First. He was a Person of great
Parts and Learning, and an Accomplish'd Gen-
tleman.

Wotton.

Sir Henry Wotton in his Embassies was very
serviceable to this Nation; namely, in procuring
of Privileges and Courtesies with the German
Princes; and the Republick of Venice for the
English Merchants; and by what he did by Di-
rection of King James the First with the Vene-
tian State, concerning the Bishop of Spalato's
Return to the Church of Rome, and many other
Things. You may see the Places where he
was sent, by the Inscription under his Arms,
which he left at all those Houses where he
rested or lodged, when he returned from his
last Embassy into England.

Henricus Wottonius Anglo-Cantianus, Tho-
mae optimis Viri Filius natu minimus, a Sere-
nissimo Jacobo I. Magnae Britanniae Rege,
in Equestrem Titulum assumptus, ejusdemque
inter ad Rempublicam Venetam Legatus Ordina-
rius, semel ad Confederatarum Provincia-
rum Ordines in Juliacensi Negotio. Bis ad
Carolam Emanuel, Sabaudiae Ducem. Se-
mel ad unitos Superioris Germaniae Principes
in

in *Conventu Heilbrunensi*, Postremo ad *Archiducem Leopoldum, Ducem Wittemburgensem, Civitates Imperiales, Argentinam, Ulmamque, & ipsum Romanorum Imperatorem Ferdinandum Secundum, Legatus extraordinarius tandem hoc didicit.*

Animas fieri Sapientiores quiescendo.

G g 2

N A

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